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THE

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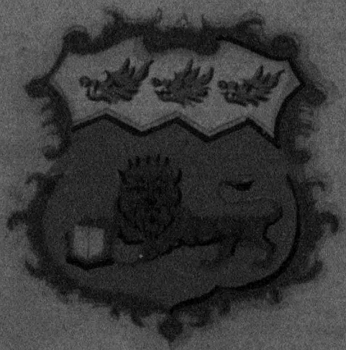
FOR THE YEAR

1869-70.



BOMBAY:
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

1869.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedabad High School.
Ak.	Akola High School.
Ar.	Ahmednuggur Government English School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
B. G	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
B. P.	Bombay Proprietory School.
Br.	Broach Government English School.
C.	Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Navsári Madresá.
D.	Deccan College.
Ds	Dhoolia High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E S.	Elphinstone High School.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F. S.	Fort High School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G. P.	Guzerath Provincial College.
H.	Hydrabad High School.
H.H. M.	His Highness the Mahárájá of Indore Madresá.
H M	Hydrabad Mission School.
J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Kh	Kolapore High School.
K.	Kurrachee High School.
L.	Government Law School.
M S	Mahágávkar English School.
M.	Robert Money Institution.
N	Nassick Government English School.
Nd.	Nériad Government English School.
O.	Oomaráwati High School.
P. C	Poona Camp School.
P. E.	Poona Engineering College.
P H.	Parsi High School.

P. M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P. N.	Poona Normal School.
P. S.	Poona High School.
P. T.	Private Tuition.
P. V.	Poona Vernacular College.
Pr.	Prabhu Seminary.
R.	Ratnagiri High School.
Rj.	Rajkote High School.
S.	Surat High School.
S. M.	Surat Irish Mission School.
S. W.	Sawant Wadi Government English School.
Sa.	Sattara Government English School.
Sh	Sholapore Government English School.
St. M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
T. E.	Tanna English School.
U. S.	University College School, London.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1869, TO MARCH 31, 1870.

APRIL, 1869.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	**Sun.**	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts
7	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	*Last day of application* for the LL.B. Honours
10	Sat.	Examination
11	**Sun.**	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	Question Papers for LL.B. Honours due *from Examiners.*
18	**Sun.**	
19	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
20	Tues.	ends.
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	**Sun.**	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed	
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Tues.	
26	Wed	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

JUNE 1869

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri	
5	Sat	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	Examination for the LL. B. Honours begins.
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.
12	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins.
15	Tues.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	LL B Honours Results declared.
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	
25	Fri	
26	Sat	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	

JULY, 1869.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	**Sun.**	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	**Sun.**	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	*Last day of application for* F. M.
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	**Sun.**	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	**Sun.**	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.

AUGUST, 1869.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M. A. Examination.
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	Question Papers for F. M. due from Examiners.
31	Tues.	

SEPTEMBER, 1869.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	**Sun.**	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED,
6	Mon.	[1857
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	**Sun.**	
13	Mon.	Examination for F. M. begins.
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	**Second Term in Medicine ends.** *Last day*
16	Thurs	*of Application* for LL.B., Matriculation and
17	Fri.	Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarship Exami-
18	Sat.	nations.
19	**Sun.**	
20	Mon.	**Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering**
21	Tues.	**ends.**
22	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for F.A., B.A., F.C.E.
23	Thurs	L.C.E. and M.C.E., Examinations.
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
26	**Sun.**	
27	Mon.	F. M. Results declared.—*Last day of sending in*
28	Tues.	Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal,
29	Wed.	and for notifying new subject.
30	Thurs	*Last day of Application* for M.D. Examination.
		Last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee
		Prize.

		APRIL, 1869.
1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	**Sun.**	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
6	Wed	at 4½ P. M.
7	Thurs	
8	Fri	
9	Sat	
10	**Sun.**	
11	Mon	
12	Tues	
13	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for L. M.
14	Thurs	
15	Fri	
16	Sat.	
17	**Sun.**	
18	Mon	
19	Tues	
20	Wed	
21	Thurs	
22	Fri	
23	Sat.	
24	**Sun.**	
25	Mon	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M
31	**Sun.**	

NOVEMBER, 1869.

	1 Mon.	First Term in Medicine begins. Question
	2 Tues.	Papers for M.A., for LL.B., and for
	3 Wed.	Matriculation due *from Examiners.*
	4 Thurs	
	5 Fri.	
	6 Sat.	
	7 Sun.	
	8 Mon.	Question Papers for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., and
	9 Tues.	L.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
	10 Wed.	
	11 Thurs	
	12 Fri.	
	13 Sat.	
	14 Sun.	
I.	15 Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
	16 Tues.	begins; **Examinations for M.A., LL. B.**
	17 Wed.	**and Matriculation begin.**
	18 Thurs	Question Papers for M.D. due *from Examiners.*
	19 Fri.	
	20 Sat	
	21 Sun.	
II.	22 Mon.	**Examinations for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E.,**
	23 Tues.	**and M.C.E., and Sup. Exam. for Jugon-**
	24 Wed.	**nath Sunkersett Schps. begin;** Manock-
	25 Thurs	jee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
	26 Fri.	[M. A. Results declared.
	27 Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.—
	28 Sun.	[declared.
III.	29 Mon.	**Examination for M. D. begins,** LL. B. Results
	30 Tues.	Examination Papers for L.M. due *from Examiners.*

DECEMBER, 1869

	1	Wed.	
	2	Thurs	
	3	Fri.	[Scholarship when vacant.
	4	Sat.	*Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji
	5	Sun.	
IV.	6	Mon.	F.A. and M.C.E. Results declared.
	7	Tues.	
	8	Wed.	
	9	Thurs	B.A , F.C.E., and L.C.E., Results declared.
	10	Fri.	
	11	Sat.	
	12	Sun.	
V.	13	Mon.	**L.M. Examination begins; Matriculation**
	14	Tues	**and M.D. Results declared.**
	15	Wed.	
	16	Thurs	
	17	Fri.	
	18	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	19	Sun.	
	20	Mon.	
	21	Tues.	
	22	Wed.	
	23	Thurs	
	24	Fri.	[Syndicate at 4½ .PM
	25	Sat.	Christmas Day. Monthly Meeting of the
	26	Sun.	
	27	Mon.	L.M. Results declared.
	28	Tues.	
	29	Wed.	
	30	Thurs	[Scholarship.
	31	Fri.	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji

JANUARY 1870.

1	Sat.	[Vibhaji Scholarship adjudged. *Last day of Application* for Degrees—Jam Shri
2	**Sun.**	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
5	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	**Sun.**	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	**Admission to Degrees.**
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	**Sun.**	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	**Sun.**	
24	Mon.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED
25	Tues.	1857.
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
30	**Sun.**	[Homejee CursetjeePrize.
31	Mon.	[*Last day for notifying* Subject for the

FEBRUARY 1870.

1	Tues.	*Last day of Application* for the Bhugwandass
2	Wed.	Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	**Sun.**	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	**Sun.**	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	Question Papers for Bhugwandass Purshotum-
16	Wed.	dass Sanskrit Scholarship due *from Examiners.*
17	Thurs	
18	Fri	
19	Sat	
20	**Sun.**	
21	Mon	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
27	**Sun.**	
28	Mon.	

MARCH, 1870

1	Tues.	Examination for the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship begins.
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Results declared.
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs	

Schedule of Examinations for 1869-70.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due	Examinations begin on	List of Marks due	Results published on
LL.B. Honours	9th April	17th April.	9th June.	16th June.	18th June.
F. M.	13th July..	30th Aug..	13th Sept..	23rd Sept..	27th Sept.
M. A	16th Aug..	1st Nov..	15th Nov..	25th Nov..	27th Nov.
Pass LL.B.	15th Sept..	1st „ ..	15th „ ..	26th „ ..	29th „
Matriculation	15th „ ..	1st „ ..	15th „ ..	9th Dec..	13th Dec.
Sup. Ex. for Jugonnath Sunkersett Sans. Scholarships	15th „ ..	1st „ ..	22nd „ ..	9th „ ..	13th „
F. A.	22nd „ ..	8th „ ..	22nd „ ..	3rd „ ..	6th „
B. A.	22nd „ ..	8th „ ..	22nd „ ..	6th „ ..	9th „
F. C. E.	22nd „ ..	8th „ ..	22nd „ ..	6th „ ..	9th „
L. C. E.	22nd „ ..	8th „ ..	22nd „ ..	8th „ ..	9th „
M. C. E.	22nd „ ..	....	22nd „ ..	....	6th „
M. D.	29th „ ..	18th „ ..	29th „ ..	11th „ ..	13th „
L. M.	13th Oct ..	30th Nov..	13th Dec..	22nd „ ..	27th „
Bhugwandass Pursh. Sansk. Schp.	1st Feb..	15th Feb..	1st Mar.	12th Mar..	15th Mar.

DAYS AND HOURS OF EXAMINATION.

I. ARTS.

Matriculation Examination, 1869.

Monday, 15*th Nov.* 1869,	10 to 1, Grammar and Idiom, &c. (English.) 2 to 5, Elementary History and Geography.
Tuesday, 16*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Grammar and Idiom &c. (2nd Language.) 2 to 5, Translation.
Wednesday, 17*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Arithmetic. 2 to 5, Algebra.
Thursday, 18*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Euclid. 2 to 5, Elementary Natural Science.

First Examination in Arts, 1869.

Monday, 22*nd Nov.* 1869,	10 to 1, English Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper
Tuesday, 23*d Nov.*,	10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Wednesday, 24*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra? 2 to 5, Euclid and Trigonometry.
Thursday, 25*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Logic. 2 to 5, History.
Friday, 26*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects.

B.A. Examination, 1869.

Monday, 22*nd Nov.* 1869,	10 to 1, English Language 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Tuesday, 23*rd Nov.*,	10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Wednesday, 24*th Nov.*	10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra. 2 to 5, Trigonometry and Conic Sections.
Thursday, 25*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects. 2 to 5,
Friday, 26*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Euclid and Mechanics.
Saturday, 27*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects. 2 to 5,
Monday, 29*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects. 2 to 5,
Tuesday, 30*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects 2 to 5, (if necessary)

M. A. Examination, 1869.

(1). *Languages.*

Monday, 15*th Nov.* 1869,	10 to 1, English Books, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Tuesday, 16*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Wednesday, 17 *Nov.* 1869, { 10 to 1, Translation.
2 to 5, English Composition.

(2). *History and Philosophy.*

Monday, 15*th Nov.* 1869, { 10 to 1, History, 1st Paper ;
2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Tuesday, 16*th Nov.*, { 10 to 1, Politics.
2 to 5, Logic.

Wednesday, 17*th Nov.*, { 10 to 1, History of Greek Philosophy.
2 to 5, Do., Modern do.

(3). *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Monday, 15*th Nov.* 1869, { 10 to 1, Euclid and Geom. Conics.
2 to 5, Algebra and Trigonometry.

Tuesday, 16*th Nov.*, { 10 to 1, Statics and Dynamics.
2 to 5, Hydrostatics and Optics.

Wednesday, 17*th Nov.*, { 10 to 1, Anal. Geom., and Calculus.
2 to 5, Newton and Astronomy.

(4). *Natural Sciences.*

Monday, 15*th Nov.*, 1869, { 10 to 1.
2 to 5.

Tuesday, 16*th Nov.*, { 10 to 1
2 to 5.

Wednesday, 17*th Nov.*, { 10 to 1.
2 to 5.

II. LAW.

LL.B. Examination, 1869.

Monday, 15*th Nov.* 1869,	10 to 1, Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law. 2 to 5, Personal and Property Law, &c.
Tuesday, 16*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code. 2 to 5, The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

LL.B. Honours Examination.

Wednesday, 9*th June* 1869,	10 to 1. 2 to 5.
Thursday, 10*th June*,	10 to 1.

III. MEDICINE.

First Examination for L.M., 1869.

Monday, 14*th Sept.* 1869,	10 to 1, Botany (Paper). 2 to 5, Anatomy (Paper).
Tuesday, 15*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Materia Medica (Paper). 2 to 5, Chemistry (Paper).
Wednesday, 16*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Physiology (Paper). 2 to 5, Materia Medica (Oral).
Thursday, 17*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Chemistry (Oral). 2 to 5, Anatomy (Oral).
Friday, 18*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Botany (Oral). 2 to 5, Practical Chemistry.
Saturday, 19*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Practical Anatomy. 2 to 5, Physiology (Oral).

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR L.M., 1869.

Monday, 13*th Dec.* 1869,	10 to 1, Medicine (Paper). 2 to 5, Midwifery (Paper).
Tuesday, 14*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Surgery (Paper). 2 to 5, Medical Jurisprudence (Paper).
Wednesday, 15*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Medicine (Oral). 2 to 5, Midwifery (Oral).
Thursday, 16*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Surgery (Oral). 2 to 5, Medical Jurisprudence (Oral).
Friday, 17*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Practical Surgery. 2 to 5, Practical Toxicology.
Saturday, 18*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Pathology. 2 to 5, Hygiene.
Monday, 20*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Dental Surgery.

The Clinical Examination will commence on a day to be appointed by the Examiners.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1869.

MATHEMATICS.—*Three Papers.*

Monday, 22*nd Nov.* 1869,	10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra. 2 to 5, Euclid and Trigonometry.
Tuesday, 23*rd Nov.*,	10 to 1, Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.—*Two Papers.*

Tuesday, 23*rd Nov.* 1869,	2 to 5, Statics.
Wednesday, 24*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

Wednesday, 24th Nov. 1869 { 2 to 5, Elementary Chemical Physics, including Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

ENGINEERING.—*Three Papers.*

Thursday, 25th Nov. 1869, { 10 to 1, Properties and Strength of Materials. Earthworks, Construction of Roads. 2 to 5, Bridges, Oblique Bridge.

Friday, 26th Nov., { 10 to 1, Construction of the Steam Engine, Elementary Carpentry, Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Levelling with the Dumpy or Y Level.

L. C. E. EXAMINATION, 1869.

MATHEMATICS—*Three Papers.*

Monday, 22nd Nov. 1869, { 10 to 1, Euclid and Geometric Conic Sections. 2 to 5, Trigonometry and Analytical Conic Sections.

Tuesday, 23rd Nov., { 10 to 1, Differential and Integral Calculus.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS—*Two Papers.*

Tuesday, 23rd Nov., 1869, { 2 to 5, Statics, Dynamics, and the Theory of the Arch.

Wednesday, 24*th Nov.*, 1869 { 10 to 1, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics and Optics.

EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE—*Two Papers.*

Wednesday, 24*th Nov.*, '69 { 2 to 5, Electricity, Magnetism, and Inorganic Chemistry.

Thursday, 25*th Nov.*, { 10 to 1, Heat and Elementary Geology.

ARCHITECTURE—*One Paper.*

Thursday, 25*th Nov.*, 1869 { 2 to 5, The Classic Orders; the characteristics of the Gothic, Saracenic, and Hindu Architecture.

ENGINEERING—*Four Papers.*

Friday, 26*th Nov.*, 1869, { 10 to 1, Geometrical and Topographical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry, Trigonometrical Surveying; Traversing with the Theodolite; Levelling with a spirit level, and the adjustments and use of Instruments; method of finding Azimuth, latitude and longitude at a place.
2 to 5, Designing and Estimating; Specification; setting out works on the ground.

Saturday, 27*th Nov.*, { 10 to 1, Irrigation; Construction of Roads and Railways; Mortars and Cements; Quarrying and Blasting Rocks.

Saturday, 27th Nov., 1869.	2 to 5, Construction of the Steam Engine and other Machinery; Principles of Framing in wood and in iron.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 1869.

Monday, 22nd Nov., 1869,	10 A.M. to 1 P.M., 1st Paper. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., 2nd Paper.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Tuesday, 1st March, 1870..	11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Wednesday, 2nd.....	11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Thursday, 3rd.....	11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Friday, 4th.....	11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

1 ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS

A 1866.

JOHNSON—Life of Addison.
SIR WALTER SCOTT—Kenilworth.
MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. I.
GRAY—Poems.

B 1867.

JOHNSON—Life of Dryden.
SIR WALTER SCOTT—Quentin Durward.
MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. II.
SIR WALTER SCOTT—Lady of the Lake. Books I.—III.

C 1868.

JOHNSON—Life of Swift and Pope.
SIR WALTER SCOTT—Ivanhoe.
MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. III.
COWPER—Retirement.

D 1869.

JOHNSON—Life of Cowley.
SIR WALTER SCOTT—The Talisman.
MILTON—Paradise Regained, Bks. I., II.
BYRON—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Cantos III., IV.

E 1870.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Milton and Gray.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Woodstock.
3. MILTON—Paradise Regained, Bks. III., IV
4. THOMSON—Seasons.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. FRIENDS IN COUNCIL—1st Series, 1st Vol.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

B 1867.

1. BACON—Advancement of Learning.
2. LAMB—Essays of Elia.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
4. SOUTHEY—Thalaba.

C 1868.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ARNOLD—Lectures on Modern History.
3. SHAKESPEARE—King Lear.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

D 1869.

1. BACON—Advancement of Learning.
2. FRIENDS IN COUNCIL, 1st Series, 1st Vol.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Macbeth.
4. TENNYSON—The Princess.

E 1870.

1. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.
2. WASHINGTON IRVING—Sketch Book.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Excursion.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.

CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV. and V.

B 1867.

ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
HOBBES—Leviathan.
CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
SHAKESPEARE—King John, Richard II., Richard III.

C 1868.

MILTON—Areopagitica.
DUGALD STEWART—Lives of Smith, Robertson, and Reid.
CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Troilus, and Cressida.

D 1869.

LOCKE—On the Human Understanding.
RUSKIN—Lectures on Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture.
CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
SHAKESPEARE—Winter's Tale, Twelfth Night, As you like it, Midsummer Night's Dream.

E 1870.

COLERIDGE—Aids to Reflection.
BURKE—On the Sublime and Beautiful, Reflections on the French Revolution.
CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Measure for Measure, Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

N.B.—The Prakrit passages will not be examined in.

A 1866.

} KALIDASA—Shakuntala, I.—IV.
KALIDASA—Raghuvamsha, II.—V.
Panchatantra—First Tantra.

B 1867.

1. 2. } KALIDASA—Shakuntala, V.—VII.
3. KALIDASA—Raghuvamsha, VI.—XI.
4. Panchatantra—Second and Third Tantras.

C 1868.

1 2 } KALIDASA.—Vikramorvashi.
3. BHARTRIHARI—Nitishataka.
4. Panchatantra—Fourth and Fifth Tantras.

D 1869.

1. 2. } KALIDASA—Malavikagnimitra.
3. BHARTRIHARI—Vairagyashataka.
4. Hitopadesha.—I., II.

E 1870.

1 2. } Nagananda.
3. KALIDASA—Nalodaya.
4. Hitopadesha—III., IV.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION

A 1866.

1. 2. } VISHAKHADATTA—Mudrarakshasa
3. KALIDASA—Meghaduta.
4. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, First half.

B 1867.

1 2. } BHAVABHUTI—Uttararamacharitra.
3. KALIDASA—Ritusamhara.
4. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, Second half.

C 1868.

1. HARSHA—Ratnavali.
2. VALMIKE—Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda
3. HARSHA—Naishadhiya.
4. Tarkasamgraha The first Three Sargas.

D 1869.

} Bhavabhuti—Malatimadhava.

Kalidasa—Kumarasambhava, I.—VII.
Bana Bhatta—Kadambari, First half.

E 1870.

} Venisamhara.

Kalidasa—Kumarasambhava, IX.—XVII.
Bana Bhatta—Kadambari, Second half.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

Rigveda, 1 Ashtaka, 1—120 Suktas.

} Krishna Mishra—Prabodhachandrodaya.

Gautama Sutra.

B 1867.

Rigveda, 1 Ashtaka, 121—192 Suktas, and Mandala II.
Kavikarnapura.—Chaitanya Chandrodaya.
Subandhu—Vasavadatta.
Vedanta Sutra and Sharirakabhashya, I., II.

C 1868.

Rigveda, Mandalas III., IV.
Bhagavadgita.
Vedantasutra III., IV.
Nyayakusumânjali.

D 1869.

Rigveda, Mandalas V., VI.
Mallinatha.—Kiratarjuniya.
Panini, I.—IV. (To be studied with regard to the system of Hindu Grammar.)
Vopadeva—Bhagavata, V. and XI. Skandas.

E 1870.

1. Rigveda, Mandalas VII., VIII.
2. Magha—Shishupalavadha.
4. Panini, V.—VIII. (To be studied with regard to the system of Hindu Grammar.)
3. Madhavacharya—Sarvadarshana Sangraha.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Xenophon—Cyropædeia, Bks. I., II.
2. Herodotus—Bk. II.
3. Homer—Iliad, Bk. IV.
4 Euripides—Hecuba.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, Bk. I.
2. Herodotus—Bk. II.
3. Homer—Iliad, Bk. I.
4. Sophocles—Œdipus Rex.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Thucydides—Bk. I.
2. Demosthenes—De Coronâ.
3. Homer—Odyssey, Bks. I. to VI.
4. Æschylus—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS

A 1866.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Bk. I.
2. Cicero—Pro Murenâ.
3. Virgil—Æneid, Bk. I.
4. Ovid—Fasti, Bk. I.

B 1867.

1 Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Bk. II
2. Cicero—Pro Archiâ.

3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. II.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. II.

C 1868.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. III.
2. CICERO—Pro Lege Manilia.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. III.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. III.

D 1869.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. IV.
2. CICERO—In Catalinam, I., II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. IV.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. IV.

E 1870.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. V.
2. CICERO—In Catalinam, III., IV.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. V.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

1. LIVY—Bk. I.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Satires.
4. VIRGIL—Eclogues.

B 1867.

1. LIVY—Bk. II.
2. CICERO—Tusculanæ Disputationes.
3. HORACE—Odes, Bks. III., IV.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, I., II.

C 1868.

1. LIVY—Bk. III.
2. CICERO—De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum.
3. HORACE—Odes, Bks. I., II.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, III., IV.

D 1869.

1. Livy—Bk. IV.
2. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
3. Horace—Epistles.
4. Catullus.

E 1870.

1. Livy—Bk. V.
2. Cicero—De Oratore.
3. Horace—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, and Ars Poetica.
4. Tibullus.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. I—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. I.—III.
3. Plautus—Trinummus.
4. Lucretius, Bks. I., II.

B 1867.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. IV.—VI.
3. Plautus—Bacchæ.
4. Lucretius—Bks. IV., V.

C 1868.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. VII.—IX.
3. Terence—Andria.
4. Juvenal—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

D 1869.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. X.—XII.
3. Terence—Heautontimorumenus.
4. Juvenal—Satires, VIII., X., XII., XIII., XIV.

E 1870.

1. Tacitus—Histories.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. XIII.—XVI.
3. Terence—Eunuchus.
4. Persius.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Genesis—Chaps. I.—X.
2. Esther.
3. Psalms—I.—XXX.
4. Jon—Chaps. I.—V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Genesis.
2. Ruth.
3. Psalms—XXXI.—LXXX.
4. Jon—Chaps. VI.—X.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Deuteronomy.
2. Daniel, including the Chaldee passages.
3. Isaiah—Chaps. XL.—LXIV.
4. Lamentations of Jeremiah.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Makamat-al-Hariri. First 50 pages.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. 25 pages of Cairo edition.
3. Tarikh Yamini.
4. Poem of Antara in the Mu'allakat.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makmat-al-Hariri. Pages 51—100.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila Pages 26—100.
3. Sharistani. First 50 pages.
4. Poem of Tarafa.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Mahamat-al-Hariri. Pages 101—200.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 17 to 40.
3. Koran. Five Chapters.
4. Poems of Amru and Hareth.

VII.—PORTUGUESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. De Barros—Decade I.
2. De Barros—Decade II.
3. Camoes—Lusiados. First half.
4. De Matos—Tragedies. Penelope.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Life of João de Castro.
2. De Barros—Decade III.
3. De Matos—Tragedies. Viriacia.
4. Camoes—Lusiados. Second half.

VIII.—MARATHI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A 1868.

1. Kavi Charitra. Second half.
2. Kavinchen Varnana, as in Navanita.
3. Dnyanoba and Namadeva, as in Navanita.
4. Mahipati—Bhakta Vijaya, Adh. I.—VIII.

B 1869.

1. Kavi Charitra. First half.
2. Anekvidya Multatva. First half.
3. Moropant—Aryas as in Navanita, 3rd Ed. pp. 210—240.
4. Ramdas—Dasabodh, Dashaks VII—VIII.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A 1868.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Vol. II., pp. 1—295.

2. Vidya Uddesh Labha ani Santosh.
3. MUKTESHVAR—Adi Parva, VII.—X.
4. MOROPANT—Udyoga Parva, X—XIV.

B 1869.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Vol. II. pp. 295—504.
2. Shristijanya Ishvari Dnyan.
3. Waman, as in Sarva Sangraha, pp. 145—234.
4. Mukteshvar Sabha Parva.

IX.—GUJARATI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A 1868.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Khandas I., II.
2. Alankara Pravesha.
3. Kavya Dohana, pp. 1—77.
4. Nalakhayana, pp. 51.

B 1869.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Khandas III.—IV.
2. Charitra Nirupana.
3. Narma Kavita, pp. 1—100.
4. Kavya Dohana, pp. 77—177.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A 1868.

1. Shristijanya Ishvari Dnyan.
2. Bhuta Nibandh.
3. Kavya Dohana, pp. 177—250.
4. SAMALDAS—Vikrama Charitra.

B. 1869.

1. Vidyam Uddesha Labh tatha Santosh.
2. History of Gujarat (by A. K. S.)
3. Hunarkhán and Sampalakshmi.
4. SAMALDAS—Abola Rani.

X.—CANARESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863

1. Katha Manjari.
2. The Seventy Stories.
3. Ravan Dig-Vij.
4. Chambassapa Purana, Cantos 7 to 10.

XI.—HINDUSTANI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Bagh-o-Bahar. Second half.
2. Akhalak-i-Hindi. Second half.
3. Masnavi. By MIR HASAN. Second half.
4. Divan-i-Nasikh. Second half.

XII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. FERISHTAH—History of the Emperor Babar.
2. FIRDAUSI—Shah Namah, Book I.
3. SA'ADI—Gulistan, Book I.
4. Divan-i-Hafiz. 30 pages.

XIII.—SINDHI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Hikáyat-us-Sálehin.
2. Sássá Punhu.
3. History of India.
4. Æsop's Fables.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A 1866.

1. Punic Wars
2. Reign of Elizabeth.

B 1867.

1. Grecian History to 431 B.C.
2. The Saracens. (The period embraced in the History by Ockley, A.D. 632 to A.D. 705.)

C 1868.

1. Roman History to the end of the Pyrrhic War
2. Europe, from 1789 to 1815

D 1869.

1. Peloponnesian War.
2. History of England, from the Accession of Charles I. to the landing of Charles II. in England.

E 1870.

1. Rome, from the death of Hannibal to the death of Antony.
2. Reign of Charles V.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION

A 1866.

Europe in the Middle Ages.

B 1867.

England, to the death of Richard III.

C 1868

Europe, from 1688 to 1789.

D 1869

England, from Henry VII. to William III

E 1870

Europe in the 16th Century.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

1. The Institutes of Justinian; with introduction, and Notes by Sandars; omitting Bk. III., tit. I.—XII.
2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. Bk. I. Chaps. I—3; and Bks. II., III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law.
11. Goodeve on Evidence.

II. ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (a).

1. Williams on Real Property.
2. Addison on Contracts.
3. Addison on Torts.
4. Smith on Mercantile Law.
5. Best on Evidence.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (b)

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head Dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on the Degree Days to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of Costume.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on pre-payment of Rupees 10.

Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Received the Assent of the Governour General on the 18th July* 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is

expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex-officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M I.C.E , President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may

hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governour of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor,

Senate.

and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall

Office vacated by leaving India.

leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

IV. The Governour of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE. Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the First day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such Office. Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay in Council Fellows.

shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them, and touching the mode and time of convening the meet-

Bye-laws.

ings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also

have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect

of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chantellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Government of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose, such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governour of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governour of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed, by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governour General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governour in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II. XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act, and to the examinations for such Degrees.

Construction.

V.

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor or in his absence from the Presidency by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX.)

THE FOUR FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

5. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean; or in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

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* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

6. Whenever the Office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one Calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

8. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion :—

Three	by the	Faculty	of Arts.
Two	„	„	Law.
Two	„	„	Medicine.
One	„	„	Civil Engineering.

9. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The election of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic, who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate; and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify, any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the first day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next first day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year, from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two Terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine, the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on

the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms:—For the First Term ninety days; and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering eighty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation, attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that Term.

34. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term.

35. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36. To keep Term at a College or Recognized Institution, it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*Vide* Form A)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given *Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. LANGUAGES.—Three papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Marathi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujarati.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English and into English, and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language :—

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1*st*.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles and not merely by rules.

2*nd*.—Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd*.—First four books of Euclid with deductions.

III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st*.—Elementary History and Geography.

2*nd*.—Elementary knowledge of

a. The mechanical powers.

b. The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

c. The solar system.

7. All answers in each branch must be given in English except when otherwise specified; and Candidates must write their papers in a plain, legible hand.

8. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

9. On the morning of the Fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

10. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

11 Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

12 The first Examination in Arts will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four Terms at a College or Institution Recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

14. Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

15. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

16 Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form E.)

17. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages and Mathematics.

18. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I Languages.
II Mathematics.
III Logic.
IV. History
V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidates·
A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.
B Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular co-ordinates.
C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	

N.B.—Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863 may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, or Sindhi. But after the year 1869, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* examination. Each paper on English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates

II. MATHEMATICS.—Two papers and *viva voce*.

1. { Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
   { Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
2. { Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   { Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, and expressions for the area.

III. LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (Whately and Fowler). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV. HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate;

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.
B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular coordinates.

C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

(*a*) *Chemistry* :—

Matters : hypothesis of its ultimate composition.
Material forms : solid, liquid, gaseous.
Chemical affinity.
The laws of combination by weight and volume.
The atomic hypothesis of Dalton.

(*b*) *Heat* :—

The natural and artificial sources of heat.
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases.
Thermometers and pyrometers.
Conduction and convection.

(*c*) *Electricity* :—

Frictional and atmospheric electricity.

19. On the morning of the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

20. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

21. No undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six Terms in the University of Bombay ; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F

22. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

23. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

24. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application under Form F. being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

25. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered on paper in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidate will also be examined *viva voce* in all subjects except Mathematics.

26. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

III., IV. and V. Three of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

A. History.
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
C. Political Economy.
D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
E. Optics and Astronomy.
F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions
G. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	

N.B. Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863, may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian or Sindhi. But after the year 1870, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Three Papers.

1*st*. *Arithmetic*, from first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd Trigonometry, solution of plane triangles, with expressions, for the area.

Conic Sections, geometrically.

3rd. Euclid, the first six books, and the eleventh book to Prop XXI., with deductions.

Mechanics, Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III, IV and V. Three of the following subjects. (Two papers in each and *viva voce*.)

A. History.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects :—

a. England: in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

b. Ancient History, including *Greece*, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander, and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following :—

c *India* Including the period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas

Or,

d. The History of the Jews from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up

B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.

1st.—Logic (Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought, Books 1, II. and III., of Mill's Logic), with questions in Logical Analysis.

2nd—Moral Philosophy. First Part of Butler's Analogy with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue, *or* (at the option of the Candidate), Whewell's Elements of Morality

C. Political Economy

The Principles of the science with special reference to the Economic History of England

D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

a Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

b. Equilibrium of Liquids. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press. and Steam-engine.

E. Optics and Astronomy.

a. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescopes, the Eye.

b. Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, and Mean Time Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

F. Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions.

a. Co-ordinates of a point. Rectangular and Oblique Co-ordinates. Polar Co-ordinates. Length of a line. Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar Equation to the straight line. Transformation of Co-ordinates. Equation to the Circle. Polar Equation to the Circle. Properties of the Circle.

b. Equation to the Parabola. Polar equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

G. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

a. Matter: Hypothesis of its ultimate constitution. Material Forms. Solid, Liquid, Gaseous.

Chemical Affinity. The Laws of Combination by weight and volume. The Atomic Hypothesis of Dalton.

The Natural History of the following elements and compounds:—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon; Water, Atmospheric Air; Olefiant and Light-Carburretted Hydrogen Gases. (Combustion, its nature and phenomena.)
The Oxides of Nitrogen.
Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid. Sulphuretted-Hydrogen.
Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid.
Chlorine. Iodine. Bromine. Flourine.
The Constitution of Salts. Isomorphism. Crystallization.
The Alkalies and Alkaline Earths, and the Earth Alumina.
The Metals: Iron, Zinc, Tin, Copper, Lead, Arseniss Mercury, Silver, Gold, Platinum.

b. Heat: Natural and artificial sources. Expansion of Solids Liquids and Gases. Conduction and Convection of Heat. Latent Heat. Specific Heat. Radiation. Equilibrium of Temperature.

c. Electricity, Frictional, Atmospheric, Voltatic. Electro-Magnetism. Magneto-Electricity. Thermo-Electricity.

II. PHYSIOLOGY, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Circulation. Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Circulation of the blood. Respiration. Animal Heat. Digestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions. Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

27. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two classes, each in alphabetical order, and publish the names of the Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class will be considered to have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination.

28. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

29. The Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

30. The Examinations will comprise the following branches :—

I. Languages.

II. History and Philosophy.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

IV. Natural Sciences.

I. Languages. (Six papers.)

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Hebrew.

The Subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidate, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Hebrew books taken up by the Candidate.

5*th*. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6*th*. Original English composition in Prose and Verse.

II. History and Philosophy. (Six papers.)

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3*rd*. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4*th*. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5*th*. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6*th*. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. (Six papers.)

1*st*. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.
2*nd*. Algebra and Trigonometry.
3*rd*. Newton's Principia, Book I., § I.—III., and Astronomy.
4*th*. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
5*th*. Statics and Dynamics.
6*th*. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCES. (Six papers.)

a. { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

b. { Light, Heat, and Electricity.
Chemistry, Inorganic.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences, therein enumerated.

31. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and should he pass the Examination, in any one of the above branches he will be admitted to the Degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

32. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

33. A fee of Rupees 50 must be paid to the Registrar, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K.)

34. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

35. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will arrange in two classes alphabetically, and publish the names of those Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M.A. Examination shall be considered to have taken Honours in that branch.

36. Certificates of having passed the M. A. Examination will be given under Form L.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2 No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognised by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

4. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the Principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

8. There will be four papers, namely :—

1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
2. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.
3. Contract, Torts, and the Penal Code.
4. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

9 On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

10. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

11. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division will be allowed to compete for Honours, provided that, during the period intervening between the declarations of the results of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and the Examination for Honours in Law, he have attended Lectures in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

12. The examination will commence on the morning of the First Wednesday in the Second Term in Arts.

13. The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in one of the following subjects to be chosen by himself:—

a. The Laws of all races administered by the High Court in all its jurisdictions.

b. Roman Civil Law and International Law.

15. The following papers will be set:—

In subject *a*. (Three Papers).

1. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws, of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.
2. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.
3. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

In subject *b*. (Three Papers.)

1. The Roman Civil Law.
2. International Private Law.
3. International Public Law.

N.B.—The Registrar, on his receiving the applications of the candidates (Form M.) will inform the Examiners if subject *a*, or subject *b*, or both subject *a* and subject *b*, have been chosen by candidates, if allowed to compete for Honours.

16. The Examiners will publish on the Friday in the ensuing week lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must be a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it; or he must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

3. The First Examination will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

c. Of having attended the following courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 Lectures.
In Materia Medica.....	2 Courses, each of at least 60 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months

In Practical Pharmacy, 1 course of Instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines

In Comparative Anatomy { 1 Course of at least 24 Lectures

d. Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*Vide* Form P.)

6 Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form Q)

7 Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded under Form P, and a fresh fee paid.

8 The Examination will be written, oral, and practical

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive
2. ——— Practical.
3. ——— General, and Physiology.
4. Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
5. Chemistry, Practical
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
7. Botany *
8. Comparative Anatomy

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* In Systematic Botany the candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders:—

Anonaceæ Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Sterculiaceæ Aurantiaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Cannaceæ, Liliaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Graminaceæ; and with the general structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

Written examinations will be given in subjects 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8

10 On the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order

11 A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R)

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12 The Second Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after December 12

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination

14 Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following Courses —

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
On Diseases of the Eye	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures,
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate,
In Dental Surgery	1 Course of at least 20 lectures,
In Pathology	1 Course of at least 30 lectures
In Hygiene	1 Course of at least 20 lectures,

and have dissected the surgical regions and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying in Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, viz —

(*a*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk), with Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance,

(*b*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser) with Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c*) Six months at the practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Diseases of the Eye.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.
5. Surgical Anatomy.
6. Pathology.
7. Hygiene.
8. Dental Surgery.

Written Examinations will be held in each of the first four subjects.

N.B.—Persons who have passed the First Examination for L.M. before the close of 1865, may be admitted to the examination in Physiology and General Anatomy under the old rules.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording, and treating cases of disease, in investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the second Monday after the conclusion of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commmencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations. The one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College,—this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form Y).

6. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form Z.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written and oral.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1*st.* *a. Arithmetic*—From first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

b. Algebra—To the end of Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd.* *c. Euclid*—The first four and the 6th Books, with the definitions of the 5th Book, and the 11th Book to proposition XXI., with simple deductions.

d. Trigonometry—Solution of plane triangles, with expressions for the area.

3*rd.* *e. Conic Sections*—Geometrically, the Parabola and the Ellipse, as given in Goodwin's Course.

f. Analytical Geometry—The Point, the Straight Line and the Circle.

II. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. (Two papers and oral.)
Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
(One paper and oral.)

Elementary Chemical Physics including Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

IV. ENGINEERING. (Three papers and oral.)

1*st.* Properties and strength of Materials, Earth-works, Construction of Roads.

2*nd.* Bridges, Oblique Bridge.

3*rd.* Construction of the Steam Engine, Elementary Carpentry, Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Levelling with the Dumpy or Y Level.

V. ENGINEERING DRAWING.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the Examination. Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____* by_____and completed on the_____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

Date_____

Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two divisions, the names in each division being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay, subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form AA.)

14. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form AB).

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1*st*. *a. Euclid* and *Geometric Conic Sections.*

2*nd*. *b. Trigonometry*—Plane and Spherical.
c. Analytical Conic Sections.

3rd. { *d. Differential Calculus*—Including Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, and Maxima and Minima.
e. Integral Calculus—Elementary examples in Integration.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS. (Two papers and oral.)

1st. Statics, Dynamics and the Theory of the Arch.

2nd. Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Two papers and practical.)

1st. { *a.* Electricity and Magnetism.
b. Inorganic chemistry, including the chemistry of the non-metallic substances and of the principal metals and qualitative analysis of salts and minerals.

2nd. { *c.* Heat.
d. Elementary Geology including the general description, succession and classification of stratified rocks, igneous rocks and volcanoes; the more simple phenomena connected with the elevation and disruption of stratified masses. Geology of India. General character and distribution of organic remains in the various strata.

IV. ARCHITECTURE. (One paper.)

The Classic orders; the characteristics of the Gothic, Saracenic, and Hindoo Architecture.

V. ENGINEERING. (Four papers with oral and practical Examination.)

1st. Geometrical and Topographical drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Trigonometrical Surveying; Traversing with the Theodolite; Levelling with a spirit level, and the adjustments and use of Instruments; method of finding azimuth, latitude and longitude at a place.

2nd. Designing and Estimating; Specification; Setting out works on the ground.

3rd. Irrigation; Construction of Roads and Railways; Mortars and Cements; Quarrying and Blasting Rocks.

4th. Construction of the Steam Engine and other Machinery; Principles of framing in wood and in iron.

VI. Engineering Drawing.

Each candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the examination.

Each drawing to bear the following certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of * by_____ and completed on the_____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

(Date)

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

18. The Practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidates' practical ability in the Subjects III. and V. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some Univer[illegible]gnized by it.

23. Candi[illegible]t apply to the Registrar two month before the E[illegible]. (*Vide* Form AD.)

24. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

25. In the Examination each candidate will be required to submit with due authentication the working drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Second Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days, as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Deans of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman,) I present to you (name and College) who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of _____ to which I pray he may be admitted:
and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (name) to the Degree of _____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate successively with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worth of such special distinction.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay

I wish to be examined in the English and the_ ___ ___ ___, languages

I am, Sir,
You obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname in the English and Vernacular characters).____ ____

Birth place ..... { Village. Talooka. Zilla.

Birth day ..... { According to christian or Native chronology

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion)....____

(Where educated) ....____
Date)

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. _____

Date { (*Enter place*) / (*Enter day and year*) } _____

N. B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months the Applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of moral Character* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(2). *Cetificate of Age* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation examination.

(Signed)_____.

(Date)

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of_____18

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name)..... _____

(Race and Religion)..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____

(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am_____

* Insert one of the following:

A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry.

C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 186 ____ Second Term	
First Term 186 ____ Second Term	
First Term 186 ____ Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said ____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) (Signed) ____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from ____ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed) ____

(Date)

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.

FORM F.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name).. .....

(Race and Religion).... .....

(College) .....

(Date of First Examination in Arts)_____

(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the_____of which I am

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term	
186 _____	
Second Term	
First Term	
186 _____	
Second Term	
First Term	
186 _____	
Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ _____is a person of

* Insert three of the following:—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E. Optics and Astronomy.—F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—G. Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.—H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) (Signed) _ _

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ _____Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ _ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder.)_ _ _

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation) ..... _____
(Date).

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

FORM L.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in † _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, held in the month of _____.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

---

* Insert one or more of the following:—

1. The English and _____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of examination.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FORM M.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws; and if allowed to compete for Honours, I will choose subject _____ *

I am, &c.

(Name)..... _____
(Race and Religion)..... _____
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts).... _____
(Date)

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	to	

(Signed)_____

(Dated)

* Enter *a* or *b*.

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Examination.

FORM P.

To the

Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.

(Name)....._____
(Race and Religion) ....._____
(College) ....._____
(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) ....._____
(Date)

Certificates.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability)_____
(Date)

---

(2) I certify that _____ to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)

---

(3) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____ for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)
(Date)

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____ months.

(Signed)

(Date)

(10) I certify that_____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicine.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Comparative Anatomy of_____ Lectures.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(12) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the degree of Licen-

tiate of Medicine, held in the month of , and was placed in the Division.

(Signature of the holder)

(Signed)

Registrar.

(Date)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FORM S.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

(Name with Surname) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of passing the First Examination) .....

(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

(1.) I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)

(Date)

---

(2) I certify that has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of Lectures.

(Signed)

(Date)

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of _____ Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Dental Surgery of _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Pathology, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Hygiene, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

(10) I certify that_____has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

---

(11) I certify that_____ ___ has attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____Midwifery cases.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(12) I certify that_____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and during that time has attended _____Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(13) I certify that_____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of_____Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and during that time has attended _____Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(14) I certify that_____has attended the practice at_____Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date) (Signed)_____

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors_____ and_____; and_____of my having obtained the Degree of_____in the University of_____; and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of_____

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .. _____

(Date)

I certify that_____has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of_____Hospital during the years_____and_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

Date)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation) .....

Date { (Enter place) / (Enter time) }

(Signed)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

	Number of days.	Remarks.
186 -6 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6 .	First Term	
	Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1.) I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ at which I am _____

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
186 -6 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6 .	First Term	
	Second Term	

(2.) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM AA.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of passing the First Exam. in C.E.) .....

(Signed)_____

(Date)

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that_____has attended subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
186 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
186 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
186 -7 .	First Term Second Term	

2. I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM **AB.**

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 25 being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM **AC.**

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate

of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____
and was placed in the_____class.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM **AD**.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name)..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Graduation in Arts)..... _____

(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) _____

(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____has passed a period extending from_____to_____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____

(Date)_____

2. I certify that_____has passed the period extending from_____to_____in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____

(Date)

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM AF

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AG.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree.)_____

(Race.)_____

(College.)_____

(Date of Graduation.)_____

(Date.)

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AH.**

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,—I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname.) .. _____

(Date—Enter place) .... _____

(Enter time.) ..... _____

JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AI.**

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Kattyawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattyawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Mungulddass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship:—

1. The Mungúldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering: and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the candidate's

receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG* one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

Year.	Fellow.	College.
1867 ...	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M.....	Grant.
1868 ...	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A.	Elphinstone.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander

* See page 100.

Grant, Bart., date the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of founding an annual Gold-Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1. The Manockjee Limjee Gold-Medal shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years, (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate on the Convocation for conferring degrees next ensuing after

the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay, which in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal, if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Bhuddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	.....
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	.....
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	.....
1868...	*A Comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A.	E.
1869 ..	*The connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*		.....

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the

the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of four hundred Rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be annually competed for.

2. Persons eligible to be candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3. The Examination shall commence on the first Tuesday in March. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar one month before.

4. There shall be two Examiners appointed by the Syndicate. They shall announce the result of the Examination to the Syndicate on or before the third Tuesday in March. The result will be published by the Syndicate in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Examination shall consist of four papers, which shall be of such kind as the Examiners may think best fitted to test the Candidate's knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature, and his power of translating Sanskrit into English, and English into Sanskrit. Four hours shall be allowed for each paper. No books shall be prescribed beforehand as subjects of Examination.

6. The Scholarship shall not be assigned, except to a Candidate, whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

7. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866-67 ...	*Bhágvat Govind Rámchandra*	Poona.
1867-68 ...	*Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishná*.....	Do.
1868-69 ...	*Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu*.....	Do.
1869-70 ...	*Telang, Káshináth Trimbak*.....	Elphinstone.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Daly Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize :—

1. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

3. Competitive poems shall be written in the Heroic metre or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing and his Post Office address, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose on or before the 30th of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which in the opinion of the Syndicate would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1864..	*The Himalaya Mountains*	Vikáji, Framji Rastamji.
1865..	*The Indian Seasons*.....	*Prize not awarded.*
1866..	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867..	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868..	*India Three Thousand years ago*..	*Prize not awarded.*
1869..	*The Indus*.....	

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42

years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem: one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted, with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem, will be awarded every year to the two candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and answered best in a special Examination, in Sanskrit, to be called the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination. These Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. These Scholarships shall be awarded according to the results (1) of the Matriculation Examination in Sanskrit, and (2) of a Supplementary Examination, to be held on the Fourth Monday in November.

3. The Supplementary Examination shall consist of the following two papers:—

The First Paper will consist of translation from passages in the following episodes of the Mahabharata:—

a. Matsyopakhyana.
b. Savitryupakhyana.
c. Draupadipramatha.
d. Shakuntalakhyana.

The Second Paper will contain a passage or passages in Sanskrit (not taken from the preceding books) to be translated into English, and a passage or passages in English to be translated into Sanskrit.

4. The Matriculation Examiners in Sanskrit each year shall be *ex-officio* Examiners for these Scholarships.

5. Candidates must forward their application to the Registrar (*vide* Form AH) along with their application for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

6. The names of the successful candidates, arranged in the order of merit, will be published along with the list of the candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1866..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Ratnagiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Dhoolia High School.
1867..	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ..	Poona High School (*formerly Elphinstone High School*).
	Godebolé, Náráyan Bálkrishná.	Elphinstone High School.
1868..	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji	Ratnagiri High School.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, being "desirous of encouraging English Education in Kattyawar," offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500, for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattyawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866 it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

I. A Scholarship, to be entitled the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kattyawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâfide* Natives of Kattyawar, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship, when vacant, shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AI must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. On applications being received, the Syndicate shall proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the first week of January.

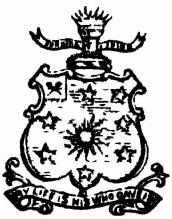
7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify under the signature of the Head that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1867..	Vohora, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar	Surat High School.
1868..	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám	Elphinstone High School.

VII.



THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent Government Paper for the founding of a Latin Scholarship to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868 with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such examination.

2. The stipend of the scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavorably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of matriculated students.

5. In case of the student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

6. In case of the scholarship lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, any savings which may result may be added to next year's scholarship, so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second scholarship for the ensuing year.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1868 ..	MacDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5 per cent paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called the "Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal should the Fund allow. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rupees 5,000, in Government 5 per cent. paper, for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.) of Rupees 250 per annum, tenable for two years in any Institution recognised by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 30th January 1869, and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated the "DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the undergraduate who shall pass the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks in the same language.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a candidate, to the undergraduate who shall (since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship) have passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee on his producing a bill, countersigned by the head of some College or Institution recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or First Arts) Examiners, and the name of

the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or First Examination in Arts).

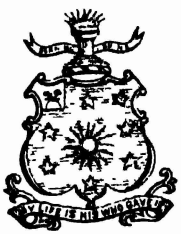
6. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the First Examination in Arts and is willing to continue at College.

7. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private persons be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government, and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Govern-

ment, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1863.

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

" I have the honour to request, that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs, towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this City, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 6th October 1864, made the following request :—

I have the honour to request, that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name

of my good Mother Rajabai, two (2,00,000) lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named THE RAJABAI TOWER, in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200, for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1869-70.

SENATE.

Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L.

Vice Chancellor.

The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

Fellows.

1. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight, *Chief Justice.* 1863.
2. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bombay.**
3. His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.S.I.,G.C.B.* } *Members of Council.*
4. The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I. 1862. } *Members of Council.*
5. The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker. 1863. } *Members of Council.*
6. James Braithwaite Peile, B.A., *Director of Public Instruction.* 1863.
7. Major Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division.* 1863.
8. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.* 1866.
9. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Deccan College.**
10. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Principal, Grant Medical College.* 1864
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. *Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.**

Ex-Officio.

* Not gazetted.

12. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.*
The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.*

1858.

13. The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.
14. The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis.
15. The Honourable Colonel William Frederick Marriott, R.E., C.S.I.
16. Rao Saheb Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

17. The Honourable Michael Robert Westropp, B.A.
18. William Loudon, Esq.
19. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
20. Narayan Dinanathji, Esq.

1862.

21. Lieut.-Col. John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
22. Colonel Henry James Barr.
23. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.
24. George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
25. Major Thomas Candy.
26. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq. C.S.I.
27. Colonel Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B.
28. John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
29. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I.,
30. The Reverend Ward Maule, S.C.L.
31. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.
32. The Honourable Henry Newton.
33. Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
34. Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, C.S.
35. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.
36. John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
37. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.
38. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
39. Charles Robertson Ovans, C.S.
James Braithwaite Peile, B.A.

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* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

40. William George Pedder, B.A.
41. Raymond West, B.A.
42. William Heurtley Newnham, B.A.
43. James Bellot Richey, B.A.
44. Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.
45. Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S I., C.B.
46. Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
    Major Thomas Waddington.
47. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
48. Francis James Candy, M.A.
49. Johann Georg Bühler, Ph. D.
50. Andrew Richard Scoble, Barrister-at-Law
51. John Philip Green, LL.B.
52. John Pares Bickersteth, M A.
53. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
54. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

55. The Reverend James Aitken.
56. Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, C.S.
57. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Esq.
58. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
59. The Reverend Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee.
60. Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville.
61. Nicholas Fernandes, Esq.
62. Lieut. Col. James George Fife, R.E.
63. Charles Gonne, C.S.
    William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
64. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
65. Thomas Blackadder Johnstone, M.D.
66. Colonel Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.
67. Joshua King, M.A.
68. George Morison Macpherson, M.A.
69. Lieut -Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
70. Robert George Oxenham, M.A.
71. Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee.
72. George Scott, C.S.
73. Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
74. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
75. The Right Reverend Doctor Stems.
76. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.
77. Major General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
78. Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.
79. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

80. William Wedderburn, C.S.
81. The Honourable James Sewell White.
82. Colonel Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
83. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

84. The Reverend William Reynon.
85. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
86. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.
87. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.
88. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
89. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.
90. John Marriott, B.A.
91. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
92. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
93. Premchund Roychund, Esq.
94. Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
95. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

96. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
97. George Foggo, Esq.
98. William Allan Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

99. Francis Broughton, F.R.C.S.
100. Henry Spencer Bellairs, M.A.
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
101. John Cruickshank, M.D.
102. William Dymock, B.A.
103. Richard Ardill Dallas, LL.D.
104. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
105. William Albert East, B.A.
106. Abraham Nickson Hojel, Esq.
107. Dustoor Hoshangji Jamaspji.
108. Lieut. George Adolphus Jacob.
109. Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
110. Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
111. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
112. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.
113. Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.
114. John Thomas Mackenzie, M.B.

115. Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.
116. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
117. Dustoor Peshuton Byramjee, Esq.
118. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
119. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
120. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
121. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, S.C.L.
122. The Reverend Charles Gilder.

1867.

123. The Honourable Augustus Brooke Warden.
124. The Honourable James Gibbs.
125. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight. M.A.
126. The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A.
127. Lieut. Colonel George Sligo Anderson.
128. The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
129. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
130. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.
131. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
132. Alexander Faulkner, Esq.
133. The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
134. Captain Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
135. Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
136. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.
137. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
138. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
139. John George Moore, C.S.
140. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
141. Adam Macdougal Rogers, Esq.
142. Charles Watts Russell, B.A.
143. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
144. James Taylor, Esq.
145. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
146. Alexander Valentine Ward, Esq.
147. The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
148. Captain Edward William West.
149. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Esq.
150. N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
151. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.
152. Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

1868. (January.)

153. Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
154. Alexander Brown, Esq.
155. The Reverend C. J. Cameron, M.A.

156. W. Collum, M.D.
157. Captain A. Davidson, R.E.
158. Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
159. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
160. William Draper, M.A.
161. Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E.
162. J. Dunbar, M.A.
163. G. S. Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq.
164. C. E. Fox, M.A.
165. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
166. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
167. W. Gray, M.B.
168. Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.
169. F. G. Joynt, Esq.
170. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
171. J. Macpherson, B.A.
172. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D D.
173. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
174. J. O'Leary, B.A.
175. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi
176. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
177. The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A.
178. The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
179. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
180. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S.
181. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E., .
182. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

183. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
184. Bhikaji Amrit Choba, G.G.M.C.
185. The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
186. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
187. C. E. Chapman, C.S.
188. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, C.S.
189. S. A. De Carvalho, G.G M.C.
190. John Connon, M.A.
191. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
192. W. S. Eccles, Esq.
193. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
194. The Reverend J. Wardrop Gardner
195. Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A.

196. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
197. Karsandas Mulji, Esq.
198. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
199 John Mills, Esq.
200. The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
201. John Pinkerton, M.D.
202. G. B. Reid, B A.,
203. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
204. James Scorgie, F.C S.
205. The Reverend D. A. F. DeRozario de Souza.
206. T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
207. The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A
208 Alexander Wright, Esq.
209 A. F. Bellasis, C.S.
210. F. S. Chapman, C S.
211. Nowroji Fardunji, Esq

1869.

212. The Honourable A Campbell
213. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., *Dean.* 1866.
2. The Rev. John Wilson, D D., F.R.S., *Vice-Chancellor.* 1857
3. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight. 1863.
4. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D. 1868.*
5. The Honourable H P. St. Tucker. 1863.
6. J. B. Peile, B.A. 1863.
7. Major T. Waddington. 1863.
8. W. Wordsworth, B A.*
9. W. G Hunter, M D., M R.C.P. 1864.
10. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S. 1857.

1858.

11. The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.
12. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
13. The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, R.E., C.S.I.
14. Rao Saheb Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

15. W. Loudon, Esq.
16. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

* Not gazetted.

1862.

17. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
18. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
19. Major T. Candy.
20. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
21. Colonel F. J. Goldsmid, C.B.
22. J. P. Hughlings, B.A.
23. R. T. Reid, LL.D.
24. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

25. J. R. Arthur, C.S.
26. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.
27. The Honourable M. Melvill.
28. C. R Ovans, C.S.
29. W. G. Pedder, B.A.
30. R. West, B.A.
31. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
32. J. B. Richey, B. A.
33. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
34. F. J. Candy, M.A.
35. J. G. Buhler, Ph. D.
36. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

1864.

37. The Rev. J. Aitken.
38. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
39. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
40. The Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee.
41. N. Fernandes, Esq.
42. C. Gonne, C.S.
43. H. E. Jacomb, C.S.
44. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
45. J. King, M.A.
46. G. M. Macpherson, M.A.
47. R. G. Oxenham, M.A.
48. G. Scott, C.S.
49. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
50. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
51. The Right Reverend Doctor Steins.
52. The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
53. Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.

54. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
55. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

56. The Rev. William Beynon.
57. Dhunjeebhôy Framjee Patel, Esq.
58. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.
59. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
60. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
61. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.

1866.

62. F. S. Stedman, Esq.
63. The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.
64. W. A. Russell, M.A.
65. H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
66. W. Dymock, B.A.
67. W. A. East, B.A.
68. Dustoor Hoshangji Jamaspji.
69. Lieut. G. A. Jacob.
70. F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.
71. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
72. The Rev. C. Kirk, M.A.
73. Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.
74. J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.
75. E. H. Percival, C.S.
76. Dustoor Peshuton Byramjee.
77. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
78. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
79. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.
80. The Rev. C. Gilder.

1867.

81. The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A.
82. The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
83. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
84. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
85. A. Faulkner, Esq.
86. The Rev. A. Forbes, B.A.
87. Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
88. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
89. Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.

90. J G. Moore, Esq.
91. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
92. C. Watts Russell, B.A.
93. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
94. James Taylor, Esq.
95. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
96. The Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
97. Captain Edward West.
98. N. Dalzell, M.A.
99. The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.
100. Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

1868. (January.)

101. A. Brown, Esq.
102. The Rev. C. J. Cameron, M.A.
103. W. Draper, M.A.
104. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.
105. C. E. Fox, M.A.
106. W. Gray, M.B.
107. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
108. The Right Rev. L. Meurin, S.J., D.D.
109. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
110. The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
111. The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

112. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
113. C. E. Chapman, C.S.
114. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.S.
115. John Connon, M.A.
116. The Rev. S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
117. The Rev. J. W. Gardner.
118. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
119. Karsandas Mulji, Esq.
120. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
121. The Rev. R. Montgomery.
122. G. B. Reid, B.A.,
123. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
124. The Rev. D. A. F. De Rozario DeSouza.
125. The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A.
126. F. S. Chapman, C.S.

1869.

127. The Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A.

FACULTY OF LAW.

1. The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker, *Dean*. 1863.
2. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D..F R.S., *Vice-Chancellor*. 1857.
3. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight. 1863.
4. His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.*
5. The Honourable S. Mansfield, C.S.I. 1862.
6. J. B. Peile, B.A. 1863.
7. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.

1858.

8. The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.
9. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
10. Rao Saheb Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

11. The Honourable M. R. Westropp, B.A.
12. W. Loudon, Esq.
13. Narayan Dinanathji, Esq.

1862.

14. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
15. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
16. J. P. Hughlings, B.A.
17. The Rev. W. Maule, S.C.L.
18. The Honourable H. Newton.
19. R. T. Reid, LL.D.
20. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, C.S.
21. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

22. R. West, B.A.
23. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
24. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
25. A. R. Scoble, Barrister-at-Law.
26. J. P. Green, LL.B.
27. J. P. Bickersteth, M.A.
28. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

---

* Not gazetted.

1864.

29. The Rev. J. Aitken.
30. C. Gonne, C.S.
31. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
32. Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.
33. V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
34. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
35. The Honourable J. S. White.
36. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

37. T. C. Hope, C.S.
38. John Marriott, B.A.
39. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.

1866.

40. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
41. G. Foggo, Esq.
42. R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
43. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
44. R. H. Pinhey, C.S.
45. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
46. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.

1867.

47. The Honourable A. B. Warden.
48. The Honourable J. Gibbs.
49. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.
50. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
51. James Taylor, Esq.
52. Bál Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
53. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.

1868. (January.)

54. A. Brown, Esq.
55. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
56. J. Dunbar, M.A.
57. C. E. Fox, M.A.
58. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
59. J. Macpherson, B.A.
60. J. O'Leary, B.A.

61. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
62. The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
63. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

1868. (December.)

64. The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
65. C. E. Chapman, C.S.
66. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C S.
67. John Connon, M.A.
68. Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A.
69. G. B. Reid, B.A.,
70. A. F. Bellasis, C S.
71. Nowroji Fardunji, Esq.
72. F. S. Chapman, C.S.

1869.

73. The Honourable A. Campbell.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S., *Dean.* 1868
2. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., *Vice-Chancellor.* 1857.
3. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. 1864.

1857.

4. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.

1858.

5. Rao Saheb Bhaskar Damodar.

1862.

6. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
7. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
8. W. J. Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.

1863.

9. H. V. Carter, M.D.

1864.

10. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.

1865.

11. F. S. Stedman, Esq.
12. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.

1866.

13. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
14. J. Cruickshank, M.D

15. W. Dymock, B.A.
16. A. N. Hojel, Esq.
17. J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.

1867.

18. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
19. A. M. Rogers, Esq.
20. James Taylor, Esq.
21. A. V. Ward, Esq.

1868. (January.)

22. W. Collum, M.D.
23. Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
24. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
25. W. Gray, M.B.
26. F. G. Joynt, Esq.
27. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
28. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S.

1868. (December.)

29. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
30. Bhikaji Amrit Choba, G G.M C.
31. S. A. de Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
32. W. S. Eccles, Esq.
33 John Mills, Esq.
34. John Pinkerton, M.D.
35. A. Wright, Esq.

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Col. M. K. Kennedy, R.E., *Dean*. 1864.
2. The. Rev. John Wilson, D.D, F.R.S., *Vice-Chancellor*. 1857.
3. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.*

1858.

4. The Honourable Lieut. Col. W. F. Marriott, R.E., C.S.I.

1860.

5. W. Loudon, Esq.

1862.

6. Lieut. Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
7. Colonel H. J. Barr.
8. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.

* Not gazetted.

9. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq.
10. J. P. Hughlings, B.A
11. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

12. H. M Birdwood, M.A.
13. Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C B
14. Captain E. B. Holland, R.E
15. F J. Candy, M A.
16 The Honourable Mungaldass Nathoobhoy

1864

17. Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R E, C B.
18 Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq
19. Colonel J. B. Dunsterville.
20. Lieut. Col. J. G Fife, R E
21. Joshua King, M.A.
22. Lieut.-Col. D. Nasmyth, R E
23 Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee
24 V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq
25. Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, R E

1865.

26. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq
27. Premchund Roychund, Esq.

1866.

28. Colonel W. Kendall, R.E.

1867.

29. Lieut. Col. G. S. Anderson.
30. A. T. Crawford, C.S.
31. Captain C. T. Haig, R.E.
32 I B Lyon, Esq.
33 James Taylor, Esq.

1868. (January.)

34 Captain W. A. Baker, R E.
35. Captain A. Davidson, R E.
36. Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E.
37. Lieut Col J. A. Fuller, R.E.
38. Captain H. F. Hancock, R E
39. Lieut. Col. J. S, Trevor, R.E.

1868 (December).

40. James Burgess, M.R A.S.
41. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
42. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
43. James Scorgie, M.C S.

SYNDICATE.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. Vice-Chancellor, *President.*

K. M. Chatfield, B.A. .....
Bhau Daji, G.G M.C., Hon.M.R.A.S. ..... } *Syndics in Arts.*
The Rev D. Macpherson, M.A .....

W. Wedderburn, Esq. C.S. ..... } *Syndics*
C. E. Fox, M.A. ..... } *in Law.*

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. ..... } *Syndics*
T. B. Johnstone, M.D. ..... } *in Medicine.*

Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E. ..... } *Syndic in Civil Engineering.*

James Taylor, Esq., Registrar..... *Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor, *Chairman.*
W. Loudon, Esq.
The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
G. Foggo, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq., Registrar, *Secretary.*

REGISTRAR.

James Taylor Esq.

HEAD CLERK AND LIBRARIAN.

Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé.

Succession Lists.

CHANCELLORS.

1857 John, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.
1860 Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B.
1862 Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.,G.C.S.I.
1867 The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857 Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice.
1858 Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
1860 Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A., Puisne Justice.
1863 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865 The Hon. Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Judge of the High Court.
1865 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868 The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

DEANS.

I.—Dean in Arts.

1859 Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868 Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.
1869 Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

II.—Dean in Law.

1860 July, Arthur James Lewis, Esq., Advocate General.
1861 Jan., William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
1862 Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868 Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.

III.—Dean in Medicine

1858 March, B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860 Oct., John Peet, M.D.

1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867 April, Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
1868 Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869 Jan., T. W. WARD, F.R.C.S.

IV.—DEAN IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1858 Feb., The Hon. Arthur Malet.
1860 Aug., Col. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Jan., Col. H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Sept., Major Genl. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863 June, Col. Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan., Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868 Jan., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868 April, Lieut Col. J. S. Trevor, R E.
1869 Jan.., COL. MICHAEL KAVANAGH KENNEDY, R.E.

REGISTRAR.

1858 Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
1868 Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868 Nov., JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS.

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut. General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Phillip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esq.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D.,M.R.C.S.E., C.S.I.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S.
* Major General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.,G.C.S.I.
Lieutenant Edward Frederick Tierny Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, F.G.S., M.I.C.E.
The Honourable Henry Lacon Anderson, C.S

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
J. J. Lowndes, Esq.
Colonel H. B. Turner.
Major General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford.
The Reverend James Murray Mitchell, LL.D.

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* Deceased.

B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.

1860.

† Lieutenant General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
† John Peet, M.D.
A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Colonel W. Scott.
W. R. Cassels, Esq.
James Fraser Hore, M.A.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, M.A., LL.D.
* The Honourable A. K. Forbes, C.S.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
R. W. Graham, C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* The Rev. C. M. Isenberg.
Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.

1862.

† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* Gokuldas Tejpal, Esq.
* Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhai Kurrumchund.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.

1863.

W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, F.R.A.S.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
John William Shaw Willie, C.S.
Robert Hannay, Esq.

1864.

George Inverarity, C.S.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Esq.
Thomas Child Hayllar, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq.

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* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

1865

Captain Sherard Osborn, C B ,R N
Henry Coke, M A

1866

W J Jeaffreson, B A
Alexander John Hunter, Esq
J R Rushton, Esq

1867

* C F Kelly, M A
* M H Scott, Esq
Major Godfrey Clerk
Francis Shortt Arnott, M D., C B

1868

* Captain C W Finch, R E

* Deceased

GRADUATES.*

M. A.

1865

	College.§	Branch
Ránadé, Mahádev Govind	E.	History †
Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E	History & Political Economy.

1866.

Rápat, Janárdan Vináyak ..	E.	History & Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál.	E & D.	English and Sanskrit
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‡
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F. G. A.	History & Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy

1868

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji	E	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo ...	D.	History & Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang ...	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji ..	E.	History & Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji	E	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtulláh Muhámmad..	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Ditto.

1869.

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji .	E	History and Philosophy.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji ...	E	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bomanji Edalji . . .	E	English and Latin.

* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname in order of time

§ For the names of Colleges and Schools see List of Abbreviations.
† With Honours and Gold Medal.
‡ With Honours, Class III.
‖ With Honours, Class II.

B. A.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.. ..	... ..	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujeráthi...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ..	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	.....	E. & D.
Kunte, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujeráthi.	Ditto	Ditto		E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugutlál	Ditto	Ditto	*Ditto		E.
Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji*	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat, & Electricity.	Ditto		E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmal Kundanmal	Persian	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division.					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto	History.	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto.	Ditto	D.
Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Ditto	Ditto	E.

* Passed in 1864 M.A. Examination in History and Philosophy.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division—contd.		1	2	3	
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit....	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám.....	Maráthi .	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ..	History. ..	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy	Ditto	E.
Second Division.					
Askedkar, Lakshuman Yádav	Sanskrit ..	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Bennett, Hormasji Pestanji*	Latin	Political Economy.	Ditto	History. ...	E.

* Passed in 1867 M A. Examination, in English and Latin, Class II.

Bhojvani, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujeráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra	Maráthi	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	D.
Kunté, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	D.

1868.

First Class.

Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji	Márathi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Marathi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Patwardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Class.		1	2	3	
Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái	Gujeráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	Maráthi	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Wishvanáth	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji	Gujeráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto	History	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji	Latin	History	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narotamdás	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.

Pádhayç, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto ..	D
Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ..	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit ..	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto . .	E.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	History	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji	Gujeráthi .	Physiology ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
1869.					
Second Class.					
Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehánghier.....	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto .	E.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto . .	E.
Talyárkhán, Mánikshán Jehánghiershán ...	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

LL. B.

1866.

First Division.

Ránadé, Mahádev Govind, M. A.* ..... L.
Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M. A.† ..... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B. A. ..... L.
Kothárí, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B. A. ..... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ..... L.
Márphátia, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A ..... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B. A. ..... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshán Erachsháh, B.A. ..... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ..... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ..... L.

L. M.

1862.

Second Division. L.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehánghier ..... G.
Sanzgiré, Shántárám Vithal ..... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ..... G.
‡ Barzorji Behrámji ..... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Phillippo ..... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ..... G.
‡ Sheik Abdul Karim ..... G.

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* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.
‡ Surname not known.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ..... G.
Khodi, Rastamji Nasarvánji ..... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ..... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ..... G.
Nádirshah, Rastamji Jamshedji ..... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio ..... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultan ..... G.
Kothare, Shámráo Jagannáth ..... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ..... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ..... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ..... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ..... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ..... G.

Second Class.

Dapftarć, Girdharlál Ratanlál ..... G.

1869

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco. ..... G.

L. C. E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Rámji ..... P. E.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under-Graduates who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ..... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ..... E

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ..... E.

1863.

Koskar, Hari Bhagvant ..... E.
* Barzorji Kharshedji ..... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ..... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ..... E.
Mistri, Pálanji Aderji ..... E.
Ránadé, Govind Krishna ..... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ..... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ..... E.

1865 (*March*).

Sáne, Bálájí Bápuji ..... E.
* Govindás Varjivandás ..... E.

1865 (*December*).

† Angal, Rámchandra Govind ..... D.
Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ..... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ..... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ..... F. G. A. & E.
* Dvárkánáth Rághobá ..... D.
* Reváshankar Tripuráshankar ..... E.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ..... F. G. A.
Barve, Anandráo Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan ..... D.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ..... E.
Brito, Julius Lucas ..... F. G. A.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál ..... D.
Gunderiá, Máneklál Gordhandás ..... E.
Láiválá, Ghelábbái Máneklál ..... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál ..... D.
Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev ..... E

* Surname not known. † Passed B. A. Examination of 1869.

1867.

Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan*	D.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh	D.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	D.
Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev	E.
Kothárc, Anandráo Krishnaráo	E.
Modi, Barjorji Rastamji	E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji	E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji	E.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji	E
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái	E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra	D.
Tilak, Narhar Purshotam	D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari	E.
† Navroji Dorábji	D.

1868.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	E.
Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu	D.
Chhatré, Nilkanth Vináyak	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna	D.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	E.
Dávar, Jehánghier Edalji	E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar	E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji	E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji	D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám	E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias	D.
Jahágirdár, Dúyábhái Motirám	E.
Javéri, Navanidhlál Govindlál	E.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás	E. & F. G. A.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	E.
Lád, Vithal Bháu	E.
Limayé, Ganpat Venkatesh	D.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji	E.
Mahájani, Vishnu Moreshvar	D.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant	E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji	E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar	D.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji	E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji	E.

* Passed B.A. Examination of 1868. † Surname not known.

Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás	E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan	E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu	D.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	E.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth	D
Sáne, Govind Jangádhar	D.
Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar	E.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	E
Talvarkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna	D.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand	E.
Wagle, Hari Bhikáji	E.

Under-Graduates who have passed the First Examination for L. M.

1864.

Second Division.

Da Cunha, Joseph Gerson	G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio	G.

1868.

First Division.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio	G.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A.	G.

Second Division.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál	G.
Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám	G.

Under-Graduates who have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind	P. E.

1868.

First Division.

Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái	P. E.

Second Division.

Adárkar, Anant Náráyan	P. E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A.	P. E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna	P. E.
Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám	P. E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A.	P. E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan	P. E.

Under-Graduates who have passed the Matriculation Examination only.

1859.

Bhágvat, Bhávkar Hari	E.
Gokhalé, Bábá Krishnáji.	D.
Kirtané, Vináyak Janárdan	E.
Mánde, Bhikáji Rámchandra	D.
Sindhe, Bábáji Lakshuman	D.
Shirgávkar, Mahádev Náráyan	E.
Váknis, Yashvantráo Abáji	D.
Yájnik, Javerilál Umiáshankar	E.
† Bhái Rámchandra	E.
† Nánábhái Haridás	L.
† Pándurang Báláji	D.
† Venkatráo Rámchandra	D.
† Vishnu Bálkrishna	D.

1860.

Barochá, Frámji Sorábji	E.
Bhende, Ramákánt Krishna	D.
Pendharkar, Mahádáji Vishnu	E.
Varde, Vishnu Sadáshiv	E.
† Ardesir Pestanji	E.
† Govind Lakshuman	D.
† Parashurám Vishnu	E.
† Raghunáth Náráyan	E.
† Rámchandra Anandráo	E.
† Uttamrám Narbherám	E.
† Vináyak Balvantráo	E.

1861.

† Bamanji Soráhji	E.
† Bápuji Rámchandra	E.
† Bháskar Bálkrishna	E. S.

† Surname not known.

† Dádábhái Dosábhái ..... E.
† Dhanjibhái Shápurji ..... E.
† Dinshah Edalji ..... E.
† Dorábji Padamji ..... D.
† Frámji Bamanji ..... E.
† Hirjibhái Aspendiárji ..... E.
† Hormasji Jehángbier ..... E.
† Jamshedji Mánekji ..... E.
† Kávasji Edalji ..... E.
† Navroji Padamji ..... D.
† Rámchandra Bhairav ..... D.
† Thákurdás Keshavlál ..... E.
† Trimbak Náráyan ..... E.
† Vináyak Krishna ..... D.
† Virbhadra Madivallayyá ..... B.
† Vishnu Sadáshiv ..... D.

1862.

Christie, Albert D. L. ..... P. C.
Joshi, Náná Bápu ..... G.
Rodrigues, Vincent ..... E. S.
Thosar, Náná Mahádáji ..... D.
† Bálnáráyan Gavrináráyan ..... E.
† Dádábhái Shápurji ..... E.
† Govind Balvant ..... D.
† Hormasji Shápurji ..... E.
† Mervánji Edalji ..... E.
† Nasarvánji Sorábji ..... E.
† Ráoji Ganesh ..... D.
† Vásudev Ballál ..... E.

1863 (*March*).

Bakhalé, Váman Ganesh ..... D.
Bátlivállá, Frámji Jamshedji ..... E.
Bhat, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... E.
Desái, Manilál Govindrám ..... F. G. A
Devidás, Bhagvándás Manmohandás ..... E.
Gokhalé, Báláji Vináyak ..... D.
Jayakar, Shámráo Káshináth ..... E.
Joshi, Krishnáji Káshináth ..... D.
Kamlákar, Ganpat Pándurang ..... E.
Limaye, Mahádáji Lakshuman ..... D.
Mehtá, Phirozshá Rastamji ..... E.
Modi, Edalji Ratanji ..... E.

† Surname not known.

Názar, Kuvarji Sorábji ..... E.
Oza, Lakshumishankar Haripraságd ..... E.
Pille, Armogam Náráyanswámi ..... D.
Sábde, Govind Keshav ..... E.
Saranjáme, Váman Prabhákar ..... D.
Wádia, Hormasji Ardesir ..... E.
† Krishnáji Bhikáji ..... D.
† Rangayá C. ..... E.

1863 (*November*).

Bápat, Váman Náráyan ..... D.
Bhat, Rámkrishna Devshankar ..... E.
Dáte, Jagannáth Náráyan ..... D.
Dhekne, Ganesh Govind ..... P. S.
Dhond, Sájo Krishna ..... D.
Engineer, Rastamji Mánekji ..... E.
Gháte, Náráyan Sakhárám ..... D.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Náráyan ..... D.
Hate, Nanábhái Harichandra ..... E.
Inámdár, Abdul Ali Akbar Ali ..... E. S.
Inámdár, Jayasatyabodhráo Tirmalráo ..... F. G. A.
Kále, Krishnáji Govind ..... E.
Kále, Mothábhái Sadánandji ..... E.
Kápadiá, Dorábji Temulji ..... E.
Navalkar, Dinánáth Harichandra ..... E.
Neno, Gopál Balvant ..... D.
Párkhi, Ganesh Yashvant ..... D.
Pitánkar, Krishnáji Náráyan ..... P. S.
Phadké, Shridhar Bápuji ..... E.
Puro, Rámchandra Hari ..... E.
Ránadivá, Dvárkánáth Náráyan ..... D.
Samarth, Bálkrishna Mártand ..... E.
Sánjána, Postanji Kávasji ..... E.
Sokle, Ganesh Náráyan ..... D.
† Ganpatráo Nánábhái ..... E. S.
† Jagjivan Atmárám ..... E. S.
† Lallubhái Gordhandás ..... E. S.
† Mádhavácharam Balvácharam ..... S.
† Manidharprasád Tápiprasád ..... S.
† Moru Sadáshiv ..... P. M.
† Nasarvánji Kharshedji ..... E. S.
† Sadáshiv Hari ..... E. & P. T.
† Samukhrám Navindrám ..... S.
† Sheik Hayát ..... P. M.
† Virprasád Tápiprasád ..... A.

† Surname not known.

1864.

Abhyánkar, Gopál Bálkrishna	P. M.
Ajgávkar, Vásudev Náráyan	D.
Balsárá, Ratanji Shápurji	E.&E.S.
Banáji, Erakshàh Mánekji	S.
Bápat, Rámkrishna Chimnáji	P.
Bhadkamkar, Vásudev Nilkant	Sa. & P.
Bhágvat, Shankar Rámchandra	P. S.
Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh	F.G.A.
Bhátkhande, Gopál Janárdan	P. & B.
Bhátkhande, Shripat Vaijanáth	B.
Bháve, Ráoji Prabhákar	P.S.&P.V
Bhidé, Bhikáji Rámchandra	P. S.
Bramhe, Náráyan Bálkrishna	D.
Cámá, Phirozsháh Ratanji	E.
Contractor, Frámji Rastamji	J.
Cooper, Sorábji Navroji	E.
Cooper, Mánekji Bejanji	J.
Dáruválá, Rustamji Ardesir	E. S.
Davé, Atmáshankar Tripuráshankar	S.
Gambhir, Sorábji Mervánji	E.
Gandhi, Shankar Ráoji	P. M.
Ganjikar, Rámchandra Bhikáji	E. S.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak	P. S.
Godbolé, Vithal Bápuji	E. S.
Godbolé, Keshav Pándurang	P. M.
Gokhalé, Dinkar Ballál	D.
Gokhalé, Náráyan Krishna	P.&T.S.
Golo, Vithal Mahádev	P. S.
Gorakshkar, Rámchandra Lakshuman	E.
Guná, Harjivandás Válirám	F. G. A.
Gupté, Bajárám Chimnáji	P. M.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání	E. S.
Hirpáthak, Gopál Bábájì	P. M.
Joshi, Pattu Narsingh	F. G. A.
Joshi, Vishvanáth Raghunáth	P. & P. S.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari	P. S.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánandji	E. S.
Káráni, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji	E.
Karmarkar, Krishnáji Náráyan	M.
Kelkar, Krishnáji Raghunáth	P. S.
Khambáttá, Nasarvánji Jehanghierji	E. S.
Khambáttá, Pestanji Aspendiárji	E. S.
Khándekar, Trimbak Gangádhar	D.
Khisti, Yashvant Hari	G. A. & E.
Khori, Edalji Jamshedji	E.
Kotháre, Báláji Sitárám	F. G. A.

Kothárc, Nánu Náráyan ..... E. S. & Pr
Lálkáká, Ratanji Jamshedji ..... E. & A.
Mahádthalkar, Trimbak Abáji ..... E. S.
Márathe, Náráyan Sadáshiv ..... P. M.
Menezes, Joseph Philip de ..... E. S.
Motiválá, Dosábhái Bejanji ..... J.
Mudholkar, Báláji Narsinh ..... E. S.
Mudliar, Cupusvámi Viziárangam ..... D.
Mutálik, Náráyan Anant ..... D.
Nátu, Káshináth Govind ..... P. M.
Navalkar, Ganpat Shrikrishná ..... E.
Paradé, Malku Sayáji ..... P. M.
Paránjapye, Náráyan Mádhav ..... Ds. & D.
Paránjapye, Váman Ganesh ..... E. & Ar.
Páthak, Átmárám Bápu ..... P. E.
Pradhán, Bajábá Rámchandra ..... D. & Ds.
Punigar, Bamanji Edalji ..... J.
Ránadé, Váman Govind ..... P. V.
Reshimválá, Keshavlál Narbherám ..... P. T.
Rishi, Lakshuman Govind ..... P. V. & P. S.
Sahasrabudhé, Hari Konddev ..... D.
Sáthé, Krishnáji Keshav ..... P. S.
Setlná, Jamshedji Rastamji ..... E. S. & P. T.
Sohoni, Anant Vináyak ..... P. M.
Tivarékar, Ganpat Krishná ..... E. S.
Travádi, Motinárám Gavrinárám ..... S.
Umarigar, Hormasji Rastamji ..... J.
Vaidya, Govind Vishnu ..... E. S.
Vakil, Ratanrám Jayánand ..... S.
Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar ..... S.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh ..... E. S.
† Chhaganlál Bhudharphi ..... Br.
† Ghelábhái Thákurdás ..... S.
† Harilál Chhaganlál ..... A.
† Mádhavráo Bháskarji ..... L. & E.
† Mániklál Jagjivan ..... A.
† Motilál Ranchhoddás ..... S.

1865

Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Hari ..... G. A.
Akhund, Gulám Alli Ebráhim ..... H.
Bákhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ..... P. S.
Bháchech, Davlatrám Manirám ..... A. & G. P.
Bhánap, Rámchandra Vináyak ..... F. G. A. & P. S.

† Surname not known.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan	P. M.
Bhat, Nilkant Náráyan	P. S.
Bhátvadekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	N. & P. T.
Bháve, Anant Gopál	P. S.
Bháve, Vásudev Shridhar	P. S.
Chápgar, Dinsháh Jijibhái	E.S.&P.T.
Dáne, Krishnáráo Váman	F. G. A.
Dátár, Bháskár Dhonddev	P. S.
Davé, Krishnáji Sidheshvar	P. S.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Kapurchand	A.
Deshpándo, Dattátraya Bhagvant	Ds.
Dhairyaván, Ganpat Mádhavráo	G. & E. S. E.
Dhámnaskar, Rámchandra Vithobá	R.
Dhodupkar, Dámodar Keshav	Ds.
Dholé, Rámchandra Ganeshpant	P. M.
Devátiá, Ratanlál Trimbaklál	G.P.&A.
Draper, Jijibhái Kharshedji	P. T.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parashuráu	P. S.
Gangan, Rámchandra Harshet	R.
Garadé, Bhikáji Balvant	F.G.A.
Godbolé, Vináyak Náráyan	F.G.A.
Gokhalé, Dámodar Vidhiádhar	P. S.
Golé, Bálji Mahádev	P. S.
Hansotia, Ichhárám Nagindás	E. S.
Joglekar, Bálkrishná Rámchandra	P. T. & Ds.
Joshi, Rámchandra Krishnájipant	P. M.
Joshi, Váman Raghunáth	P. M.
Kángá, Bhikáji Kávasji	C.
Kángá, Ratanji Edalji	C.
Karandikar, Chintáman Sakhárám	E. S.
Karandikar, Náráyan Govind	P. S.
Kirtané, Nilkant Janárdan	PS.
Kolatkar, Krishnáji Hari	P.T.& L.
Mahádik, Govind Lakshuman	P. S.
Maráthe, Krishnáji Trimbak	P. S.
Medh, Kallianrái Dolatrái	A.&G.P.C.
Medh, Motilál Dolatrái	A.&.G.P.C.
Mehtá, Harisukhrám Mánikrám	S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Govindás	S.
Mehtá, Nágardás Kaliándás	F.G.A.
Modak, Hari Náráyan	P.T.&P.H.
Mokalkar, Sundar Morobá	F. G. A.
Mudliar, Arjun Rangasvámi	P. S.
Mujámundar, Ishvarrái Lakshumanrái	P. T.
Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel	P. S.
Nárimán, Temulji Bhikáji	E.S.
Nemankar, Gangádhar Vásudev	P. S.

Ozarkar, Váman Báláji ..... Ds.
Paránjapye, Hari Mahádev ..... F. G. A.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ..... P. M.
Paránjapye, Parashurám Náráyan ..... F. G. A
Parvaté, Mahádev Balvant ..... P. S.
Páthak, Hari Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Gangádhar Pándurang ..... F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Shivrám Rámchandra ..... E. S.
Pille, T. Vásudev Náráyansvámi ..... P. S.
Pitalé, Bál Niláji ..... E. S.
Ratanpárakhi, Dattátraya Sitárám ..... F. G. A.
Rege, Keshav Shridhar ..... R.
Sanjáná, Edalji Jamshedji ..... P. S.
Sáthe, Vishnu Raghunáth ..... P. E. & P. S.
Shá, Shivdás Anandji ..... E. S.
Shirválkar, Shridhar Náráyan ..... P. M.
Shrihatikár, Hanumant Rámchandra ..... B. & D.
Sirvái, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Savání, Chintáman Hari ..... P. S.
Takle, Ganesh Gangádhar ..... F. G. A. & N.
Talpadé, Náná Dvárkánáth ..... E.
Talpadé, Vináyak Vishvanáth ..... F.G.S.
Thákur, Chunilál Máneklál ..... Br.
Velinkar, Bábá Lakshumanji ..... E. S.
Velkar, Vináyak Pándurang ..... E.S.&P.T.
Vohorá, Chamanrái Harái ..... A. & G.P.C.
† Ganpatrám Anuprám ..... S.
† Malukchand Bechardás ..... A.
† Manmohan Lakshumanji ..... E. S.

1866.

Abhyánkar, Prabhákar Govind ..... P. S.
Advání, Jhámat Nárumal ..... H.
Advání, Táráchand Shokirám ..... H.
Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth ..... P. S.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev ..... R.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Ratanji ..... E. S.
Bhat, Gopál Anant ..... P. S.
Bhavanáni, Dolatrám Suratsing ..... H.
Bháve, Krishnáji Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Chavabal, Bandu Janárdan ..... P.T.&.E.S.
Chichgar, Nánábhái Ratanji ..... E. S.
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás ..... S.
Dántrá, Sorábsháh Hormasji ..... E. S.

† Surname not known.

Dárvekar, Trimbak Rámchandra	A. G. S.
Dátár, Rámchandra Hari	D.
Deshpánde, Keshav Bramhagirí	Ds.
Devakulé, Rúoji Moreshvar	P. S.
Dovanalkar, Bhiku Rághobá	G. A.
Erázi, Ardesir Mervánji	B. P.
Fansalkar, Váman Parashurám	P. S.
Gadre, Rúoji Pándurang	P. S.
Gánu, Vináyak Janárdan	P. M.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang	F. G. A.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Káshináth	P. S.
Gokhalé, Govind Rámchandra	B.
Hulegolakar, Krishnarúo Mahádev	E. S.
Jálnápurkar, Narhar Ganesh	P. M.
Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji	P. E. & P. S.
Kankodiválá, Dáyábhái Jadurám	S.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak	E. S.
Kantáválá, Hargovind Dvárkádás	A.
Kápadiá, Hormasji Postanji	F. G. A.
Karandikar, Gopál Govind	R.
Kavishvar, Chunilál Dalpatrám	A.
Kelkar, Yashvant Moreshvar	E. S.
Khádilkar, Ganesh Vishvanáth	R.
Kharé, Trimbak Sakhárám	P. S.
Khárkar, Atmárám Vithal	E. S.
Mahiskar, Gopál Raghunáth	P. E. & P.
Mánkar, Ganpat Sarottam	F. G. A.
Marzbán, Ardesir Mervánji	E. S.
Mátiá, Tuljárám Harivalabh	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Krishnamukhrám Atmárám	S.
Mehtá, Hormasji Mervánji	E. S.
Modi, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	B. P.
Modi, Postanji Edalji	B. P.
Muthé, Rúoji Nánáji	F. G. A.
Nádkarni, Raghunáth Náráyan	R.
Oja, Chaturbhuj Lálchand	K.
Paránjapye, Lakshuman Vishnu	P. N.
Párikh, Chhotálál Vithaldás	A.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan	Ds.
Penthe, Sakhárám Náráyan	R.
Pinge, Bálúji Bhikáji	E. S.
Pitre, Janárdan Mahádev	R.
Prabhákar, Anandrúo Sitárám	E. S.
Rúoji, Ardesir Sheriárji	J.
Sádhalé, Rámchandra Náráyan	P. S.
Saráiyá, Rámdás Gangádás	F. G. A.
Saráiyá, Purshotam Bápuji	N. & A.

	Sáte, Dáji Shivrám	B. G.
	Savadi, Shrinivás Rámchandra	B.
	Sávánur, Rámchandra Anáji	B.
	Sethná, Hormasji Dorábji	J.
	Sethná, Hormasji Kuvarji	B. P.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Da.
	Tarvadi, Lálshankar Umiáshankar	A
	Valles, Domingos Braz	E. S.
	Vijayakar, Vasantráo Bápuji	E. S.
	Yavalékar, Govind Gopál	P.T.&N.
†	Ishvarlál Vandrávandás	A.
†	Pestanji Dorábji	P. S.

1867.

	Adhikári, Bálkrishná Dáji	P. T. & E. S.
	Aitken, Edward Hamilton	P. T.
	Alpáiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji	E. S
	Ambardekar, Govind Krishná	B
	Antao, John Alcantara	E. S. & St. X. S.
	Arvandekar, Sitárám Bhikáji	M.
	Bápat, Govind Raghunáth	R.
	Bápat, Vishnu Sakhárám	Ak. & F. G. A.
	Bárbhái, Mulji Bhavánidás	P. T.
	Bedford, Robert	E. S.
	Beheré, Janárdan Ballál	R.
	Bhagat, Fázal Gulám Husein	E. S.
	Bhágvat, Rajárám Rámkrishná	E S.
	Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan	Da.
	Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	A
	Bhávnagri, Mancherji Mervánji	E. S.
	Bhidé, Káshináth Vithal	P. T. & E. S.
	Bhidé, Vásudev Mahádev	P. E.
	Bramhachári, Lakshmináráyan Parsádrái	A. & N
	Chándorkar, Chintu Náráyan	P. S.
	Chavðal, Rámchandra Shridhar	B. G.
	Chhatre, Atmárám Moréshvar	E. S.
	Chokshi, Mániklál Gordhandás	S.
	Contractor, Dorábji Jamshedji	R. P
	Contractor, Navroji Mánekji	B. P.
	Dábke, Vishnu Apáji	R
	DádiBarjorná, Frámji Navroji	E. S.
	Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás	S.
	Dámle, Sadáshiv Govind	Ak. & E. S.
	Dánge, Govind Vishnu	P. S
	Dáruválá, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	E. S

* Surname not known.

Dávar, Hirjibhái Frámji ..... E. S. & B. P.
Dave, Harikrishná Lálshankar ..... S.
Desái, Atchyut Bháskar ..... R.
Desái, Dayáljí Murárji ..... S.
Desái, Harilál Káhándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Prabhulál Mulchand ..... P. T. & A.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Bhagvándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ..... E. S.
Desái, Vináyak Yashvant ..... M.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ..... E. S.
Devdhar, Vishvanáth Sadáshiv ..... P. S
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ..... E. S.
Dhavle, Keshav Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishná ..... P. S.
Divánji, Jamnáprasád Thákurdás ..... S.
Dixit, Amarji Bholánáth ..... A.
Durkál, Bhagvándás Gopálráo ..... A. & G. P.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ..... P. S.
Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishná ..... E. S.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Jagannáth ..... P. S.
Gogte, Keshav Dáji ..... E. S.
Gogte, Rámji Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Gokhalé, Bháskar Dhonddev ..... B.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Balvantráo ..... P. M.
Golé, Náráyan Balvant ..... P. S.
Gorakshakar, Náráyan Lakshuman ..... E. S.
Goré, Náráyan Krishná ..... K.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ..... P. S.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji ..... Sir J. J. Z. M. & E. S.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji ..... J.
Jog, Govind Lakshuman ..... B. G.
Jog, Krishnáji Sakhárám ..... P. T. & A.
Joshi, Bálji Khanderáo ..... P. M.
Joshi, Bálji Náráyan ..... E. S.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar ..... E. S.
Joshi, Bhovánishankar Girjáshankar ..... S. & Br.
Joshi, Frámji Rastamji ..... E. S.
Joshi, Mádhav Náráyan ..... Sh. & P. T.
Joshi, Narso Pándurang ..... S.P.
Joshi, Parashurám Ballál ..... E. S.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ..... E. S.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barzorji ..... J.
Káne, Rámkrishná Ballál ..... F. G. A.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji ..... P. S.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhovánishankar ..... S.
Karáni, Fardunji Bejanji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji ..... R.

Karve, Purshotam Gangádhar ..... P. M.
Káshikar, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ..... G. & E. S.
Khambátá, Kávasji Dinsháh ..... K.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat ..... O. & E. S.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ..... B. & K.
Kirpálni, Tejumal Parshurám ..... H. & P. T.
Kirpekar, Hari Náráyan ..... P. S. & Sa.
Kirtikar, Jánárdan Sundarji ..... E. S.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo ..... E. S.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám ..... P. S.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishná ..... G. A.
Kothare, Yashvantráo Bháskarji ..... E. S.
Lord, Hormasji Navroji ..... J. & E. S.
Macnee, Henry Charles ..... H. & Mr. C.
Muhájan, Rájárám Sadáshiv ..... P. S.
Mánkar, Jagannáth Lakshuman ..... F. G. A.
Mansukháni, Vasanmal Jayarámdás ..... H.
Maráthe, Antáji Trimbak ..... P. T. & N.
Marzbán, Jehánghier Behrámji ..... E. S.
Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ..... J.
Master, Sorábji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Matádár, Ranchhod Nágardás ..... A.
Mohendalé, Bálkrishná Vishnu ..... P. S.
Mehtá, Chunilál Umedrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Maganlál Ranchhodlál ..... A.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vagerám ..... S.
Mirzá, Gulámrájá Fraidun ..... H.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun ..... H.
Mistri, Edalji Jamshedji ..... F. G. A. & P. T.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsingráo ..... P. S. & Ds.
Mudliar, Dámodar Vijayarangam ..... P. S.
Musaríph, Eknáth Dhonddev ..... B. G.
Mutálik Desái, Rágvendráo Bhináji ..... B.
Nágul, Shivu Ashená ..... P. M.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ..... A.
Pánandhikar, Gopál Venkatesh ..... M.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál ..... E. S.
Párak, Dhanjisháh Navroji ..... P. S.
Párikh, Lallubhái Prúnvalabh ..... A. & Nd.
Pátak, Pestanji Hormasji ..... E. S.
Patel, Kásam Virji ..... E. S.
Pathidár, Atmárám Joitárám ..... S.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ..... P. S.
Paudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant ..... P. S. & E. S.
Phátak, Vináyak Ganesh ..... E. S.

Pingle, Váman Shripat ... Ds.
Pradhán, Vishvanáth Bálkrishná ... P. T. & E. S.
Ráne, Bábáji Dhonddev ... E. S.
Sahasrabudhe, Bálāji Rámchandra ... P. S.
Sahasrabudhe, Bálāji Shridhar ... P. S.
Sajgiré, Narhar Ghanashám ... M.
Sáthe, Trimbak Moreshvar ... P. T. & P. S.
Sáve, Vásudev Devāji ... F. G. A.
Sávle, Dinkar Krishná ... F. G. A.
Sayáni, Ibrahim Muhammad ... E. S.
Sequeira, Thomas Caetano ... G. A.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand ... Rj.
Sheikh, Jamáludin Muhammad ... Ds.
Shevadè, Govind Vináyak ... R.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ... E. S.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ... E. S.
Shroff, Surajrám Bhánábhái ... E. S.
Shrotri, Bápu Janárdan ... Sa.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ... F. G. A. & P. T.
Soman, Mahádáji Hari ... B. G.
Tagoré, Vithal Hari ... B. G.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ... B. G.
Támboli, Nasarvánji Frámji ... B. P.
Tátke, Vásudev Prabhákar ... P. T. & P. V.
Thakar, Javerilál Lallubhái ... P. T. & Nd.
Thákur, Hari Náráyan ... Sh.
Thorát, Sakhárám Dhondu ... M.
Unválá, Manchershán Frámji ... E. S.
Vaidya, Govind Bagáji ... S.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ... E. S.
Vaidya, Váman Khanderáo ... E. S.
Vas, Fulgence Marian ... E. S.
Vasávadá, Dulerái Rámji ... Rj.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... E. S.
Vikáji, Mánikshán Bápuji ... B. P.
Wádiyá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji ... J.
Wádiyá, Hormasji Hirjibhái ... B. P.
Wádiyá, Mervánji Nasarvánji ... J.

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Acharékar, Atmárám Náráyan ... E. S
Adhyáru, Harilál Náráyanji ... A.
Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ... R.
Alemao, Valentine Charles ... St. M.
Amirsháhi, Jhánjimal Thávardás ... H. M.
Amruté, Pándurang Ganpat ... T. E. & E. S.
Angal, Annáji Báburáo ... E. S.

Augusto, Lucien ..... St. M.
Antiá, Pálanji Rastamji ..... J.
Athalo, Vaijanáth Rámkrishna ..... R. H. S.
Avásiá, Kharshedji Barzorji ..... F. G. A.
Aváskar, Abraham A. ..... E. S.
Bakshi, Chhotálál Mathurádás ..... E. S.
Bápat, Vináyak Anant ..... P. S.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji ..... B. P.
Bátliválá, Frámji Pálanji ..... J.
Béheré, Venkáji Gopál ..... R.
Bengáli, Edalji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji ..... J.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak ..... M.
Bhánap, Shrinivás Govind ..... M.
Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ..... R.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal ..... E. S.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ..... B. P.
Bhat, Gopál Náráyan ..... P. S.
Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna ..... E. S.
Bhátu, Jagannáth Mádhavrám ..... F. G. A.
Bháve, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ..... B.
Bokil, Vináyak Rámkrishna ..... E. S.
Bomboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ..... E. S.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Chandirámani, Bulchand Táráchand ..... H. M.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ..... T. E. & E. S.
Chinái, Frámji Jehánghierji ..... S. & P. T.
Chinái, Hormasji Kharshedji ..... B. P.
Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh ..... P. S.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari ..... P. S.
Chitaló, Vásudev Gopál ..... P. S. & R.
Chokshi, Mánikji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji ..... B. P.
Cooper, Mancherji Rastamji ..... J
Coutinho, Joaquim Vincent ..... F. G. A. & E. S.
DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ..... M.
Dalál, Jamnádás Ichárám ..... S.
Dalál, Nagindás Lakshumidás ..... S.
Daru, Thákursi Jagjivan ..... Rj.
Dáruválá, Mánikji Dorábji ..... E. S.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Edalji ..... E. S.
Dárvekar, Náráyan Krishna ..... Ar.
Dáto, Náráyan Vináyak ..... B. G.
Davankar, Sundar Dámodar ..... F. G. A.
Davé, Shivlál Káshirám ..... E. S.
DeRozario, Roger ..... E. S.

Desái, Amulakrái Harderám ..... S.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ..... F. G. A. & G. A.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji ..... E. S.
Desái, Rámshankar Vajishankar ..... Rj.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál ..... P. S.
Deshpánde, Dádáji Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Dhárshivkar, Váman Ganesh ..... Sh.
Dhavalé, Vásudev Dáji ..... P. S.
Dholé, Balvant Shripat ..... Ds.
Dholkiyá, Reváshankar Bhavánishankar ..... Rj.
Dhumarkar, Pundlik Ganesh ..... E. S.
Dike, Rámchandra Chintáman ..... H. H. M.
Dikshit, Govind Tátiá ..... P. M. & P. T.
Doctor, Hormasji Beherámji ..... E. S.
Fardunji, Dádi Kharshedji ..... E. S. & U. S.
Gajrá, Kirpáldás Khemchand ..... K.
Gálnekar, Gopál Bhikáshet ..... Ds.
Gandeviá, Hormasji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Gándhi, Bhagvándás Brijbhukandás ..... S.
Gardo, Khando Krishna ..... B. & Kh.
Gavtam, Balvant Rájúrám ..... F. G. A. & G. A.
Ghárpuré, Dámodar Govind ..... P. T. & B. G.
Godbolé, Krishnáji Ballál ..... R.
Golvalkar, Lakshuman Rámchandra ..... B.
Gomes, Peter Emmanuel ..... B. P.
Goré, Rámchandra Dhonddev ..... R.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Guptó, Pándurang Gopál ..... T. E. & E. S
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ..... E. S. & P. T.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhmángad ..... B., & F. G. A.
Jádhav, Yellápá Virápá ..... B.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind ..... H. H. M.
Javeri, Gokal Jaychand ..... A.
Javeri, Motilál Mohanlál ..... S.
Jensivale, Shridhar Ganesh ..... P. T. & B. G.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan ..... R. & K. H.
Jog, Trimbak Venkatesh ..... B. G.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Trimbak ..... P. T. & P. S.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna ..... P. S.
Jorvekar, Keshav Lakshuman ..... P. T.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh ..... P. T. & P. S.
Joshi, Krishnáji Ballál ..... E. S.
Joshipará, Chhelshankar Nathurám ..... Rj.
Kaduskar, Vishnu Ganpatráo ..... P. M.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukhandás ..... S.
Kálo, Shridhar Mahádev ..... R.
Kamlápur, Shrinivás Svámiráo ..... B.

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Kánade, Rámchandra Govind ..... R.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji ..... E. S.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji ..... E. S.
Kánitkar, Náráyan Bápuji ..... E. S.
Kanthária, Lakshumináráyan Vajubhái ..... A.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Karáká, Kávasji Fardunji ..... S.
Karáka, Kharshedji Fardunji ..... I. S. M.
Karandikar, Lakshuman Pándurang ..... P. S.
Karanjáválá, Ratanji Bhikáji ..... J.
Karmarkar, Dhondu Janárdan ..... B.
Karmarkar, Káshináth Govind ..... P. T. & P. S.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh ..... P. S.
Khade, Mahádev Dádset ..... R.
Khalé, Mádhav Anandráo ..... P. T.
Khambátá, Hiráji Jehánghier ..... J.
Khambátá, Jehánghier Káikhosru ..... E. S. & J.
Kharé, Anant Parshurám ..... Ds.
Kharé, Moro Ganesh ..... R.
Khárkar, Yashvant Vináyak ..... Ms.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra ..... B.
Kirtané, Keshav Váman ..... P. S.
Kirtané, Shridhar Váman ..... P. S.
Kirtané, Vithal Ganesh ..... P. S.
Kirtikar, Vináyak Lakshuman ..... E. S.
Kohiyár, Jehánghiersháh Erakshah ..... P. T.
Konkar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... B. G.
Korgávkar, Suryáji Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Kulkarni, Náráyan Sadáshiv ..... Ds.
Kulkarni, Shivrám Raghunáth ..... Ds.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji ..... E. S.
Lalit, Vishnu Rámchandra ..... Kh.
Lele, Bábá Bháskar ..... R.
Limayé, Jagannáth Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Limayé, Pándurang Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Limaye, Rámráo Krishna ..... P. T.
Lonkar, Vináyak Chintáman ..... P. S.
Lovlekar, Moro Vishvanáth ..... R.
MacDermott, Michael ..... St. M.
MacLoughlin, Timothy ..... St. M.
Malcolm, Jacob ..... St. M.
Mádan, Jijibhái Frámji ..... E. S.
Mahádev, Motilál Jaichand ..... A.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... E. S.
Mánsukháni, Idánmal Mulchand ..... H.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ..... E. S.
Mehtá, Balvantrám Mahádevrám ..... S.

Mehtá, Jethálál Varajbhái	A.
Mehtá, Khodidás Nemidás	E. S.
Mehtá, Mulchand Dáyábhái	S. S.
Mehtá, Mulshankar Purandás	P. S.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Mathurádás	S.
Mehtá, Surbhái Trikamdás	S.
Mehtáji, Ratanshankar Bháishankar	S.
Mendes, Santanna	F. G. A.
Mhaisálkar, Vithal Rámkrishna	Kh.
Mirikar, Rangráo Trimbak	P. S.
Mistri, Hormasji Pálanji	E. S. & P. T.
Mistri, Shápurji Rastamji	B. P.
Modi, Ardesir Kávasji	E. S.
Mudliar, Dámodar Shrinivás	P. S.
Mugáset, Jehánghier Dhanjibhái	F. S. & J.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv	P. S.
Nádirsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái	P. T.
Nagarkar, Raghunáth Dáji	P. S.
Naik, Gulábbhái Gopálji	S.
Nánávati, Gulábdás Láldás	S.
Nánávati, Mancherji Kávasháh	E. S.
Nánávati, Nathu Gopáldás	A.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji	P. S.
Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji	B. P.
Nimbkar, Bháskar Báláji	R.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos	F. G. A
Oka, Anant Káshináth	P. S.
Oltikar, Váman Rámkrishna	G. A.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	St. M.
Ovalékar, Ganpat Gapináth	E. S.
Pai, Anandráo Vithobá	H.
Páká, Mansukh Vrijlál	G. P. & A.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav	E. S. & G. A.
Pándit, Narsirám Jayashankar	S.
Pandit, Pándurang Vishnu	R.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	B. G.
Pandol, Shivubhái Bhagubhái	S.
Pandyá, Keshavlál Motirám	A.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji	P. T.
Pansuré, Bápu Narsinh	B. G.
Paránjapye, Govind Dhonddev	R.
Paránjapye, Rámchandra Dinkar	P. S.
Paránjapye, Vásudev Vináyak	R.
Párekh, Chhagandás Atmárám	S.
Párekh, Dvárkádás Bhogidás	A.
Párekh, Jethálál Dalpatrám	A.
Patel, Beherámji Bamanji	F. G. A.

Páthak, Krishna Gopál	Ds.
Pathán, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	J.
Páthek, Gagal Vanmáli	A
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra	R.
Pendse, Náráyan Krishna	P. S.
Pereira, Joseph	E. S.
Pestan Jámásná, Nasarvánji Edalji	S.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan	P. S.
Pimpalkharé, Shridhar Rámchandra	Ds.
Pinto, Luis Joseph	F. G. A.
Pisolkar, Vásudev Sadáshiv	O. & Ak.
Pitalé, Sitárám Sadáshiv	E. S.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji	P. T. & B. P.
Pradhán, Mahádev Govind	P. T.
Purchit, Nilkanth Bhikáji	R.
Ránadé, Shankar Moro	P. S.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhovánishankar	F. G. A. & E. S.
Sahasrabhudhé, Vináyak Hari	P. M.
Samarth, Krishnaráo Mádhavráo	K.
Sanjáná, Shápurji Kávasji	P. T.
Sárangpáni, Vishnu Vináyak	E. S.
Sarnnjáme, Rámchandra Prabhákar	B. G.
Sáthoy Ganesh Sadáshiv	E. S.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant	A. S.
Sayad, Becharlál Jivanlál	E.
Seth, Tulsidás Manmohandás	E. S.
Shevadé, Hari Moreshvar	E. S. & P. T.
Shroff, Nasarvánji Hormasji	E. S.
Sindgikar, Anáji Krishnaráo	Sb.
Sindekar, Dámodar Náráyan	Ak.
Sinkar, Vináyak Hari	M.
Sipáhimaláni, Fattechand Girdhardás	H.
Soman, Bálkrishna Gopál	F. G. A.
Sopáriválá, Pestanji Dinsháh	E. S.
Steers, Arthur William	K.
Store, Ishvarlál Jagjivandás	S.
Sulémáni, Samsudin Jivábhái	E. S.
Talkar, Moses Isaac	Rj.
Támbolkar, Balabhim Sakhárám	B. G.
Támhané, Govind Sitárám	P. T.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji	F. S.
Thakar, Ganesh Pándurang	P. S.
Thakar, Lálji Náranji	E. S.
Thakar, Rámchandra Krishnáji	P. S.
Thákur, Atmárám Moreshvar	R.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál	E. S.
Udesi, Ratansi Válji	E. S.

Ustád, Kávasji Dorábji ..... E. S
Vakilná, Dharamchand Dáyábhái ..... S M.
Varelkar, Mahádev Janárdan ..... R & F. G. A.
Vasávadá, Mathurádás Amrutlál ..... Rj.
Veda, Dulabji Dharamsi ..... E. S.
Vidváns, Dámodar Balkrishna ..... P. S & P. T.
Vijayakar, Ramráo Bápuji ..... E S
Bhikudás Lakshumandás ..... R

* Surname not known

EXAMINERS AND LISTS, 1868-69.

I. ARTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1868.

EXAMINERS.

K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	In English.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	
W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *viva voce* in English.
W. Draper, M.A	
J. G. Buhler, Ph. D.	In Sanskrit.
Shrikrishna Raghunath Shastri Talekar, Esq.	
R. G. Oxenham, M.A	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese.
The Rev. D. A. F. De Rozario De Souza	
Major Thomas Candy	In Marathi.
Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.	
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.	In Gujerathi.
Mansukhlal Mugutlal Munshi, B.A.	
The Rev. W. Beynon	In Canarese.
Venkat Rango Katti, Esq	
W. Loudon, Esq.	In Hindustani.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq	
W. Dymock, B.A	In Persian.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	
Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath Vaidya	In Sindhi.
Alumal Trikamdas Bhojvani, B.A.	
Mahadev Morkeshvar Kunte, B.A.	
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
T. B. Curtis, Esq.	
Major T. Waddington	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
F. J. Candy, M.A	

Passed the Examination.

Acharékar, Atmárám Náráyan	Elphinstone High School.
Adhyáru, Harilál Náráyanji	Ahmedabad High School
Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji	Ratnagíri High School

Alemao, Valentine Charles	St. Mary's Institution.
Amirshúhi, Jhánjimal Thávardás	Hydrabad Mission School.
Amruté, Pándurang Ganpat	Elphinstone High School, formerly Tanna English School.
Augal, Annáji Báburáo	Elphinstone High School.
Augusto, Lucien	St Mary's Institution.
Antiá, Pálanji Rastamji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Athalé, Vaijanáth Rámkrishna	Ratnagiri High School.
Avásiá, Kharshedji Barzorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Aváskar, Abraham A.	Elphinstone High School.
Bakshi, Chhotálál Mathurádás	Elphinstone High School.
Bápat, Vináyak Anant	Poona High School.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji	Bombay Proprietary Schl.
Bátliválá, Frámji Pálanji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Beheré, Venkáji Gopál	Ratnagiri High School.
Bengáli, Edalji Dádábhái	Elphinstone High School.
Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak.....	Robert Money Institution.
Bhánap, Shrinivás Govind	Robert Money Institution.
Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang	Ratnagiri High School.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Elphinstone High School.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji.....	Bombay Proprietary Schl.
Bhát, Gopál Náráyan	Poona High School.
Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna .	Elphinstone High School.
Bháu, Jagannáth Mádhavrám	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Bháve, Mahádev Sakhárám	Ratnagiri High School.
Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
Bokil, Vináyak Rámkrishna	Elphinstone High School.
Bomboatválá, Sorábji Adarji	Elphinstone High School.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone High School.
Chandirámani, Bulchand Táráchand...	Hydrabad Mission School.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar	Elphinstone High School, formerly Tanna English School.
Chinái, Frámji Jehánghierji	Private Tuition, formerly Surat High School.
Chinái, Hormasji Kharshedji	Bombay Proprietary Schl.

Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari	Poona High School.
Chitalé, Vásudev Gopál	Ratnagiri High School, formerly Poona High School.
Chokshi, Mánikji Mancherji	Elphinstone High School.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji	Bombay Proprietary Schl.
Cooper, Mancherji Rastamji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente	Elphinstone High School, formerly Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador.....	Robert Money Institution.
Dalál, Jamnádás Ichárám	Surat High School.
Dalál, Nagindás Lakshumidás	Surat High School.
Daru, Thákursi Jagjivan	Rajkote High School.
Dáruválá, Mánikji Dorábji	Elphinstone High School.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Edalji	Elphinstone High School.
Dárvekar, Náráyan Krishna	Ahmednuggur Government English School.
Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak	Baba Gokhley's School.
Davankar, Sundar Dámodar	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Dave, Shivlál Káshirám	Elphinstone High School.
DeRozario, Roger	Elphinstone High School.
Desái, Amulakrái Harderám	Surat High School.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra	General Assembly's Institution, formerly Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Desái, Navroji, Pálanji	Elphinstone High School.
Desái, Rámshankar Vajishankar	Rajkote High School.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Poona High School.
Deshpánde, Dádáji Sakhárám	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Dhárshivkar, Váman Ganesh	Sholapore Government English School.
Dhavalé, Vásudev Dáji	Poona High School.
Dholé, Balvant Shripat	Dhoolia High School.
Dholkiyá, Reváshankar Bhaváníshankar.	Rajkote High School.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh.....	Elphinstone High School
Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman	His Highness Maháráját's Madressa, Indore.

Dixit, Govind Tátiá	Private Tuition, formerly Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
Doctor, Hormasji Beherámji	Elphinstone High School.
Fardunji, Dádi Kharshedji.....	Elphinstone High School, formerly University College School, London.
Gajrá, Kirpáldas Khemchand	Karrachi High School.
Gálnekar, Gopál Bhikáshet	Dhoolia High School.
Gandeviá, Hormasji Bamanji	Elphinstone High School.
Gándhi, Bhagvándás Brijbhukandás...	Surat High School.
Garde, Khando Krishna.....	Kolapore High School, formerly Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Gavtam, Balvant Rájarám.....	General Assembly's Institution, formerly Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Gharpuré, Dámodar Govind	Baba Gokhley's School, formerly Private Tuition.
Godbolé, Krishnáji Ballál	Ratnagiri High School.
Golvalkar, Lakshuman Rámchandra .	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
Gomes, Peter Emmanuel	Bombay Proprietary Schl.
Goré, Rámchandra Dhonddev	Ratnagiri High School.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji	Elphinstone High School, formerly Private Tuition.
Gupte, Pándurang Gopál	Elphinstone High School, formerly Tanna English School.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth	Private Tuition, formerly Elphinstone High School.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhmángad ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, formerly Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Jádhav, Yellápá Virápá.....	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind	His Highness Mahárájá's Madressa, Indore.
Javeri, Gokal Jaychand	Ahmedabad High School.
Javeri, Motilál Mohanlál	Surat High School.
Jensiválé, Shridhar Ganesh	Baba Gokhley's School, formerly Private Tuition.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Kolapore High School, formerly Ratnagiri High School.

Jog, Trimbak Venkatesh	Baba Gokhley's School.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Trimbak.....	Poona High School, formerly Private Tuition.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna	Poona High School.
Jorvekar, Keshav Lakshuman	Private Tuition.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Poona High School, formerly Private Tuition.
Joshi, Krishnáji Ballál	Elphinstone High School.
Joshipará, Chhelshankar Nathurám ...	Rajkote High School.
Kaduskar, Vishnu Ganpatráo	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás	Surat High School.
Kále, Shridhar Mahádev	Ratnagiri High School.
Kamlápur, Shrinivás Svámiráo.....	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
Kánade, Rámchandra Govind	Ratnagiri High School.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji	Elphinstone High School.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji	Elphinstone High School.
Kánitkar, Náráyan Bápuji	Elphinstone High School.
Kantháriá, Lakshumináráyan Vajubhái.	Ahmedabád High School.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái	Elphinstone High School.
Karáká, Kávasji Fardunji	Surat High School.
Karáká, Kharshedji Fardunji	Irish Mission School, Surat.
Karandikar, Lakshuman Pándurang .	Poona High School.
Karanjáválá, Ratanji Bhikáji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Karmarkar, Dhondu Janárdan	Baba Gokhley's School.
Karmarkar, Káshináth Govind	Poona High School, formerly Private Tuition.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Poona High School.
Khade, Mahádev Dádset	Ratnagiri High School.
Khalé, Mádhav Anandráo	Private Tuition.
Khambátá, Hiráji Jehánghier	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Khambátá, Jehánghier Káikhosru ...	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, formerly Elphinstone High School.
Kharé, Anant Parshurám	Dhoolia High School.
Kharé, Moro Ganesh	Ratnagiri High School.
Khárkar, Yashvant Vináyak	Mahágávkar English Schl.
Kirloskar, Gapesh Rámchandra	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
Kirtané, Keshav Váman	Poona High School.

Kirtané, Shridhar Váman	Poona High School.
Kirtané, Vithal Ganesh	Poona High School.
Kirtikar, Vináyak Lakshuman	Elphinstone High School.
Kohlyár, Jehánghiershán Erakshán	Private Tuition.
Konkar, Náráyan Rámchandra	Baba Gokhley's School.
Korgávkar, Suryáji Bálkrishna	Elphinstone High School.
Kulkarni, Náráyan Sadáshiv	Dhoolia High School.
Kulkarni, Shivrám Raghunáth	Dhoolia High School.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji	Elphinstone High School.
Lalit, Vishnu Rámchandra	Kolapore High School.
Lele, Bábá Bháskar	Ratnagiri High School.
Limayé, Jagannáth Bálkrishna	Elphinstone High School.
Limayé, Rándurang Bálkrishna	Elphinstone High School.
Limayé, Rámráo Krishna	Private Tuition.
Lonkar, Vináyak Chintáman	Poona High School.
Lovlekar, Moro Vishvanáth	Ratnagiri High School.
MacDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
MacLoughlin, Timothy	St. Mary's Institution.
Malcolm, Jacob	St. Mary's Institution.
Mádan, Jijibhái Frámji	Elphinstone High School.
Mahádev, Motilál Jaichand	Ahmedabad High School.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	Elphinstone High School.
Mánsukháni, Idánmal Mulchand	Hydrabad High School.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav	Elphinstone High School.
Mehtá, Balvantrám Mahádevrám	Surat High School.
Mehtá, Jethálál Varajbhái	Ahmedabad High School.
Mehtá, Khodidás Nemidás	Elphinstone High School.
Mehtá, Mulchand Dáyábhái	Surat High School.
Mehtá, Mulshankar Purandás	Poona High School.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Mathurádás	Surat High School.
Mehtá, Surbhái Trikamdás	Surat High School.
Mehtáji, Ratanshankar Bháishankar	Surat High School.
Mendes, Santanna	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Mhaisálkar, Vithal Rámkrishna	Kolapore High School.
Mirikar, Rangráo Trimbak	Poona High School.
Mistri, Hormasji Pálanji	Private Tuition, formerly Elphinstone High School.
Misri, Shápurji Rastamji	Bombay Proprietary Schl.
Modi, Ardesir Kávasji	Elphinstone High School.
Mudliar, Dámodar Shrinivás	Poona High School.
Mugáset, Jehánghier Dhanjibhái	Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, formerly Fort High School, and Calicat Provincial School.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv	Poona High School.
Nádirsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái	Private Tuition.

Nagarkar, Raghunáth Dáji	Poona High School.
Naik, Gulábbhái Gopálji	Surat High School.
Nánávati, Gulábdás Láldás	Surat High School.
Nánávati, Mancherji Kávasháh	Elphinstone High School.
Nánávati, Nathu Gopáldás	Ahmedabad High School.
Nariman, Gustádji Dorábji	Poona High School.
Nariman, Kaikhosru Sorábji	Bombay Proprietary Schl.
Nimbkar, Bháskar Báláji	Ratnagiri High School.
Nunes, Ignácio Domingos	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Oka, Anant Káshináth	Poona High School.
Oltikar, Váman Rámkrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	St. Mary's Institution.
Ovalékar, Ganpat Gopináth	Elphinstone High School.
Pai, Anandráo Vithobá	Hydrabad High School.
Páká, Mansukh Vrijlál	Ahmedabad High School, formerly Gujerath Provincial College.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav	General Assembly's Institution, formerly Elphinstone High School.
Pandit, Narsirám Jayashankar	Surat High School.
Pandit, Pándurang Vishnu	Ratnagiri High School.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Baba Gokhley's School.
Pandol, Shivubhái Bhagubhái	Surat High School.
Pandyá, Keshavlál Motirám	Ahmedabad High School.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji	Private Tuition.
Pansure, Bápu Narsinh	Baba Gokhley's School.
Paránjapye, Govind Dhonddev	Ratnagiri High School.
Paránjapye, Rámchandra Dinkar	Poona High School.
Paránjapye, Vásudev Vináyak	Ratnagiri High School.
Párekh, Chhagandás Atmárám	Surat High School.
Párekh, Dvárkádás Bhogidás	Ahmedabad High School.
Párekh, Jethálál Dalpatrám	Ahmedabad High School.
Pátel, Beherámji Bamanji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Páthak, Krishna Gopál	Dhoolia High School.
Pathán, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Páthek, Gagal Vanmáli	Ahmedabad High School.
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra	Ratnagiri High School.
Pendsé, Náráyan Krishna	Poona High School.
Pereira, Joseph	Elphinstone High School.
PestanJámásná, Nasarvánji Edalji	Surat High School.
Pilé, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Poona High School.

Pimpalkharé, Shridhar Rámchandra ..	Dhoolia High School.
Pinto, Luis Joseph	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Pisolkár, Vásudev Sadáshiv	Akola High School, formerly Oomrawati High School.
Pitalé, Sitárám Sadáshiv	Elphinstone High School.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji	Bombay Proprietary School, formerly Private Tuition.
Pradhán, Mahádev Govind.....	Private Tuition.
Purchit, Nilkanth Bhikáji	Ratnagiri High School.
Ránadé, Shankar Moro	Poona High School.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhovánishankar	Elphinstone High School, formerly Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Sahasrabudhé, Vináyak Hari	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
Samarth, Krishnaráo Mádhavráo	Karrachi High School.
Sanjáná, Shápurji Kávasji	Private Tuition.
Sárangpáni, Vishnu Vináyak	Elphinstone High School.
Saranjáme, Ramchandra Prabhákar ...	Baba Gokhley's School.
Sáthe, Ganesh Sadáshiv	Elphinstone High School.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant	Elphinstone High School.
Sayad, Becharlál Jivanlál	Ahmedabad High School.
Seth, Tulsidás Manmohandás	Elphinstone High School.
Shevade, Hari Moreshvar	Private Tuition, formerly Elphinstone High School.
Shroff, Nasarvánji Hormasji	Elphinstone High School.
Sindgikar, Anáji Krishnaráo	Sholapoor English School.
Sindekar, Dámodar Náráyan	Akola High School.
Sinkar, Vináyak Hari	Robert Money Institution.
Sipáhimaláni, Fattechand Girdhardás.	Hydrabad Mission School.
Soman, Bálkrishna Gopál	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Sopáriválá, Pestanji Dinsháh	Elphinstone High School.
Steers, Arthur William	Karrachi High School.
Store, Ishvarlál Jagjivandás	Surat High School.
Sulemáni, Samsudin Jivábhái	Elphinstone High School.
Talkar, Moses Isaac	Rajkote High School.
Támbolkar, Balabhim Sakhárám	Baba Gokhley's School.
Támhane, Govind Sitárám	Private Tuition.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji	Fort High School.
Thakar, Ganesh Pándurang	Poona High School.
Thakar, Lálji Náranji	Elphinstone High School.
Thakar, Rámchandra Krishnáji	Poona High School.

Thákur, Atmárám Moreshvar	Ratnagiri High School.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál	Elphinstone High School.
Udesi, Ratansi Válji	Elphinstone High School.
Ustád, Kávasji Dorábji	Elphinstone High School.
Vakilná, Dharamchand Dáyábhái	Surat Mission School.
Verelkar, Mahádev Janárdan.....	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, formerly Ratnagiri High School.
Vasávadá, Mathurádás Amrutlál	Rajkote High School.
Veda, Dulabhji Dharamsi	Elphinstone High School.
Vidváns, Dámodar Bálkrishna	Private Tuition, formerly Poona High School.
Vijayakar, Ramráo Bápuji	Elphinstone High School.
* Bhikudás Lakshumandás	Ratnagiri High School.

† Surname not known.

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1868.

EXAMINERS.

K. G. Oxenham, M.A	In English and History.
E. T. Leith, LL.B.....	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
J. G. Buhler, Ph.D.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.	In Marathi.
Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.....	
H. M. Birdwood, M.A.....	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
J. Burgess, Esq.....	
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	
The Rev. James Aitken	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.....	

Passed the Examination.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Elphinstone College.
Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu.....	Deccan College.
Chhatré, Nilkanht Vináyak	Deccan College.

Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Deccan College.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna	Deccan College.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Elphinstone College.
Dávar, Jehánghier Edalji	Elphinstone College.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar.	Elphinstone College.
Desái, Nitohábhái Murárji	Elphinstone College.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji	Deccan College.
Dixit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám	Elphinstone College.
Fernandez, Edward Elias	Deccan College.
Jehúgirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	Elphinstone College.
Javéri, Navanidhlál Govindlál	Elphinstone College.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	Elphinstone College.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás	Elphinstone College, and Free General Assembly's Institution.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Elphinstone College.
Lád, Vithal Bháu	Elphinstone College.
Limáyé, Ganpat Venkatesh	Deccan College.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji	Elphinstone College.
Mahájani, Vishnu Moreshvar	Deccan College.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant	Elphinstone College.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji	Elphinstone College.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar	Deccan College.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	Deccan College.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji	Elphinstone College.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji	Elphinstone College.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás	Elphinstone College.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan	Elphinstone College.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu	Deccan College.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	Elphinstone College.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	Elphinstone College.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth	Deccan College.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar	Deccan College.
Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar	Elphinstone College.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál	Elphinstone College.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Elphinstone College.
Talvarkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna	Deccan College.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand	Elphinstone College.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji	Elphinstone College.

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

NOVEMBER. 1868.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.	In English and History.
The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.	
F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A..	
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In Latin and Greek.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.	
MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B. .	In Marathi.
VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, M.A.	
The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, M.A.	In Gujerathi.
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.	
H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
W. DRAPER, M.A.	
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
W. H. CROWE, C. S.	
ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq.	In Political Economy.
W. H. CROWE, C.S.	
The Rev. JAMES AITKEN	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
I. B. LYON, Esq.	

Passed the Examination.

Second Class.

Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan	Deccan College.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Deccan College.
Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehánghier	Elphinstone College.
Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Deccan College.
Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	Elphinstone College.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	Elphinstone College.
Talayárkhán, Mánikshán Jehánghiershán	Elphinstone College.

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

1868.

(I.) LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

W. WEDDERBURN, C.S ..... } In English.
The REV. D. MACPHERSON, M.A ..... }

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D. ..... } In Latin.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S. ..... }

J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D. ..... } In Sanskrit.
F. KIELHORN, Ph. D. ..... }

Passed the Examination.

Class I.

Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál,* ..... Elphinstone College.

Class II.

Modi, Bamanji Edalj ..... Elphinstone College.
Tolang, Káshináth Trimbak ..... Elphinstone College.

(2.) HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ..... } In History and Philo-
The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D. ..... } sophy.

Passed the Examination.

None.

(3.) MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A. ..... } In Mathematics and
Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ..... } Natural Philosophy.

---

* Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M. A. Examination will be considered to have taken Honours in that Branch.

Passed the Examination.

Class I.

Dálál, Jamshedji Ardesir..... Elphinstone College.

II. LAW.

1868.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
E. T. LEITH, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.
RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

Passed the Examination.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshâh Erachshâh, B.A. ..... Govt. Law School.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A..... Govt. Law School.
Sayáni, Rahimtulâh Muhammad..... Govt. Law School.

III. MEDICINE.

(1.) FIRST L. M. EXAMINATION.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S. ..... A. SANDERSON, A.M., M.B.	In Anatomy (Descriptive and Practical).
W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P. ..... F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.	In Anatomy (General) and Physiology.
I. B. LYON, Esq. ..... D. S. KEMP, Esq.	In Chemistry.
G. C. BELL, M.D. ..... NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C.	In Botany.
G. C. BELL, M.D. ..... W. DYMOCK, B.A.	In Materia Medica.
J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B. ..... A. SANDERSON, A.M., M.B.....	In Comparative Anatomy.

Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M.A. Examination will be considered to have taken Honours in that Branch.

Passed the Examination.

First Division.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio ..... Grant Medical College.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A. ..... Grant Medical College.

Second Division.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál..... Grant Medical College.
Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám..... Grant Medical College.

(2.) SECOND L. M. EXAMINATION.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. ..... } In Medicine.
J. T. Mackenzie, M.B. ..... }

F. S. Stedman, Esq..... } In Surgery.
A. Sanderson, A.M., M.B..... }

Surgeon John Mills ..... } In Medical Jurisprudence.
I B. Lyon, Esq ..... }

T. B. Beatty, M.D. ..... } In Midwifery.
F. G. Joynt, Esq ..... }

Passed the Examination.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ..... Grant Medical College.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(1.) FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

Prof. Kero Laxuman Chhatre..... } In Mathematics and
Lieut. Henry Doveton, R.E..... } Mathematical Physics.

I. B. Lyon, Esq. ..... } In Experimental and
Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E. ..... } Natural Science.

Captain W. A. Baker, R.E. ..... } In Engineering and
Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E. ..... } Engineering Drawing.

Passed the Examination.

First Division.

Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ... Poona Civil Engineering College.

Second Division.

Adárkar, Anant Náráyan ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, B A. ... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna. Poona Civil Engineering College.
Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám. Poona Civil Engineering College.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. . Poona Civil Engineering College.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.

(2) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E. 1868.

EXAMINERS.

Prof. Kero Laxuman Chhatre ..... } In Mathematics.
Captain C. T. Haig, R.E ..... }

Prof. Kero Laxuman Chhatre ..... } In Applied Mathematics.
Captain C. T. Haig, R.E ..... }

I. B. Lyon, Esq. ..... } In Experimental and
Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E. ..... } Natural Science.

Captain W. A. Baker, R.E. ..... } In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.
W. Emerson, Esq. ..... }

Passed the Examination.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.

V. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS. 1868.

EXAMINERS.

J. G. Buhler, Ph.D.
Shrikrishna Raghunath Shastri Talekar, Esq.

Scholarships awarded.

Rs. 25 to	Rs. 20 to
Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh, Poona High School.	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji Ratnágiri High School.

VI. BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTAMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION. 1869.

EXAMINERS.

J. G. Buhler, Ph D.
F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.

Scholarship awarded to

Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ..... Elphinstone College.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

JANUARY 12th, 1869.

L. C. E.

Second Class.

Gopál Ríoji Tilak ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.

L. M.

First Class.

Mathias Francisco Pereira ... . Grant Medical College.

B. A.

Second Class.

Hormasji Jehánghier Bhábhá ..... Elphinstone College.
Dámodar Bhikáji Jatár..... Deccan College.
Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá ..... Elphinstone College.
Barzorji Edalji Modi .... Elphinstone College.
Mániksháh Jehánghiershán Talyárkhán Elphinstone College.

LL. B.

Second Division.

Rutanshán Erachshán Kohiyár, B.A. ... Government Law School
Shápurji Hormasji Páthak, M.A. ..... Government Law School
Rahimtulán Muhámmad Sayáni, M.A... Government Law School.

M. A.

First Class.

Gangádhar Anant Bhat ..... Deccan College.

Second Class.

Romanji Edalji Modi ..... Elphinstone College.
Kershásji Rastamji Dádáchanji ..... Elphinstone College.
Phirozshán Mervánji Mehtá ..... Elphinstone College.

XI

Recognition

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay, must forward, with its application, the following documents signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate :—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institutions changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay....
II. Deccan College.....
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay..... } In Arts.
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay....
V. Government Law School, Bombay..In Law.
VI. Grant Medical College, Bombay....In Medicine.
VII. Poona Civil Engineering College ..In Civil Engineering

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43, 901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863 Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaekwar Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaekwar in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji, in memory of his father.

The Rajá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rajá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

There are seven Dakshiná Fellowships attached to the College, two of Rs. 120 each per mensem, and five of Rs. 62 or 60 each per mensem.

Scholarships.

The following scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages.....	10 of Rs. 20	per mensem.
For Mathematics.....	4 of Rs. 20	per mensem.
For Natural Sciences ..	2 of Rs. 20	per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	10 of Rs. 15	per mensem.
2nd Class	18 of Rs. 10	per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates, who are unable to pay the College fee, are admitted free.

List of Principals.

1845, John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866, Kyrle Mitford Chatfield B.A.

1869.

Principal.

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

John Powell Hughlings, B.A., Professor of English Literature (Europe).

Mahádev Govind Ránadé M.A., LL.B., *Assistant Professor of English Literature; Acting* Professor of English Literature

Francis James Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D., Professor of Oriental Languages. (Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division.)

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., *Acting* Professor of Oriental Languages.

I. B. Lyon, Esq., Professor of Chemistry.

Reader in Arabic.

Sayed Abdul Futti Moulvi.

Shastris.

Vithal Ganesh Patvardhan.
Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat Zalakikar.

Dakshina Fellows.

(1)	Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, B.A	Seniors.
(2)	Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, B.A	
	Bamanji Edalji Modi, M.A.	Juniors.
(3)	Káshináth Trimbak Telang, B.A.....	
(4)	Barzorji Edalji Modi, B.A	
	Hormasji Jehánglier Bhábhá, B.A.....	
(5)	Mánikshán Jehánghier Talyárkhán, B.A	

Superintendent and Librarian,

Ghanashám Nilkant Nádkarni, B.A.

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(1) First Class in the Examination for the B.A and M A. (Languages) Degrees.
(2) First Class in the Examination for the B.A. and M.A. (Mathematics) Degrees
(3) Passed M.A Examination in Languages
(4) Homejee Cursetjee Prizeman, 1867.—Rajá of Dhár Prizeman.
(5) Ganpatráo Vithal Prizeman.

Senior Scholars.

	Foundation.
Tápidás Dayárám Methá, B.A.	Elphinstone.
* Krishnaráo Narsopant Mávlankar	„
* Hari Bhikáji Wágle	„

Junior Scholars.

	Foundation.
(6)(7)* Yashvant Vásudev Athalé	Clare.
(8)* Sitárám Náráyan Pandit	„
* Dáyábhái Harjivandás Nánávati	„
* Gopál Moreshvar Sáthe	„
* Barzorji Jamshedji Kolá	„
* Sábájiráo Chintáman Chitnis	„
* Dáyábhái Motirám Jahágirdár	„
* Ganpat Sadáshiv Ráo	„
* Edalji Dorábji Taláti	„
* Jamshedji Fardunji Mádan	„
* Maganbhái Kasturchand Vimáválá	„
* Dinsháh Sorábji Modi	West.
* Nichhábhái Murárji Desái	Clare.
* Chhabilrám Davlatrám Dikshit	Gáekwar.
* Kánobá Ranchhoddás Kirtikar	Clare.
* Kávasji Mancherji Mistri	West.
Kaliánrái Davlatrám Mehd	Elphinstone.
Ibrahim Muhámmad Sayáni	Clare.
(6) Káshináth Balvant Pendse	„
(6) Náráyan Bálkrishna Godbolé	West.
Jagjivan Bhavánishankar Kápadiá	„
Valabharám Vajerám Methá	„
Dosábhái Nasarvánji Wádiá	„
Dádábhái Jamshedji Alpaiválá	„
Keshavlál Narbherám Resamválá	„
Ganesh Gopál Pandit	„
Frámji Navroji Dádibarjorná	Clare.
Atmárám Moreshvar Chhatre	West.
Bháskar Shridhar Joshi	Clare.
Parshurám Ballál Joshi	„
Bápuji Mahipat Khárkar	Gáekwar.
Báláji Náráyan Joshi	Clare.
Mervánji Nasarvánji Wádiá	West.
Vásudev Krishna Dhairyaván	„

Passed the First Examination in Arts.
(6) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholars.
(7) Sundarji Jiváji Prizeman.
(8) Government of India Scholar.

	Jehánghier Behrámji Marzbán	West.
	Janárdan Sundarji Kirtikar	,,
	Vináyek Lakshuman Kirtikar	,,
	Pralhád Náráyan Jog	,,
	Hari Mahádev Pandit	,,
	Mahádev Dádset Khadé	,,
	Annáji Báburáo Angal	,,
	Vishnu Rámchandra Lalit	,,
	Vásudev Vináyak Paránjapyé	,,
	Shivrám Vithal Bhándárkar	Elphinstone.
	Vaijanáth Rámkrishna Athalé	,,
(6)	Náráyan Bhikáji Agáse	,,
	Náráyan Sadáshiv Kulkarni	,,
	Kharshedji Rastamji Kutár	,,
	Edalji Dádábhái Bengáli	,,
	Rámráo Bápuji Vijayakar	,,
	Bálkrishna Bhavánishankar Ráo	,,
	Váman Keshav Mávlankar	,,
	Pándurang Vishnu Pandit	,,
	Mervánji Mancherji Cámá	,,
	Hari Moreshvar Shevadé	,,

University Scholar.

(9) Saváilál Govindrám Desái. ,,

Government Exhibitioners.—From Sind.

Gulámrájá Fraidun Mirzá.
Sádikáli Fraidun Mirzá.
Kirpáldás Khemchand Gajrá.
Krishnaráo Mahádev Samarth.

From the Central Provinces.

Káshináth Rámchandra Velkar.

Commoners.

* Jehánghier Edalji Dávar.
* Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar Davé.
* Navanidhlál Govindlál Javeri.
* Gopál Venkáji Kabé.
* Anandráo Krishnaráo Kothare,
* Vithal Bháu Lád.
* Kávasji Edalji Modi.
Fázal Gulám Hussein Bhagat.
Ráoji Ganesh Bhándárkar.

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(6) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar,
(9) Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholar.
Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Mancherji Mervánji Bhávnagri.
Dorábji Jamshedji Contractor.
Navaroji Mánikji Contractor.
Jamshedji Nasarvánji Dáruválá.
Hirjibhái Frámji Dávar.
Prabhulál Mulchand Desái.
Jamnáprasád Thákurdás Divánji.
Dáyábhái Jadurám Kankodiválá.
Báláji Sitárám Kothárc.
Yashvantráo Bháskarii Kothárc.
Ganpat Sarvotam Mánkar.
Hormasji Mervánji Mothá.
Nasarvánji Jamshedji Modi.
Gopál Venkatesh Pánandikar.
Anant Náráyan Páthak.
Pestanji Hormasji Páthak.
Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji Páudvál.
Anandráo Sitárám Prabhákar.
Hormasji Kuvarji Sethná.
Surajrám Bhánábhái Shroff.
Vináyak Vishvanáth Talpadé.
Nasarvánji Frámji Támboli.
Mánchershán Frámji Unválá.
Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar.
Manikshán Bápuji Vikáji.
Hormasji Hirjibhái Wádiá.
Sorábji Ardesir Bámbotválá.
Dorábji Hormasji Bhándupválá.
Edalji Sorábji Bottliválá.
Hormasji Kharshedji Chinái.
Dádábhái Hormasji Cooper.
Kharshedji Fardunji Dádi.
Peter Manool Gomes.
Motilál Mohanlál Javéri.
Bálkrishnadás Brijbhukandás Káji.
Sorábji Pestanji Kángá.
Náráyan Bápuji Kánitkar.
Jehánghier Kaikhoshru Khambátá.
Jehánghier Erachshán Kohiyár.
Jijibhái Frámji Mádan.
Shápurji Rastamji Mistri.
Ganpat Gopináth Ovalékar.
Shivabhái Bhagábhái Pandol.
Tulsidás Manmohandás Seth.
Nasarvánji Edalji Sethná.
Bálkrishna Gopál Soman.
Ishvarlál Jagjivandás Store.

Fardunji Kuvarji Tárápurválá.
Lálji Náráyan Thakkar
Kávasji Doráhji Ustád.
Dharamchand Dáyábhái Vakilná.

Free Students.

* Váman Mahádev Kolatkar.
* Nasarvánji Jamshedji Ratnágar
Bhikdeva Vásudev Athalé.
Káshináth Náráyan Bhángárkar
Dalpatrám Vithaldás Dalál
Sorábsháh Hormasji Dántrá.
Bhikáji Balvant Gardé.
Náráyan Lakshuman Gorakshakar.
Frámji Mancherji Jamáspásá
Hormasji Pestanji Kápadiá.
Vithal Bápuji Karmarkar.
Jamshedji Dinsháh Khambátá.
Vithal Khanderáo Kirtikar
Jagannáth Lakshuman Mánkar.
Edalji Jamshedji Mistri.
Chhotálál Vithaldás Párikh.
Lallubhái Pránvalabh Párikh.
Vináyak Ganesh Páthak.
Keshav Vishvanáth Patvardhan.
Sakhárám Náráyan Penthe.
Purshotam Bápuji Saharaiyá.
Edalji Sorábji Shroff.
Rámchandra Janárdan Vaidya.
Váman Khanderáo Vaidya.
Dularái Rámji Vasávadá.
Falgence Marian Vaz.
Vasantráo Bápuji Vijayakar.
Pándurang Raghobá Amrité.
Kharshedji Barzorji Avásiá.
Chhotálál Mathurádás Bakshi.
Janárdan Ballál Behere.
Pestanji Kharshedji Bhájiválá.
Jagannáth Mahádevrám Bháu.
Dámodar Dinánáth Bhat.
Mahádev Sakhárám Bháve.
Káshináth Dámodar Chavbal.
Frámji Jehánghier Chinái.
Vásudev Gopál Chitalé.
Mánikji Mancherji Chokshi.

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Muncherji Rastamji Cooper.
Jamnádás Ichhárám Dalál.
Nagindás Lakshumandás Dalál.
Sorábji Edalji Dáruválá.
Sundar Dámodar Davankar
Shivlál Káshirám Davé.
Navaroji Pálanji Desái.
Rámshankar Vijayashankar Desái.
Reváshankar Bhavánishankar Dholkiyá.
Hormasji Bamanji Gandeviá.
Bhagvándás Brijbhukandás Gándhi.
Bezanji Mánikji Jambusariá.
Ganesh Venkatesh Joshi.
Fardunji Mánikji Kángá.
Jamshedji Behrámji Kángá.
Bezanji Dádábhái Kápadiá.
Ratanji Bhikáji Karanjáválá.
Káshináth Govind Karmarkar.
Hirji Jehánghier Khambátá.
Yashvant Vináyak Khárkar.
Suryáji Bálkrishna Korgávkar.
Idánmal Mulchand Mansukháni.
Balvantrám Mahádevrám Mehtá.
Khodidás Nemidás Mehtá.
Mulchand Dáyábhái Mehtá.
Surbhái Trikamdás Mehtá.
Ardesir Kávasji Modi.
Jamshedji Dádábhái Nádarsháh.
Gulábbhái Gopálji Náik.
Gulábdás Láldás Nánávati.
Rámchandra Abáji Panhálkar
Narshirám Jayshankar Pandit.
Govind Dhonddev Paránjapyé.
Chhagandás Atmárám Párikh.
Behránji Bamanji Patel.
Jamshedji Nasarvánji Pathán.
Gagal Vanmáli Phátak.
Sitárám Sadáshivji Pitalé.
Shápurji Kávasji Sanjaná.
Vishnu Vináyek Sárangpáni.
Mahádev Anant Sáthe.
Nusarvánji Hormasji Shroff.
Govind Sitárám Túmhané.
Vasanji Gopál Thánvi.
Mathurádás Amritlál Vasávadá.
Dulabji Dharamshi Ved.
Ratanshi Válji Udeshi.

II. DECCAN COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818, it was found that a certain portion of the revenues of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pension and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped; the study of the vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes; and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851, it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four, viz. one Senior Fellowship and three Junior Fellowships, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I. GOVERNMENT.

One Senior Fellowship, Rupees 120 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, each of Rupees 62 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 per mensem, tenable for one year.

All Scholars are further exempted from payment of the monthly College Fee of Rupees 5.

II. PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, sometime Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860 William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862 WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1869.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A. .... (Ball. Coll, Oxon.)	Professor of Logic, History, and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

Robert George Oxenham, M.A..... (Coll. Exon. Oxon).	*Professor of English Literature (on leave for 6 months).*
Kero Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.	Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Franz Kielhorn, Ph. D. (Breslau).....	Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.

Dakshiná Fellows.

* Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A.	Senior Fellow.
Gangádhar Anant Bhat, M.A	Extra Senior Fellow.

* Also Acting Assistant Professor of English Literature during Professor Oxenham's absence.

Abáji Vishnu Káthavaté, B.A. ..... Junior Fellow.

† Atchyut Náráyan Ajgávkar. .... Do. (Candy Sanskrit Scholar.)

Dámodar Bhikáji Jatár B.A. ... . Junior Fellow.

Teachers in Sanskrit attached.

Anant Krishna Shastri Pendharkar ... 1st Assistant Sanskrit Teacher.

Chintáman Mádhádev Shastri Thatté ... 2nd do.

Senior Scholars.

* Báláji Prabhákar Modak.
* Bamanji Phirozsháh Contractor.
* Ganesh Parshurám Joshi.
* Janárdan Báláji Modak.
* Lakshuman Vishnu Bhidé.
* Nilkant Vináyak Chhatré.
* Shrikrishna Bápu Phátak.
* Vishnu Moreshvar Máhájani.

Junior Scholars.

Dámodar Bálkrishna Dhulekar.
Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar.
Gopál Anant Bhat.
Keshav Váman Kirtané.
Lakshuman Shivrám Kolatkar.
Náráyan Balvant Golé.
Sakhárám Rámchandra Kirloskar.
Shankar Rámchandra Hátvalne.
Shridhar Ganesh Jinshiválc.
Vináyak Mahádev Pandit.
Vithal Mahádev Golé.

Free Students.

Báláji Rámchandra Sahasrabudhé.
Chintu Náráyan Chándurkar.
Edward Hamilton Aitken.
* Ganpat Venkatesh Limaye.
Gopál Vináyak Bhánap.
* Govind Gangádhar Sáne.
Govind Lakshuman Jog.
* Ganesh Raghunáth Sámbaré.
Ganesh Káshináth Gokhlé.
Gopál Rioji Tilak, L.C.E.
Henry Charles Macnee.
Lakshuman Rámchandra Golvalkar.

† Passed the B A Examination in November 1868.
* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Narhar Ganesh Jálnápurkar.
* Navaroji Dorábji.
Pándurang Venkatesh Chintámanipethkar.
Rámchandra Jagannáth Godboló.
Rámchandra Chintáman Diké.
*Rámchandra Krishnáji Thakár.
Rámchandra Náráyan Súdhalè (Sanscrit and Maráthi Scholar.)
* Raghunáth Bálkrishna Talvalkar.
Shrinivás Govind Bhánap.
Shrinivás Narsingráo Mudholkar.
Shrinivás Svámiráo Kamlápur.
Shivrám Parshurám Bhidé.
* Vináyak Rámchandra Bhátavadekar.

Under-graduates not holding Scholarships or Free Studentships.

Annáji Krishna Sindgikar.
Bálkrishna Náráyan Pilé.
Bápu Narsinh Pánsuré.
Dámodar Shrinivás Mudliar.
Dámodar Viziarangam Mudliar.
Dámodar Govind Ghárpuré.
Ganesh Pándurang Thakar.
Ganesh Bhikáji Ganjikar.
Gokal Jaychand Javeri.
Gopál Náráyan Bhat.
Govind Krishna Ambardekar.
Káshináth Ganesh Kelkar.
Keshav Balvantráo Dhavalé.
Raghunáth Dáji Nagarkar.
Raghunáth Gopál Deshmukh.
Rámchandra Shridhar Chavbal.
Rámchandra Venkatesh Gadré.
Rámráo Krishna Limayé.
Shankar Moro Ránadé
Shitánáth Gopináth Ajinkya.
Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar.
Trimbak Venkatesh Jog.
Vásudev Dáji Dhavalé.
Vásudev Sadáshiv Pisolkar.
Vináyak Anant Bápat.
Vináyak Chintáman Lonkar.
Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar.
Vishnu Krishna Joglekar.
Vithal Ganesh Kirtané.

Passed the First Examination in Arts

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming (Jas. N.) Scholarship, of	Rs.	150 per annum.
One Fleming Scholarship, of	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Theological Scholarship, of	„	12 per mensem.
Smyttan Memorial Scholarship, of	„	100 per annum.
Lang Scholarship	„	10 per mensem
Miller (H.) do.	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Literary Scholarship	„	60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship	„	60 per annum.
Four Fleming Nomination Scholarships, each	„	50 per annum.
Purvis Scholarship	„	6 per mensem.
Molesworth Scholarship	„	50 per annum.
Davidson ditto	„	40 per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize.
The Rájá of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell Prize.

The following *Subscription Scholarships* are also provided:—

Two by the Trustees of the late W. Whyte, Esq	Rs.	150 per annum.
One Douglas Scholarship	„	100 per annum.
One Gillespie Mitchell Scholarship.	„	100 per annum.

1869.

Convener.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Instructor in Theology, Indian Languages and History, and Elementary Natural History.

Other Instructors.

The Rev. Richard Stothert, M. A., General History, Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Greek.

The Rev. James Wardrop Gardner, English Literature, Political Economy, and Elementary Chemistry.*

Edward Rohatsek, M.C.E., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Physical Science and Latin.

Teacher in Sanskrit attached.

Govind Anant Shástri Lélé.

Undergraduates.

†Anandráo Sakhárám Barve.....	Fleming Scholar.
†Vásudev Hari Vaidya.	
†Julius L. Britto.	
Ganesh Gangádhar Taklé	Davidson Scholar.
Hari Mádhav Paránjapyé	Smyttan Scholar.
Parashurám Náráyan Paránjápyé ...	Lang Scholar.
Dattátraya Sitárám Ratnapárakhi.	
Náráyan Bálkrishna Bramhe.	
Chintáman Sakhárám Karandikar.	
†Rámkrishna Ballál Káne.....	Purvis Scholar.
Sakhárám Dhondu Thorát	St. Clair Jameson Scholar.
Vináyak Yashvant Desái.....	Nesbit Scholar.
Vásudev Deváji Sáve.	
Bál Niláji Pitalé.	
Rámdás Gangádás Saraiyá.	
Bhiku Rághobá Devnalkar.	
Govind Bálkrishna Koparkar.	
Venkatráo Rukumángad Inamdar ...	Wilson Prizeman.
L. J. Pinto.	

IV. BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(Recognized in 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and the European Roman Catholic Orphanage.—In it undergraduates may pursue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at the St. Mary's High School.

* The Students are required to attend the Lectures of Mr. P. Young in Chemistry

† Passed the First Examination in Arts.

The College Buildings on the Esplanade, the site of which was granted by Government in 1867, will soon be so far advanced as to allow the transfer from St Mary's of some of the Collegiate studies there. The funds of the Buildings are chiefly supplied from private sources—assistance being promised by Government.

1869.

Principal.

The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, History and Latin.

Professors.

The Rev. R. Rive, S.J., D.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Logic.

The Rev. F. Albert, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.

The Rev. L. Bodoano, S.J., Professor of English Literature.

Under Graduates.

Augusto Lucian.....	Free Student.
Michael McDermott †	Government special allowance.
Timothy McLoughlin	Ditto.
Jacob Malcolm	Ditto.
Simon O'Shaughnessy	Ditto.

V. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

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† The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholar, 1869.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

II. Personal and Property Law: including the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.

III. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.

IV. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure; and the Law of Evidence.

1869.

Professors.

Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D., (T.C.D.) Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law, and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence (Europe).

Charles Frederick Farran, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Acting* Government Professor of Law, and *Acting* Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

John O'Leary, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

I. Senior Law Students.

Bamanji Edalji Modi, M.A.
Náráyan Bálúji.
Káshináth Trimbak Telang, B.A.
Manmohandás Lakshumanji Anjá.
Frámji Rastamji Vikáji, B.A.
Chandulál Mathurádás Davlatjádá, B.A.
Karsháji Rastamji Dádáchanji, M.A.
Sadáshiv Vishvanáth Dhurandhar, B.A.
Mánekji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.
Ghanashám Nilkant Nádkarni, B.A.
Gokuldás Káhándás Párekh, B.A.
Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, B.A.
Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.
Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.
Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar Davé.
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, B.A.
Jamshedji Kharshedji Dubásh, B.A.
Dádábhái Sorábji Patel, M.A.
Pestanji Kávasji Janá.
Keshav Vináyak Dhairyaván.
Dinánáth Vishnu Madgávkar, B.A.

Nágardás Narotamdás Nánávati.
Rámchandra Hari Puro.
Ramkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.

II. Junior Law Students.

Rámchandra Anandráo Udás.
Ganpatráo Amrit Mánkar, M.A.
Vásudev Gopál Soman, B.A.
Mahádev Chimnáji Apte, B.A.
Bandhu Janárdan Chavbal.
Krishnaráo Gopál Deshmukh, B.A.
Phirozsháh Dádábhái Bhedvár, B.A.
Barzorji Edalji Modi, B.A.
Anandráo Krishnaráo.
Hormasji Jehánghier Bhábhá, B.A.
Mánikshán Jangli.
Hari Bhagvant Keskar.

III. Candidate Law Students.

Ganpat Sadáshiv Ráo.
Chhabilrám Davlatrám Dikshit.
Maganbhái Kasturchand Vimáválá.
Dáyábhái Harjivandás Nánávati.
Nichábhái Murarji Desái.
Gopál Venkáji Kabé.
Dáyábhái Motirám Jajirdore.
Jamshedji Fardunji Mánk.
Barzorji Jamshedji Kolá.
Kávasji Mancherji Mistri.
Kánobá Ranchhoddás Kirtikar.
Jehánghier Edalji Dávar.
Kávasji Edalji Modi.
Rámdás Gangádás Savaiyá.
Bál Niláji Pitalé.
Shivdás Ananji Shá.
Dinshá Sorábji Modi.
Nasarvánji Jamshedji Ratnágar.
Náráyan Vináyak Sáthe, B.A.
Rastamji Ardesir Dhanvar.
Rastamji Ratanji Bamchá.
Fardunji Bezanji Karáni.
Navnidhlál Govindlál Javán.
Gopál Moreshvar Sáthe.
Váman Mahádev Kolatkar.
Krishnaráo Narsopant Mávlankar.
Edalji Dorábji Talátí.
Hormasji Dorábji Sethná.

Nánábhái Ratanji Chichgar.
Hormasji Kuvarji Sethná.
Sakhárám Náráyan Bhonde.
Bhikdev Vásudev Athalé.
Yashvant Vásudev Athalé.
Hormasji Pestanji Kápadiá.
Vithal Bháu Lád.
Ráoji Nánáji Muthe.
Rámchandra Bhikáji Ganjikar.
Keshavlál Narbhérám Resamválá.
Tapidás Dayárám Mehtá, B.A.
Shábájiráo Chintáman Chitnis.
Hari Bhikáji Wáglo.
Mahádev Anandráo.
Krishna Bálá Joshi.
Náráyan Rámchandra Malpekar.

VI. GRANT COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860).

Grant College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is "to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language, on every branch of Medical Science, by Professors, who are generally officers in the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Maráthi language. The Teachers are Graduates of the College and Licentiates of the University of Bombay. Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 280 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds and a Dispensary for

Diseases of Women and Children; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds, and an Eye Dispensary for the treatment of persons affected with diseases of the Eye; and (*c*) a Hospital for Incurables built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds.

The Students are arranged in three classes:—

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the Maráthi language for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments:—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi, and Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarship and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, Sir J. P. Willoughby Book Fund, and Hemabhoy Vakatchand Medal Fund; the Burnes Medal.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rupees 1,02,800, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise Medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant College." There are at the present time fifty-eight such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

List of Principals.

1845, Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860, John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865, Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865, Robert Haines, M.B.
1866, William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.

1869.

Principal.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., Professor of Physiology.

Professors.

F. S. Stodman, M.R.C. S., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

J. T. Mackenzie, M.B., Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Dental Surgery.

W. Dymock, B.A., M.R.C.S., Professor of Pathology.

G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D., Professor of Botany—Europe.

I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. V. Ward, M.R.C.S., Professor of Midwifery.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

J. H. Sylvester, M.R.C.S., F.G.S., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy.

W. S. Eccles, M.R.C.S., Professor of Hygiène.

S. Smith, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica.

Teachers of the Vernacular Class.

Bhikáji Amrut Chobhá, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L.M., Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Shántárám Vithal Sanzgiré, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Senior Scholars.

Foundation.

* Anná Moreshvar Kunté, B.A. ..... Farish and Exhibition.
* Jeronimo Accacio Gama ..... Reid.
* Saruplál Bálakrám Shribástam ..... Farish and Exhibition.
* Balvant Gopál Bháte ..... Carnac.

Junior Scholars.

Náná Dvárkánáth Talpadé ..... Carnac.
Shántárám Vináyak Kantak..... Anderson.

* Passed the First Examination for L.M.

Domingos Bras Valles	Anderson.
Yashvant Pándurang Godambe	Farish.
Mahádev Yashvant Paránjapyé	Exhibition.
Bábá Lakshuman Velinkar	Free.
Temulji Bhikáji Nárimán	Free.
Tribhuvandás Motichand Sháh	Govt. & Exhibition.
Robert Bedford	Specialallowancegranted by Government.
Hormasji Dádábhái Masáni	Government.
Dosábhái Barjorji Kándáválá	Government.
Antonio Manoel DeSouza	Government.
Kásam Virji Patel	Government.
Dharmáji Ganesh Kámat	Exhibition.
Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat	Free.
Trimbak Sakhárám Sirválkar	Free.
Thomas Caetano DeSequeira	Free.
Dhanjisháh Navroji Párak	Free.
Nasarvánji Navroji Khambáta	Government.
Ratanji Edalji Kángá	Government.
Nicolos Salvador De Costa	Government.
Joaquim Vincent Continho	Government.
Joseph Pereira	Government.
Anandráo Vithobá Pai	Exhibition.
Krishnáji Gopál Pátak	Exhibition.
Santánná Mandes	Jamkhandi.
Bhálchandra Krishna Bhátavadékar	Jamkhandi.
John Alcantara Antao	Free.
Abdul Ghání Hakim	Free.
Ignacio Domingos Nunes	Free.
Kaikhusro Sorábji Nárimán	Free.
Ganesh Rámchandra Desái	Free.
Hormasji Byrámji Doctor	Free.
Rastamji Hormasji Nánávati	Free.
Samsudin Jivábhái Sulemáni	Free.
Mancherji Sorábji Postválá	Free.

VII. POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865).

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The students are divided into two classes.

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Vernacular students who are educated through the Maráthi language up to the standard required for admission to the Lower Branch of the Public Works and Local Funds Departments.

Attached to the College are workshops, where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Two Fellowships of Rs. 50 each, tenable for 2 years, are attached to this College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

Unconditional Scholarships.

1	of Rs.	10	per	mensem.
1	„	8	„	„
1	„	7	„	„
1	„	5	„	„

* *Conditional Scholarships.*

3	of Rs.	10	per	mensem.
4	„	8	„	„
5	„	7	„	„
3	„	6	„	„
1	„	5	„	„

McDougall Scholarship.

1 of Rs. 6 per mensem.

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* *N.B.*—Students appointed to Conditional Scholarships are required to refund the amounts received by them within one year after their leaving the College.

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then School the name of its former Principal A sum of Rupees 1,360 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum, an amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona, held on 11th November 1866, Khan Bahadoor Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any college affiliated to the University

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List of Principals.

1854 The Rev. James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R E.
1864 Captain H Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., F.G.S.

1869.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M A., M. I, F.G S., Mem, Inst C E I

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, B.A., L C E., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Dáji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq , Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering

† Báláji Bápuji Sáne, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Gopál Rioji Tilak, L.C.E., Teacher of the Junior Class.
Vináyak Báji Gokhle, Head Vernacular Teacher of the Maistri class.
Valabhrám Bháichand Guzar, Probationary Assistant Vernacular Teacher of the Maistri class.
Robert Royal, Esq., Superintendent Mechanical School.

Fellows.

* Gangádhar Anant Bhat, M. A.
* Rámchandra Govind Oká, B.A.

Undergraduates.

* Khandubhái Gulábbhái Desái.

Unconditional Scholars.

THIRD YEAR.

* Anant Náráyan Adarkar.
* Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráne.

SECOND YEAR.

Ganesh Náráyan Soman.
Pestanji Dorábji.
Vásudev Mahádev Bhidé.

FIRST YEAR.

‡ Valentine Charles Alamo.
Ghustádji Dorábji.
Rámchandra Balvant Támbe.
Balvant Govind Jámbhekar.

Frere Scholar.

* Khandubhái Gulábbhái Desái.

McDOUGALL SCHOLAR.

Náráyan Vináyak Dáte.

CONDITIONAL SCHOLARS.

SECOND YEAR.

Abraham Samuel Nágávkar.

FIRST YEAR.

Pándurang Gopináth Gurjar.

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† Has passed the First Examination in Arts.
* Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.
‡ Draws special allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem granted by Government.

Free Students

Third Year

* Bálají Naráyan Shirgávkar
* Venishankar Govindrám Mehta.

First Year

Pándurang Gopál Gupte
Mancherji Kávasji Nanávati
Vishnu Sadáshiv Mulekar
Rámchandra Prabhákar Saranjame
Mahádev Janardan Varelkar
Pundlic Ganesh Dhumatkar
Náráyan Pandurang Bhándárkar

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* Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000	
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	,,	5,000	
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	,,	10,000	
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.....	,,	5,000	
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships..	,,	10,000	
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	,,	4,500	
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	,,	5,000	
VIII.	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	,,	5,000	
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship	,,	5,000	
				69,500

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall	Rs.	1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	,,	1,200	
III.	University Library Building Fund	,,	2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.	,,	2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University..	,,	1,200	
				5,02,400
	Total. ..	Rs.		5,71,900

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1868			1868		
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	55 7 0	Sept. 25	By amount paid to Mr. Shripád Bábáji Thákur, B.A., being the 1st instalment of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	400 0 0
April 2.	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st August 1867 to 1st February 1868	290 0 0			
„ 16.	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1867 to 31st March 1868 .	70 0 0	Oct. 7	„ renewing Government Promissory Notes	2 0 0
July 13	„ Interest on Rs- 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1867 to 30th June 1868	40 0 0	Dec. 17	„ Do. do. ..	2 0 0
					401 0 0

Aug. 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February to 1st August 1868	290	0	0	1869 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	741	7	0
Oct. 9.	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 31st March to 30th September 1868	70	0	0					
1869. Jan. 22.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1868	40	0	0					
Feb. 22.	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st August 1868 to 1st February 1869.....	290	0	0					
	Total Rupees.	1,145	7	0		Total Rupees.	1,145	7	0

ril 1st, 1869.

For the Board of Accounts
W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

II —THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs 5,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS	Amount	Date	DISBURSEMENTS	Amount
1868		Rs a p	1869		Rs a p.
Mar 31	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	635 11 11	Mar 31	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	835 11 11
July 13	„ Interest on Rs 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1854 55) from 31st December 1867 to 30th June 1868	100 0 0			
Feb 22	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 30th June to 31st December 1868	100 0 0			
	Total Rupees	835 11 11		Total Rupees	835 11 11

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1869 W LOUDON

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar

III —THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.			Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
1868		Rs.	a.	p.	1868		Rs.	a.	p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	315	7	0	Sept. 28.	By amount paid to Abáji Vishnu Káthavaté, B.A., being the first half-yearly instalment of the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship for 1868-69	200	0	0
April 2.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st August 1867 to 1st February 1868	100	0	0					
July 13.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Governmen 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1867 to 30th June 1868	100	0	0	1869 Mar. 30.	„ Ditto ditto being the second half-yearly instalment of ditto	200	0	0
Aug. 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February to 1st August 1868	100	0	0					
	Carried forward ..	615	7	0		Carried forward ..	409	0	0

Date	Receipts	Amount			Date	Disbursements	Amount		
		Rs	a.	p			Rs.	a	p
1869	Brought forward	615	7	0	1869	Brought forward	400	0	0
Jan. 22	To Interest on Rs 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1868	100	0	0	Mar 31	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	415	7	0
Feb 22.	,, Interest on Rs 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1842 43) from 1st August 1868 to 1st February 1869 . .	100	0	0					
	Total Rupees	815	7	0		Total Rupees	815	7	

For the Board of Accounts,
W LOUDON

April 1st, 1869

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE FUND.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1868		Rs. a. p.	1868		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	505 0 6	July 28.	By amount paid for Prize Books, awarded to Mr. Barzorji Edalji, Modi, B.A. Rs. 200 0 0 Exchange for ditto .....Rs. 10 12 3	210 12 3
April 2.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st August 1867 to 1st February 1868	100 0 0			
Aug. 14.	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 1st February to 1st August 1868 ..	100 0 0	1869 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	594 4 3
1869 Feb. 22.	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 1st August 1868 to 1st February 1869.	100 0 0			
	Total Rupees	805 0 6		Total Rupees	805 0 6

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1869. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR.
University Registrar.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPT	Amount.			Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
1868		Rs.	a.	p	1868-69.		Rs.	a.	p.
Mar. 31	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	887	9	0	.... .	By amount paid to Mr. Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, being the amount of his Scholarship from 1st March 1868 to 31st March 1869, at Rs. 25 per month ...	300	0	0
April 22.	„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent. up to 18th April 1868	4	0	0					
June 8	„ Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1859-60) from 31st May 1867 to 31st May 1868 ...	550	0	0	..,...	„ Ditto to Mr. Káshináth Govind Pendse, from ditto to ditto, at Rs. 25 per month ..	300	0	0
					..,...	„ Ditto to Mr. Náráyan Bálkrishna Godbolé, from ditto to ditto, at Rs. 20 per month ...	240	0	0
Aug. 29	„ Amount received from Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, being the value of the two Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships for the year 1838	540	0	0	..,...	„ Ditto to Mr. Govind Shripat Shikharé, from 1st March to 10th October 1868, at Rs. 20 per month	146	10	8

Dec. 16	„ Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1859-60) from 31st May to 30th November 1868...	275	0	0	.....	„ Ditto to Mr. Náráyan Bhikáji Agáse, from 4th January to 28th February 1869, at Rs. 20 per month	38	1	0
					.....	„ Ditto to Mr. Pándurang Venkatesn Chintámanipethkar, for two months of January and February 1869, at Rs. 25 per month	50	0	0
							1,074	11	8
					1869 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,181	13	4
	Total Rupees	2,256	9	0		Total Rupees	2,256	9	0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1st, 1869.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

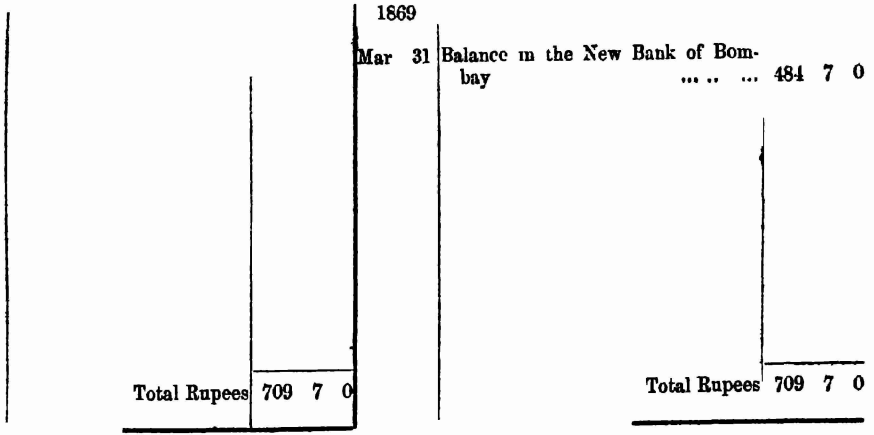
VI.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1868		Rs. a. p	1868		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..	529 7 0	June 18.	By amount paid to Mr. Saváilál Govindrám Desái, being the amount of his Scholarship from 10th December 1867 to 31st May 1868, at the rate of Rs. 15 per month ...	85 10 3
April 16	„ Interest on Rupees 4,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1867 to 31st March 1868	90 0 0	„ 23.	„ Amount paid to Mr. Kalhanrái Lakshumishankar Vohorá, being the amount of his Scholarship from 1st to 9th December 1867	4 5 9
Oct. 9	„ Interest on ditto from 31st March to 30th September 1868	90 0 0	...	„ Ditto to Mr. Saváilál Govindrám Desái, being the amount of his Scholarship from 1st June to 28th February 1869, at the rate of Rs. 15 per month	135 0 0
					225 0 0



			1869					
			Mar	31	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	484	7	0
Total Rupees	709	7	0		Total Rupees	709	7	0

For the Board of Accounts,
W LOUDON

April 1st, 1869

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

VII.—COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date	Receipts	Amount	Date	Disbursements	Amount
1868		Rs a. p	1868		Rs a. p
May 6	To amount of Interest on Rupees 5,000 (in Government Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st May 1867 to 1st May 1868	200 0 0	May 6	By amount paid for Deposit Fee on three Government Promissory Notes	3 0 0
Nov 11	„ Interest on ditto from 1st May to 1st November 1868	100 0 0		„ one Cheque Book of 25 Cheques	1 9 0
					4 9 0
			1869 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	295 7 0
	Total Rupees	300 0 0		Total Rupees	300 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W LOUDON

April 1st, 1869

JAMES TAYLOR.
University Registrar

VIII.—KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1869		Rs. a. p.	1869		Rs. a. p.
April 19.	To amount received in cash from the Trustees of the Kinloch Forbes Testimonial Fund	3 5 11	April 19.	By amount paid for Deposit Fee on Government Notes	5 0 0
„ „	„ Interest on Rs. 500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of 1856-57) from 31st August 1866 to 28th February 1869—one and a half year	62 8 0	Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	473 5 11
„ „	„ Interest on Rs. 4,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February 1867 to 28th February 1869—two years	400 0 0			
„ „	„ Interest on Rs. 500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of 1856-57) from 31st August 1868 to 28th February 1869	12 8 0			
	Total Rupees	478 5 11		Total Rupees	478 5 11

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1869. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—UNIVERSITY HALL FUND.

(Rs. 1,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1868.			1869		
Mar. 31	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	6,341 13 10	Mar. 4	By amount paid, being the part of the expenses incurred in connection with the Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the University Buildings on the 29th December 1868	990 15 11
April 22	„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent., from January to 18th April 1868	23 0 0			
Sept. 28.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,00,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 29th February to 31st August 1868	2,500 0 0			

Mar. 30.	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 31st August 1868 to 28th February 1869	2,500 0 0		1869 Mar. 31.	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	10,373 13 11
	Total Rupees.	11,364 13 10			Total Rupees.	11,364 13 10

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1869. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

II.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING FUND

(Rs. 2,00,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount
1868		Rs. a. p	1869		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	15,713 1 10	Mar. 4	By amount paid being the part of the expenses incurred in connection with the Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the University Buildings on the 29th December 1868	991 0 0
April 22	„ Interest on running account, at 2 per cent. from 1st January to 18th April 1868	62 0 0			
Sept. 28	„ Interest on Rs. 2,10,000 (in Government 5 per cent Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 29th February to 31st August				
1869	1868	5,250 0 0	„ 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	25,284 1 10
Mar. 31	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 31st August 1868 to 28th February 1869	5,250 0 0			
	Total Rupees	26,275 1 10		Total Rupees	26,275 1 10

For the Board of Accounts:

April 1st, 1869 W LOUDON

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar

III.—THE RAJÁBAI TOWER (WITH CLOCK AND PEAL OF BELLS).

(Rs. 2,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1868		Rs. a. p.	1869		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	14,504 13 8	Mar. 3.	By amount paid, being the part of the expenses incurred in connection with the Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the University Buildings on the 29th December 1868	991 0 0
April 23.	„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent., from 1st January to 18th April 1868	61 0 0			
June 8.	„ Interest on Rs. 68,000 (in Government 6½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th November 1867 to 31st May 1868 ...	1,870 0 0			
Sept. 28	„ Interest on Rs. 1,43,500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 29th February to 31st August 1868	3,587 8 0			
	Carried forward .	20,023 5		Carried forward	991 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1868	Brought forward ..	20,023	5	8	1869	Brought forward...	991	0	0
Dec. 16.	To Interest on Rs. 68,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 31st May to 30th November 1868	1,870	0	0	Mar. 31.	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	24,489	13	8
1869 Mar. 30.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,43,500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1868 to 28th February 1869..	3,587	8	0					
	Total Rupees	25,480	13	8		Total Rupees	25,480	13	8

For the Board of Accounts,
April 1st, 1869. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR.,
University Registrar.

IV.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1869.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1868 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	Rs. a. p. 16 7 0	1869 Mar. 31.	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	Rs. a. p. 16 7 0
	Total Rupees	16 7 0		Total Rupees	16 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1869. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1868-69.

THE EIGHTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay, for Conferring Degrees, was held on Tuesday, the 12th January 869, at five o'clock, in the Town Hall. The members of the enate present on this occasion, and forming the Procession ere :—

The Chancellor

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir WILLIAM OBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., D.C.L.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

Deans.

K. M. Chatfield, B.A.;
The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker;
Inspector General Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.;
The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.

Syndics.

Bháu Dáji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.;
Rowland Hamilton, Esq.;
W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S.;
C. E. Fox, M.A.;
W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.;
T. B. Johnstone, M.D.;
Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E.

Registrar.

James Taylor, Esq.

Board of Account

W Loudon, Esq
The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy
George Foggo, Esq.,

Bishop

The Right Rev Leo Meurin, D D,
Roman Catholic Bishop, Vicar Apostolic of Bombay

Member of Council

The Honourable B H. Ellis

Judges of the High Court

The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight,
The Honourable James Gibbs

Members of the Legislative Council

The Honourable L. H Bayley,
The Honourable A Brown,
The Honourable A. D Sassoon,
The Honourable A. H. Campbell,
The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy

Educational Officer

Major T Waddington.

Fellows

Narayan Dinánáthji, Esq
Major P Candy;
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet,
The Rev. W. Maule, S.C.L;
F. J. Candy, M.A;
A R. Scoble, Esq.;
Bhugwandás Purshotamdás, Esq.,
Dádábhái Nauroji, Esq;
N. Fernandes, Esq.:
C. Gonne, Esq.;
Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestonji,
Vináyakráo Vásudevji, Esq,
Vináyakráo Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq
Dádobá Pandurang, Esq,

Dhanjibhái Frámji Patel, Esq.;
Karsandás Mádhavdás, Esq.;
Mahádev Govind Ránade, M.A., LL.B.;
W. Dymock, B.A.;
Dossábhái Frámji, Esq.;
T. B Kirkham, Esq.:
Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq.
Dastur Peshuton Byrámji;
Ramkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.;
Vásudev Pándurang, Esq.;
The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S.C L.;
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.;
I. B. Lyon, Esq.;
Bál Mangesh Wáglé, M A., LL.B.;
Frámji Nasarvánji Patel, Esq.;
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.;
Náráyan Vásudevji, Esq.;
Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.;
The Rev. C. J. Cameron, B.A.;
Dhirajlál Dalpatrám, G.G M.C.;
Dhirajlál Mathurádás, Esq.;
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald, Esq.;
A. Gordon, M.D., C B.;
W. Gray, M.B.;
Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.;
F. G. Joynt, Esq.;
Khanderáo Chimanráo Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.;
J. Macpherson, B.A.;
Náráyan Dáji, G.G M.C.;
Rámchandraráo Appá Sáheb, Chief of Jamkhandi;
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.;
Shántárám Náráyan, Esq.;
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S.;
The Rev J. S. Willy, S.J, D.D.;
Atmárám Pándurang, G.G M.C.;
Bhikáji Amrit Chobá, G.G.M.C.;
C. E. Chapman, Esq, C.S.;
W. S. Eccles, Esq.;
Govind Vithal Kharkaré, B.A.;
Karsandás Mulji, Esq.;
John Mills, Esq.;
John Pinkerton, M.D.;
Commander G. T. Robinson, I N;
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.;

The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A.;
F. S. Chapman, Esq., C.S.;
Nauroji Fardunji, Esq.

The members of the Senate having taken their seats, The Honourable Colonel William Frederick Marriott, Companion of the Star of India, who acted for the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, rising, supplicated the first Grace of the Senate, as follows:—

"Mr. CHANCELLOR,—On behalf of Gopál Ráoji Tilak, of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the certificate required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for his admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Chancellor put the question—"Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" And the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said "This Grace is passed."

The same words,—*mutatis mutandis*,—were used successively on behalf of each of the other Candidates for the Degrees of Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts. The Dean in the Faculty of Medicine, Francis Shortt Arnott, Doctor of Medicine, and Companion of the Bath, supplicating for the Candidate in Medicine; the Dean in the Faculty of Arts, Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, Bachelor of Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Arts; and the Dean in the Faculty of Law, The Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented each Candidate separately in the following words:—

"Mr. CHANCELLOR,—I present to you (stating Candidate's name and College), who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of (stating the particular Degree), to which I pray he may be admitted.

And the Chancellor answered in the following form of words: "By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the Candidate's name and College), to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree); and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the same time presented the Graduate with the Certificate of his Degree.

When all the Degrees had been similarly conferred, the Chancellor presented the Sir Stafford Northcote Prizes, each

consisting of books of the value of Rs. 100, to Gopál Ráoji Tilak, for proficiency in the Civil Engineering Examination; Mathias Francisco Pereira, for proficiency in the Medical Examination; and Ratanshàh Erachshàh Kohiyár, for proficiency in the Law Examination. Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, who had gained the fourth Sir Stafford Northcote Prize in the M.A. Examination, and Keshav Váman Kirtané, who had gained the fifth Sir Stafford Northcote Prize at the Matriculation Examination, were not present to receive their prizes.

The Registrar then made declaration of the Degrees as follows:—I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Second Class.

Gopál Ráoji Tilak .....Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

Mathias Francisco Pereira .....Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Hormasji Jehánghier Bhábhá .....Elphinstone College.
Dámodar Bhikáji Jatár .....Deccan College.
Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá .....Elphinstone College.
Barzorji Edalji Modi .....Elphinstone College.
Mánikshàh Jehánghiershàh Talyárkhán ..Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.

Ratanshàh Erachshàh Kohiyár, B.A. ..... Govt. Law School.
Shápurji Hormasji Pàthak, M.A. ..... Govt. Law School.
Rahimtuláh Muhámmad Sayáni, M.A. .... Govt. Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

First Class.

Gangádhar Anant Bhat .....Deccan College.

SECOND CLASS.

Bomanji Edalji Modi..... Elphinstone College.
Kershásji Rastamji Dádáchanji ..... Elphinstone College.
Phirozsháh Mervánji Mehtá..... Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following Report :—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate, a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 14th January 1868.

The Report states the principal results of the University Examinations, the number of Meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, and the more important changes and academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

For the Matriculation Examination held in November last 600 Candidates were examined : of these 250 passed the examination.

The successful Candidates were sent up by the following Schools :—

58 By Elphinstone High School.
29 „ Poona High School.
22 „ Ratnagiri High School.
19 „ Surat High School.
12 „ Ahmedabad High School.
11 „ Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
10 „ Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
9 „ Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.
8 „ Bombay Proprietary School.
7 „ Dhoolia High School.
6 „ Rajkote High School.
6 „ St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
5 „ Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
4 „ Kolhapore High School.
4 „ Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
4 „ General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
3 „ Kurrachee High School.
3 „ Hydrabad Mission School.
2 „ Akola High School.
2 „ Hydrabad High School.
2 „ Sholapore Government English School.
2 „ Poona Free Church Mission Institution.

2 By H. H. the Maharaja's Madressa, Indore.
2 „ Surat Irish Mission School.
1 „ Ahmednuggur Government English School.
1 „ Fort High School.
1 „ Mahágavkar's English School, Poona; and the remaining
15 had been under Private Tuition.

Of these 32 passed for their Second Language in Sanskrit, 16 in Latin, 8 in Portuguese, 96 in Maráthi, 90 in Gujeráthi, 1 in Canarese, 1 in Hindustani, 5 in Sindhi, and 1 in Persian; 182 being Hindus, 47 Parsis, 8 Portuguese, 7 Indo-Britions, 3 Sindhis, 2 Jews, and 1 Muhammedan.

For the First Examination in Arts 77 Candidates were examined, and 40 passed the Examination. Of these 26 were from Elphinstone College, and 14 from the Deccan College; 31 being Hindus, 8 Parsis, and 1 Portuguese. Of the Candidates 21 selected Sanskrit as their Second Language, 18 Latin, and 1 Maráthi. In the special subjects of the Examination 19 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

In the Examination for the Degree of B.A., 27 Candidates were examined, of whom 7 passed, all in the Second Class; 4 being Hindus, and 3 Parsis. Of the Candidates 4 were from Elphinstone College, and 3 from the Deccan College; 3 selected Latin as their Second Language, 2 Sanskrit, and 2 Maráthi. Of selected subjects, 7 passed in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 4 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 4 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Optics and Astronomy, 2 in Political Economy, and 1 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

In the Examination for the Degree of M.A., in Languages, there were 6 Candidates, of whom 3 passed the Examination; of these two were Hindus, who passed in English and Sanskrit, and one, a Parsi, who passed in English and Latin. One of the Hindus passed in the First Class, and considered to have taken Honours in Languages in this Examination; the others were placed in the Second Class. They were all from Elphinstone College.

In the Examination for the Degree of M.A., in History and Philosophy, there were two Candidates, both of whom failed to pass the Examination.

In the Examination for the Degree of M.A., in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy 2 Candidates were examined. One

a Parsi, from Elphinstone College, passed, and was placed in the First Class, and considered to have taken Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

In the Examination for the Degree of LL.B., there were 6 Candidates, from the Government Law School, of whom 3 passed the Examination, and were placed in the Second Division. Two were Parsis, and one a Muhammedan.

In the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. there were 7 Candidates, from Grant College, of whom 4 passed the Examination, 3 being Hindus, and one a Portuguese.

In the Second Examination for the Degree of L.M. there was one Candidate, a Portuguese, from Grant College. He passed in the First Class.

For the First Examination in Civil Engineering there were 8 Candidates, from the Poona Civil Engineering College. Of these 7 passed, one being placed in the First, and the others in the Second Division. They were all Hindus.

In the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. there was one Candidate, a Hindu, from the Poona Civil Engineering College. He passed the Examination, and was placed in the Second Division.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship was resigned by the First Fellow, Atmárám Sadáshiv Jayakar, L.M., L.R.C.P., on his return to India from England on the 9th June 1868, as the first Hindu Commissioned Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service in this Presidency. On the 29th of September last, another Graduate, Shripád Bábáji Thákur, B.A., of Elphinstone College, left Bombay for England as the second Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow.

For the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship there were 9 competitors last year. The Scholarship was awarded to Abáji Vishnu Kathvaté, B.A., of the Deccan College.

For the Homejee Cursetjee Prize the Syndicate received during the last year 9 poems on the subject of "India Three Thousand Years Ago;" but none of them having been found worthy, the prize remained unawarded.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships continue to attract a great many students in the various parts of this Presidency to the important study of Sanskrit. During the year under review there were 43 competitors, against 34 of last year,

and 21 of 1866. The first of the Scholarships was awarded to Pándurang Venkatesh Chintámanipethkar, of Poona High School; and the second Scholarship to Náráyan Bhikáji Agáse, of Ratnagiri High School.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship having become vacant last year, was awarded to Savailál Govindrám Desái, of Elphinstone High School.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship was awarded to Michael McDermott, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for the best Examination in Latin at the last Matriculation Examination.

UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

Since the last Convocation held in January 1868, the aggregate number of Meetings of the University has been 42, of which 6 have been meetings of the Senate, 12 of the Syndicate, 3 of the Faculty of Arts, 3 of the Faculty of Law, 4 of the Faculty of Medicine, and 3 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

During the period under report Regulations were framed for the Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, which, as your Excellency is aware, was offered to the University at the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees by the liberal benefactor whose name it bears. Alterations were also made during the year in the books prescribed in Logic and Political Economy at the First Examination in Arts and at the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

ENDOWMENTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

The Kinloch Forbes Medal.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Messrs. George Foggo, Venayakrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, and Herbert Birdwood, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, dated the 19th December last, offered to the University in behalf of themselves and others a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, to be called the "Kinloch Forbes Medal," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the Fund allow.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the same day, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this Endowment in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

Sir Stafford Northcote Prizes.

In a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, dated the 27th November last, your Excellency offered to the University on behalf of the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., late Secretary of State for India, £50 or Rs. 500 to be given in five prizes of Books to the value of Rs. 100 each, of which 4 were to be for the highest proficiency in the Examination in each of the four Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, and the fifth to the candidate who should pass the best Examination for Matriculation. At the late Examinations held in the different Faculties, the prizes were awarded as follows :—

IN ARTS,

At the M.A. Examination.

To Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, of Elphinstone College.

IN LAW.

To Ratanshâh Erachshâh Kohiyár, of Government Law School.

IN MEDICINE.

To Mathias Francisco Pereira, of Grant Medical College.

IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

To Gopál Ráoji Tilak, of Poona Civil Engineering College; and at the

MATRICULATION EXAMINATON.

To Keshav Váman Kirtané, of Poona High School.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the past year the Government of Bombay requested the University to nominate to two Scholarships established by the Government of India, to be held by natives of India, on condition of their residing in Great Britain, and studying for any of the learned professions or for the Civil and other Public

Services in this country. For the first of these Scholarships, the Syndicate received six applications from Candidates who had successfully passed the late First Examination in Arts. Of the six applicants, Mr. Sitárám Náráyan Pandit, of Elphinstone College, was found the most worthy, and accordingly the first Government of India Scholarship was adjudicated to him, subject to his fulfilling the conditions and requirements attached to the Scholarship, as set forth in the correspondence published in the *Government Gazette* of 5th November last.

RETIREMENT OF THE LATE REGISTRAR.

Since the Convocation for conferring Degrees Dr. George Birdwood retired from the office of Registrar of the University in consequence of his being obliged by failing health to proceed to Europe.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 14th August last, the following Resolution, in appreciation of his many valuable services as Fellow, Examiner, and Registrar, was unanimously passed:—

> That in the view of the intended departure of Dr. Birdwood to Europe, the Senate records the deep sense of its obligations to him for the able and effective way in which he has discharged the duties of the Registrarship during the period he has been in Office, particularly in connection with the arrangements for the Annual Convocation, for the Examinations for Matriculation and Degrees, for editing (in an improved form) the Calendar, and for expediting the general business of the University; and as a member of the Senate, for successfully advocating the maintenance of a High Standard of University Examinations, and the efficiency of University studies."

RETIREMENT OF THE LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Syndicate have also to record the great loss the University has sustained by the retirement of its late learned and accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., in consequence of his departure from India to take up the high office of Principal of the University of Edinburgh, to which he was elected in July last year. At a special meeting of the Senate, held on the eve of his departure from Bombay in September last, the following Resolution was submitted and carried by acclamation:

"In view of the departure from India of the Vice-Chancellor the Honourable Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D., the Senate recognises its great obligations to him for the eminent services which he has rendered to this University ever since his arrival in Bombay in 1860. It gratefully acknowledges the ability of his administration, founded on his distinguished attainments in literature and philosophy, his intimate knowledge of the University systems of Europe, and his practical acquaintance with Collegiate education in its higher forms; the important suggestions made by him, and the effective aid given by him, in the revision of the Bye-Laws of this University, especially as bearing on the extension, arrangement, and balance of the studies which it prescribes; his constant maintenance of the independent judgment of the University in its own sphere; his temper and tact when discharging the duties of the chair; and his extensive influence with the public in the matter of endowments and benefactions."

THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

The Syndicate cannot conclude this Report of the proceedings of the past academical year without referring to the recent ceremonial, when the Foundation Stone of our University Hall, Library, and other Buildings, on the site on the Esplanade presented by Government, was laid by your Excellency in the presence of the Right Honourable the Earl of Mayo, K.P., the Senate of the University, and a vast concourse of spectators composed of all classes of the community, Native and European. The Syndicate earnestly trust these University buildings, the munificent gift of private benefactors, supplemented by most generous grants from the Government of India on the representation of your Excellency's Government, may now be carried rapidly forward to completion; and that, to repeat the words uttered on the occasion of the late ceremonial, "the fair fabric which has been commenced may not more in its outward form and proportions be the pride of this city, than it may, in the spirit that may reign within it, in the enlightened liberal education it may spread amongst us, be the pride of every citizen of Western India."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR then rose and said—Mr. Chancellor, since the Syndicate's report, just read by the Registrar, was prepared, I have received the following gratifying communication. It is from a distinguished citizen of Bombay, and a Fellow of this University:—

"4, *Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th January* 1869.

"To the Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—As I am desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew language, the sacred literature of which has had such a transcendant influence on the world, I beg leave to offer through you, to the University of Bombay, the sum of five thousand rupees, in five per cent. Government notes, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 250, tenable for two years, in any institution recognised by the University for Degrees in Arts.

"This scholarship I wish to be dedicated to the memory of my late father, David Sassoon, Esq. In the event of my offer being accepted, I leave the University to form regulations for the bestowment of the Scholarship.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"(Signed) A. D. SASSOON."

This, Mr. Chancellor, I have said, is a most gratifying communication. As a very old friend of Mr. David Sassoon, to whose memory the dedication of this Scholarship is made, in connection with this University—for he needs no commemoration in Western India in general—I would beg to observe that it must be exceedingly pleasing to all here present to receive this proposal. Mr. Sassoon came to Bombay in pretty early life. He brought with him to this place some of the essential requisites of a successful merchant—he brought with him character, capital, and credit. His acquisitions of wealth were in some respects marvellous, but his distributions of it were also remarkable. He was noted for charity amongst those who were his kindred according to the flesh, through the whole of Western India, and I may say Western Asia. In all parts of Syria I found his name well-known and his charity highly appreciated; and when I got to Constantinople and the banks of the Danube, I found he was well-known even there. I have been myself a witness to relief extended by him to hundreds, I may say thousands, of Jews, Christians, and others from Mesopotamia and other places. We see rising on the Esplanade of Bombay a building for the accommodation of an important institution—the Mechanics' Institution; that is only one of his gifts to this City. We know what he has done at Poona in the erection of an Hospital, which is available for all classes of the community. I may say,

then, on behalf of all here present, that the dedication of this important scholarship is one which meets with our commendation.

The Chancellor's Speech.

His Excellency the CHANCELLOR then addressed the Senate as follows:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen of the Senate,—You referred, Mr. Registrar, in the report you have just read, to the occasion on which I lately met the members of the University; and a deeply interesting and important occasion that was. To-day I meet you again at an assembly of a more ordinary character, of which each year will bring us the anniversary; but I congratulate you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and you Gentlemen of the Senate, that to-day I see around me, even on this more ordinary occasion, an assemblage as numerous and as important as that which graced the ceremony the other day, in which, from its novelty, so many were likely to take part, and in which, from the presence of the nobleman who is about to undertake the government of this great country, there was no doubt considerable interest and curiosity. But the presence, Sir, of so many upon this as I have said, more ordinary occasion, shows that not only those who are connected with Government and with the administration of affairs in this country—not only those who retain a cherished recollection of academic life, here, far away from the seats where they passed that life—not only those who take an interest in university affairs, because friends of their own, near relatives perhaps, have been connected with the University, and have won in youth the prizes which, after long years of active life and toil, believe me, are most highly cherished to-day—that not only all those take an interest in the proceedings of this University; but I also see around me many of our native fellow-countrymen who themselves probably,—nay, certainly—had not the advantages of an university education, and their presence shows that the interest in the proceedings and prosperity of this University has taken deep root. And I trust that that interest will day by day increase. There are several points, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, in the report that has just been read, which, I think, are highly gratifying and deserving of notice. In the first place I must congratulate the University upon that which is a proof of its steady growth and prosperity. This year we have upwards of 600 candidates for matriculation; last year we had only a few above 400—that is to say, that there is this great increase in the

desire of the Native youth of all castes and creeds to attain University distinction, that in twelve short months the number of candidates for her honours has increased by 50 per cent. There is another point, Sir, which I think is also of interest. When I addressed this Senate last year I congratulated them that there were candidates for matriculation appearing before them for examination, coming from every part of the presidency—that from north and south, from east and west, the youth knocked for admission at the doors of the University. But this year we have seen a still greater proof of the growing influence of the University, because I observe amongst those who have applied for matriculation in this University two from Indore, from the territory of His Highness the Holkar, and also that there are two who became members of this University from Central India.* This shows that the influence of this University will not be confined to this presidency, but will spread far and wide, and shed its light over the provinces that are contiguous to our own. There is another fact to which I would draw attention, in which I myself take particular interest, and that is that this year we have admitted to a degree in engineering, for engineering acquirements, a member of the Poona Engineering College. Last year I ventured to impress on the young members of this University—and I desire to impress it upon them again—that there is no career which will more certainly enable them to be of use to their country—no career in which it is more certain that they will attain honour and distinction—than that of civil engineering. At present, unfortunately, among those who conduct the engineering works in this country, there are not many who are natives; but I would remind you that you live in a country which is studded with the remains of the most magnificent architecture—that you live in a country where there are the remains of vast works of irrigation and works of public utility—that these were carried on by your forefathers long before they had the advantage of that education which is now vouchsafed to you; and I ask you, will you not advance in the same course, will you not avail yourselves of the opportunities that are offered to you, and thus qualify yourselves for entering into the service of the State, which is bent upon promoting, as far as its means will allow, all those works that shall increase the wealth, the happiness, and the prosperity of the country? Mr. Vice-Chancellor, you have referred to a munificent act on the part of a distinguished member of our Senate.

Akola High School.

Those who know him and who know his family will, I am sure, not be surprised that he has again come forward to extend this munificent liberality to the University: and I feel I should be wanting in my duty, Mr. Sassoon, if I did not publicly tender to you my acknowledgments on behalf of the University. In the course of your report, Mr. Registrar, you referred to the services of Sir Alexander Grant. I am sure that there is no friend of the University, that there is no friend of the youth of this country, that there is no friend of India, who will not feel that we sustained a very great loss by the retiring of Sir Alexander Grant. He has returned home to undertake new duties, and in them I do not doubt he will earn for himself as much distinction as he earned here in India in the cause of education; and I am sure that it will be a gratification to every friend of this University to know that, although removed far from us, although he has now to take charge of another academic institution, he yet continues to feel the deepest interest in all that concerns education in this country, and in this University in particular, and that I have reason to know that he is exerting all the influence he possesses to encourage the Government at home to lend that fostering aid to the educational cause in this country which, during his residence here, he never failed to impress upon every one around him. I do not know, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that there is much more in the report for me to notice; but I would desire to say that I, for my part, am equally desirous to give encouragement to the youth of this University, and I propose, Sir, with your permission, in future years to give a gold medal, for which an examination shall be held under such rules and regulations as you and the Senate may deem fit, only hoping that, as at the universities at home the Chancellor's Medal is considered about the highest honour the graduates of the University can obtain, so in this University likewise, not only during my time, but during the time of those who succeed me, the obtaining of the Chancellor's medal may be an object of ambition to every junior member of this University. And now let me say one word to the younger members of this University. I have tried to impress upon you the importance of one particular branch of study in this University; but I beg even those who are not intending to pursue this particular study—I beg you to consider what are the duties that being members of the University imposes upon you. I would have you to regard the University not merely as an institution where you can obtain knowledge and distinction. Believe

me, university life has a higher influence and higher ends. Knowledge is not only power, but knowledge produces refinement of mind and feeling. It is impossible to become acquainted with all that is great and noble amongst the great men whose works you will study—who being dead yet speak—it is impossible for you to become acquainted with what is great and refining in literature, without also being raised in tone of character, and coming to feel what is great, what is noble in heart. And I would have you to cherish the honour and the reputation of your University. Those who are around me, who are acquainted with what the effects of academic life are at home, those who have had the advantage of academic education, know that wherever they may meet, in whatever clime they may be brought together, the members of a university at once sympathize with each other. They have a pride in the distinction earned by those with whom they have been at the university, and long after they have left the university there remains a noble rivalry in the after-pursuits of life, which is the very best and highest stimulus to exertion. And I would have you all feel the same. It is not only—in the words I addressed to each one of those who received at my hands a degree this day—it is not only that they are in their life and conversation to be worthy of the distinction that they have now earned, but I would ask you, in the interests of the University, in the pride you take in her, continue the same desire to learn distinction: and I pray that your after-life may reflect lustre, may reflect credit, on the university with which you are connected. I ask you all to join with me in wishing "*Floreat Academia.*"

The Right Honourable the Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause, again rose and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

XIV.

Proceedings at the Laying of the Foundation Stone.

The Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone of the Buildings for the University of Bombay by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour Fitz Gerald, G C.S I, D C L, Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, took place on the Esplanade on Tuesday the 29th December 1868, at 4½ P M A dais was erected on the ground adjoining the spot where the foundation stone was to be laid, and covered with purple cloth, and seats placed thereon for the accommodation of the Chancellor, and the Members of the Senate, and the ground in front of the dais was appropriated for the accommodation of the vast concourse of spectators which assembled to witness the ceremony. The entrance was from the Wellington Road under a triumphal arch covered with evergreens, and the whole of the enclosed ground was decorated with flags.

Graduates and Undergraduates arrived at 3 o'clock, robed and had their places assigned to them.

The Members of the Senate assembled at 4 P M to await the arrival of the Chancellor

The Chancellor, accompanied by the Right Honourable the Earl of Mayo, K P, Viceroy and Governor General of India designate, arrived at 4½ P M, and was received at the reception tent by the Vice-Chancellor, the Syndics, and the Registrar and the Fellows in procession then moved from the tent to the University dais

The Members of the Senate present on the occasion were—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitz Gerald, G C S I., D C.L

[illegible] Engineer.

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

Deans.

H. M. Birdwood, M.A.;
The Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker;
F. S. Arnott, M.D., C.B.;
Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E.

Syndics.

K. M. Chatfield, B.A.;
Bháu Dáji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.;
W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S.;
W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.;
T. B. Johnstone, M.D.

Registrar.

James Taylor, Esq.

Board of Accounts.

W. Loudon, Esq.
The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy;
G. Foggo, Esq.

Members of Council.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.;
The Honourable B. H. Ellis.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.;
The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.

Educational Officers.

R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.;
W. Drape M.A.

Fellows.

Nárávan Dinánáthji, Esq.
Colonel F. J. Goldsmid, C.B.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Rev. W. Maule, S.C.L.
Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik.
J. R. Arthur, Esq., C.S.
Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
F. J. Candy, M.A.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.
Bhagwándás Purshotamdás, Esq.
The Rev. Dhanjibhái Nauroji.
N Fernandes, Esq.
C. Gonne, Esq., C.S.
Colonel M K. Kennedy, R.E.
Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestonji.
Sorábji Pestonji Frámji, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A.
Vináyakráo Vásudevji, Esq.
Vináyakráo Jugonnathji Sunkersett, Esq
Dádobá Pándurang, Esq.
Karsandás Mádhavadás, Esq.
F. S. Stedman, Esq.
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.
J. Cruickshank, M D.
W. Dymock, B.A.
Dossábhái Frámji, Esq.
T. B Kirkham, Esq.
Dastur Peshuton Byrámji.
The Rev. C. Gilder.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.
Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A.
Bál Mangesh Wágle, M.A., LL.B.
A. V. Ward, Esq.
Frámji Nasarvánji Patel, Esq.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.
Náráyan Vásudevji, Esq.
Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
W. Collum, M.D.
Dhirajlál Dalpatrám, G.G.M.C.
Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E.

G. S. Vesey Fitz Gerald, Esq.
Lieut. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
W. Gray, M B.
F. G. Joynt, Esq.
Náráyan Dáji, G.G.M.C.
Shántárám Náráyan, Esq.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S.
J. Connon, M.A.
C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.
Atmárám Pándurang, G.G.M.C.
Karsandás Mulji, Esq.

The Right Honourable the EARL OF MAYO, K.P., and Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., Governor of South Australia, joined the Chancellor in the procession, the former taking his seat on the left side of the Chancellor.

The Chancellor and the members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Vice-Chancellor rose and read as follows :—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—With the permission of your Excellency, I beg leave to say a word on this interesting occasion.

On the armorial bearings of the University, there is a portion of the heraldic symbols of the house of Elphinstone. Their appearance there is owing to the distinguished part taken in the advancement of education in the West of India by the two distinguished members of that house who occupied the highest administrative position in this presidency.

It was only by degrees that the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone found his way to the position which he ultimately assumed with regard to Native education. When he was Commissioner in the Deccan, after the overthrow of the Peshwa half a century ago, he was doubtful of the propriety of Government doing more than giving encouragement to the publication of useful books. While he thus wrote—"I do not perceive anything that we can do to improve the morals of the people except by improving their education," he added— "I am not sure that our establishing free schools would alter this state of things, and it might create a suspicion of some concealed design on our part. It would be more practicable and more useful to give a direction to the reading of those who wish to learn, of which the press affords so easily the means." Mr. Elphinstone, however, was not ashamed to be the pupil of experience, and to note the signs of educational progress, which, though on a comparatively small scale first appeared in connec-

tion with the exertions of philanthropists from distant lands. When he became Governor of Bombay he took a decided step in advance, by encouraging the formation not only of the School Book Society, but of the Native Education Society, intended at first to advance education through the vernacular languages. In 1823 he recorded his opinion that "without great assistance from Government no progress could be made in that important undertaking." He proposed that Government should stimulate the new Society by adding to its resources, for increasing and improving vernacular schools for the lower orders, for instituting schools of a higher grade in which scientific and moral instruction might be given through the medium of translations, and for establishing seminaries "for the purpose of teaching English to those disposed to pursue it as a classical language, and as a means of acquiring a knowledge of the European discoveries." The means used for the accomplishment of those objects were followed by success, particularly in the formation of primary schools; and Mr. Elphinstone was gratified beyond measure, when, on retiring from the Government of Bombay, he found the Native princes, chiefs, and gentlemen of the Presidency and its dependencies determined (on the best advice) to express their admiration of his character, and to perpetuate his name by the endowment of Elphinstone professorships for teaching the literature and science of Europe. When the proposal to render this educational tribute to his name was announced to him, he exclaimed, *Hoc potius mille signis*. The professorships were in due time instituted, and ere long they formed the nucleus of a most successful College in Bombay. By degrees, too, a Sanskrit College at Poona got an English department attached to it, and was ultimately converted into a general College conducted on the European system. It also has prospered. The commemoration of the distinguished and accomplished Sir Robert Grant was by the foundation of a fully equipped Medical College bearing his name. The Mission bodies also have taken no insignificant part in the formation and maintenance of schools and institutions which have effected a large amount of good. This, and a similar development of education in the Madras presidency, and a still more marked development of education in Bengal, suggested the idea of the foundation, in connection with the three Indian presidencies, of universities which might regulate the system of higher education in this country, and mark by the conferring of degrees, the academical proficiency which might be obtained. This idea found body and form in the celebrated Despatch

from London of 1851, for carrying the practical suggestions of which into effect measures were speedily devised. The three Indian Universities were founded and incorporated by Act of the Indian Legislature in 1857. This was the *annus tristis* (and, thank God! the only mournful year) in the British administration in India. Yet the work of providing for the improvement and extension of the higher education of the country was not then suspended, even for a season. The Bombay University was established by the regular forms of law on the 18th of July of that year, when the calamitous Mutiny, so destructive to Europeans and Natives, was at its height. We applaud the inhabitants of Leyden, who concerted measures for founding a university even during the terrible siege of their town by the Spaniards in 1573, when 6,000 of their number perished by famine and pestilence, and who, on the compulsory raising of the siege, when offered by the States of the Netherlands (in acknowledgment of their determined and noble valour in withstanding the siege), either the remission of all taxation for a considerable period, or the bestowment of the amount of their taxes on the foundation of their university, chose the latter destination of the impost. And shall we withhold the meed of praise from the Government of India, which in the day of its deepest trial and distress, avoiding all resentful feeling against the natives of this country, which might have been aroused by the treachery and determined rebellion of the Indian soldiery in so many provinces, did, in futherance of its benevolent plans for the diffusion of education and enlightenment in the country, actually establish and incorporate a University, which, with its affiliated Colleges and other accessories, could be maintained only at a large expense? The institution of the three Indian Universities was among the last, but not least glorious, deeds of the glorious East India Company, by which the British Empire was founded and extended in the East. Under the auspices of the direct Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, they have begun their special work in circumstances the most hopeful and encouraging, as is well shown in their respective chronicles annually published.

In the appointment of the first members of the Senate of the University of Bombay, and in the framing of its Bye-laws by that Senate, Lord Elphinstone took the deepest and most intelligent interest, though he himself had never personally been within the walls of a college as a pupil. These Bye-laws generally, but not always, accordi[illegible] with those of Calcutta,

were wisely framed, sometimes after much discussion and debate. They have since been considerably improved, principally on the valuable suggestions of the able and learned Vice-Chancellor, who lately retired from these shores—Sir Alexander Grant. Every possible consideration was shown, and most effective aid given, to our University, by your immediate predecessor, Sir Bartle Frere, whose tasteful, judicious and eloquent addresses, at our annual Convocations, will be long remembered in Bombay. We are similarly indebted to your Excellency. We find your own university experience, distinction, and appreciation, when brought to bear on the business of our University, a great support and encouragement in our freely-rendered labours to advance the progress of this youthful but vigorous educational corporation.

But I must refer for a moment to the immediate business of this evening. Our University needs a hall and appendages for its public meetings, and for the accommodation of the numerous youth attending its examinations. It needs buildings for the accommodation of its library, the formation of which has already been commenced. It needs such architectural elevations, to attract attention, as are seen in colleges and universities in Europe. And these, the singular liberality of private citizens in Bombay, and of the Government of India, seeking the interests of the varied tribes and tongues around us, has readily furnished. It is interesting to remember that the personal benevolence which we are required to acknowledge in this matter preceded that of the Government. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney furnished the University, in 1863, with one lakh of rupees, now very considerably increased by accumulated interest, towards the erection of a University Hall. In 1864, Mr. Premchund Roychund presented us with two lakhs of rupees for the erection of a Library, and in the same year with another two lakhs of rupees for the erection of a Tower, to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells. Accumulations of interest on these two princely donations have also occurred. The Government of India, at the request of that of Bombay, besides giving this most valuable and suitable site, has, by a late resolution, added about three lakhs of rupees to Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's benefaction; and doubtless it will contribute in due time the smaller sum which may be needful to complete the Library and Tower, for which so much has been given by Mr. Premchund Roychund. The plans of all the contemplated buildings are by the celebrated architect Mr. Gilbert Scott, modified, to suit the means fur-

nished by Colonel Fuller, R.E., and Mr. Paris, the Government architect in Bombay. Independently of the buildings which have now been mentioned, several most valuable endowments have been conferred on the University, as Rs. 20,000 in four per cent. Government securities, by the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, for establishing a Travelling Fellowship; Rs. 5,000, by the family of the late Mr. Manockjee Limjee, for a gold medal to be given for the best English essay on a prescribed subject, ; Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, for a Sanskrit scholarship; Rs. 5,000, by Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady Shet, for an annual gold medal for the best English Poem on a given subject offered in competition; an endowment of six Sanskrit Scholarships (three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem), amounting altogether to Rs. 30,000, by Mr. Vinayakrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, in memory of his late father, the Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett, one of the greatest supporters of education in the Bombay Presidency; Rs. 4,500, by His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur, for an English scholarship to be held by a native of Kathiawar; Rs. 5,000 in four per cent. notes, by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, for founding a Latin scholarship; and Rs. 5,000 from the members of the Civil Service and other gentlemen, for an annual gold medal, as a prize in law, for the commemoration of the accomplishments and worth of the Hon Alex. Kinloch Forbes, Judge of the High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of this University. In all these great and generous gifts, the liberality of Bombay according to its wont, has been most distinguished and exemplary.

Our University, thus auspiciously begun, will, it is confidently believed, continue to flourish. Under its direction and superintendence, the inquisitive and ingenious Indian youth may effectively study the rich and varied languages, literature, history, and laws of England, of Italy, of Greece, of Judea, of Arabia, and of India; have his mind disciplined and exercised by the sciences of mathematical demonstration and investigation, and of the dialectic art; expatiate in the near and remote, minute and grand regions of physical science: contemplate what are still more wonderful, the faculties, functions, intuitions, and phenomena of the human mind; dwell on the moral relationship of man to his Maker and to his fellow-creatures; consider the economy of social and national government in all its connections; prepare himself for the practice of the healing art, for the administration of justice, or for the application of engineering in all its departments, to the necessities, convenience, and

gratification, of the human family; and train himself for the discharge of the general duties of life in the most varied circumstances. Its influence on the intellectual and moral state of its *alumni* on their ultimate position in this world, and on their prospects with regard to that which is to come, may surely be expected to be beneficial in no common degree. It is not merely with its *alumni*, however, that it will have to do. It will affect through them the whole community of Western India, if not of distant provinces and countries. It will, with the blessing of God, which we implore in its behalf, be for ages an eminent instrumentality in the enlightenment, civilization, and regeneration of THE EAST.

The Vice-Chancellor was frequently applauded, and, resumed his seat amid cheers.

The Chancellor's Speech.

The CHANCELLOR then said—Mr. Vice-Chancellor, my Lord Mayo, Gentlemen of the Senate, and Fellows of this University,—I have now been sufficiently long among you to have had an opportunity of taking part in many public proceedings, and in one and all, alike from the objects of those meetings as from the spirit of those with whom I was joined in them, I have upon each and every occasion received the greatest pleasure. (*Applause.*) But believe me, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that I have never taken part in any public meeting that has given to me such unfeigned gratification as this meeting to-day. (*Applause.*) It is now, Sir, as you have pointed out, eleven years since this University commenced its great work, and from that day, in the midst of melancholy and menacing events, up to this very day, it has striven to fulfil its mission, and has gathered round it day by day a long list of liberal and enlightened men whose names are on her records,—and just as far as its outward organization was concerned it presented to the world the form and appearance of a complete academic body. (*Applause.*) But to-day we commence that which the University has hitherto needed—a building which shall be its chief seat and home, and from which, for many years to come, under God's providence, it shall spread among our people the blessings of a true and enlightened education. (*Applause.*) And speaking for myself, Sir, I may say that it is with feelings far different from those with which I should take part in any meeting of an ordinary character that I am here to assist in the ceremony of to-day. I cannot but call to mind that long

after I have left India, long after I shall have passed away, and the memory of my connection with this country will be forgotten, the stone that I am about to lay will record that it was during the happy time when I was connected with this University as your Chancellor that the fair fabric was commenced, which shall not more in its outward form and proportions be the pride of this your city than it shall in the spirit that reigns within it—in the enlightened and liberal education it will spread among you—be the pride of every one connected with Western India. (*Applause.*) And I further recall to mind, Sir, that it will be recorded that it was during the time I have been associated with you in the government of this University that this happy work has been commenced; and that stone, I trust, will bear along with my name the name of one, who, though now about to leave India, carries along with him the esteem and the respect of every branch of the community, and who during a long residence in this country—although his position and pursuits might place him sometimes in contradiction to the cherished prejudices of others—will leave India never I believe having made an enemy, and having made every one of us his friend. (*Applause.*) And, my Lord Mayo, it is with great pleasure, I am sure, that every one here, as well as myself, sees you present to-day. (*Hear, hear, and Applause.*) I do not doubt, my Lord, that in some respects it was your feeling of friendship for myself that prompted you to be present on such an auspicious occasion, with which I was to be connected. But, my Lord, I am sure of this, that while it was a matter of notoriety to all that during your short stay among us it has been your object rather to avoid taking part in any of those public proceedings in which all would have been glad to have tendered you their personal respect as well as the respect that they hold for the high office you are about to occupy—that you have rather chosen to devote your time to make yourself, as far as could be, acquainted with the circumstances of this city and neighbourhood; and I am sure of this, my Lord, that seeing you here present to-day will equally tell them that you recognize the vast importance that not only an education, but an education of the highest order, can spread among the people who are to be committed to your care. (*Applause*). And now, Sir [turning to the Vice-Chancellor], I have only to thank those gentlemen who have attended to assist me in this ceremony to-day, and to conclude with the hope and prayer that you justly concluded your address with—that for many years this University may fulfil its high mission—

enable the youth of Western India to cultivate the great gifts of mind with which God has blessed them—enable them to take part not only in the government of their country, but enable them to take part in adorning the literature of their country, and thus furnish another evidence of the vast benefits that always accrue from a liberal and enlightened Government.

The Chancellor resumed his seat amid loud applause, and rising immediately afterwards mentioned that Lord Mayo would take the opportunity of saying a few words.

Lord Mayo's Speech.

Lord Mayo, who was received with cheers, spoke, as follows:—May it please your Excellency, Mr. Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Members of the Senate, Graduates and Under-graduates, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity of expressing the feeling of deep satisfaction with which I have been present to-day, and also to assure you how deeply I feel how privileged I am, in being permitted, on this my first occasion of meeting a public assembly in this country, to take part in so interesting a ceremony. Gentlemen, I believe that we inaugurate to-day the foundation of a building which will be ere long a temple, a central temple, of literature and science for Western India (*Applause*)—and I believe, founded as it is under such auspices, being a continuation of labours which have hitherto been so successful, we may anticipate that the building now commenced will give a fresh impetus to those objects for which the University has been founded, and in which it has for a considerable number of years so nobly succeeded. (*Applause.*) Gentlemen, here will be laid open to the inhabitants of Western India an opportunity of studying the classics of the ancient world—here will be given to them rewards and prizes for proficiency in mathematical studies—here will be offered to them inducements to study the "healing arts" which has been so well described to be the most blessed of all arts—here will be laid open to them the books of laws which wise and prudent men have from generation to generation deemed the best for the government of mankind,—and here will be instructions offered in that branch of science which qualifies men to take a part in the planning and in the construction of those great works of public utility which in India here, I believe, we are only at the commencement of. (*Applause.*) Gentlemen, such objects as these commend themselves to every liberal and to every enlightened mind, and I cannot but believe that the

establishing of this building, and, the further development of the labours of this University, will result, and can result, in no other end but in the development of the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of this great and vast continent. (*Cheers*).

THE CHANCELLOR then rose and advanced to the stone for the purpose of performing the ceremony. The mortar was spread by the Chancellor, and the stone lowered. The square, the plumb, and mallet were applied, and the Chancellor then said "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid." The ceremony being finished, the Chancellor returned to the dais, and formally declared the proceedings closed. Cheers were then given for the University, the Chancellor, and Lord Mayo, and the assembly soon afterwards dispersed.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the foundation stone :—

HUNC LAPIDEM PRIMUM ÆDIFICIORUM UNIVERSITATIS BOMBAIENSIS POSUIT
VIR HONORATISSIMUS GULIELMUS ROBERTUS SEYMOUR VESEY FITZ GERALD,
ORDINIS PRÆCLARISSIMI STELLÆ INDICÆ EQUES AMPLISSIMUS,
E SECRETIS REGINÆ CONSILIIS,
PRÆFECTURÆ BOMBAIENSIS GUBERNATOR,
UNIVERSITATIS CANCELLARIUS.
ANNO TRICESIMO SECUNDO VICTORIÆ,
BRITANNIARUM REGINÆ
ET IMPERATRICIS REGIONUM INDICARUM.
A.D. MDCCCLXVIII.

A copper box was placed in a cavity in the wall beneath the foundation-stone, containing the following :—a copy of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Indu Prakash*, the *Native Opinion*, *Kushful-Akhbar*, and the *Bombay Summachar* ; also the University Calendar for 1868-69, one of each of the current coins of British India, both silver and copper, an English sovereign, and a copper plate with the names of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Syndics, and Registrar engraven thereon.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 4,100.

The total amount of Benefactions received has been as follows:—

For University Buildings	Rs.	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ..	„	1,200
For University Library Building	„	2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower	„	2,00,000
For University Mace	„	1,200
Total..	Rs.	5,02,400

7 Institutions are recognised by the University of Bombay.

913 The total number of Matriculated Students.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the year 1868-1869.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.		Passed.		Religion of Passed Candidates.					* Division.		Net Cost to Government, Rs.
		Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindu.	Mussalman.	Parsi.	Other.	First.	Second.	
Matriculation Examination	640	314	326	174	76	15	182	1	47	5	...	...	15,243
First Examination in Arts	85	77	8	40	..	1	31	...	8	...	...	...	4,615
B.A. Examination	33	29	4	7	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	‡7	4,223
M.A. Examination	12	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	†2	‡2	2,700
LL.B. Examination	6	6	...	3	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	234
Honours in Law Examination	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..
First L.M. Examination	8	8	...	4	...	1	3	..	...	...	2	2	1,360
Second L.M. Examination	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	†1	...	1,483
M.D. Examination	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..
First L.C.E. Examination	9	9	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	6	1,270
Second L.C.E. Examination	1	1	..	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	‡1	1,147
M.C.E. Examination	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	..	...		..	.....
Total Number of Candidates	795	457	338	237	76	18	230	2	62	5	6	21	32,275

Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.

† First Class. ‡ Second Class.

Examination Papers.

1868-69.

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate, at the beginning of each Examination.*

1. Candidates in want of any thing are to apply to the Examiners or other Officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

2. If any Candidate bring any book or papers whatever into the Examination Hall, or speak on any pretext whatever to another Candidate while the writing Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

3. Write the number of your table and your name, beginning with surname, at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

4. Write also upon the top of the paper the number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such a case mark the pieces of paper in succession *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., pinning them together, and putting *b* under *a*, *c* under *b*, in order.

5. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

6. Write upon one side only of the paper, and not upon the margin.

7. When you have completed your answers take them up to the boxes at the end of the Hall, unless other instructions are given you, and put your answer to the first question into the box marked No. I, your answer to the second question into the box marked No. II. That there may be no delay or confusion at the boxes, arrange your answers in order before leaving your seat, and when you deliver them up begin at box No. I., proceeding to the rest in order.

8. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats before the next paper is set. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering, and by the west or front entrance.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.]

I

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1868-69.

EXAMINERS.

K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	In English.
The Rev. D. O. Boyd, M.A.	
W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *vivâ voce* in English.
W. Draper, M.A.	
J. G. Buhler, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Shrikrishna Raghunath Shastri Talekar, Esq.	
R. G. Oxenham, M.A.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C	In Portuguese.
The Rev. P. A. F. De Rozario DeSouza.	
Major Thomas Candy.	In Marathi.
Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq.	
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.	In Gujerathi.
Mansukhlal Mugutlal Munshi, B.A	
The Rev. W. Beynon.	In Canarese.
Venkat Rango Katti, Esq.	
W. Loudon, Esq.	In Hindustani.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq	
W. Dymock, B.A.	In Persian.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	
Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath, Vaidya	In Sindhi.
Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	
Alumal Trikamdas Bhojvani, B.A.	
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre.	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
T. B. Curtis, Esq	
Major T. Waddington	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
F. J. Candy, M.A.	

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.; THE REV. D.C. BOND, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase— 25

"Like some vast flood, unbounded, fierce, and strong,
His nature leads ungovern'd man along;
Like mighty bulwarks made to stem that tide,
The laws are formed, and placed on every side;
Whene'er it breaks the bounds by these decreed,
New statutes rise, and stronger laws succeed;
More and more gentle grows the dying stream,
More and more strong the rising bulwarks seem;
Till, like a miner working sure and slow,
Luxury creeps on, and ruins all below;
The basis sinks, the ample piles decay,
The stately fabric shakes and falls away;
Primeval want and ignorance come on,
But freedom, that exalts the savage state, is gone."

2. Give in your own words the ideas expressed in the following lines:— 15

"Time *rolls* his ceaseless course. The race of yore,
Who danced *our infancy* upon their knee,
And told *our marvelling boyhood* legends store,
Of their strange ventures happ'd by land or sea,
How are they *blotted* from the things that be!"

Write short notes explaining the expressions in italics.

Point out peculiar grammatical constructions used in the five lines.

3 What do you know of the words *anarchy*, *equity*, *retaliation*, *sentiment*? What is the difference between *wisdom* and *learning*; between *instinct* and *reason*? 10

4. (*a*) Enumerate and define the different kinds of sentences. Give two examples of each. 20

(*b*) Write a simple sentence, and give examples of the different methods by which it may be enlarged.

(*c*) Construct (do not *quote*) three sentences of three or four lines each, on any subjects you please.

5. (*a*) Analyse, according to the usual form — 10

"When war becomes the trade of a separate class, the least dangerous course *left* to a government is to form that

class into a *standing* army. It is scarcely possible that men can pass their lives in the service of one state without *feeling* some interest in its greatness. The services of the soldier are considered as the effects of patriotic zeal, his *pay* as the tribute of national gratitude. To betray the power which employs him, to be even remiss in its service, are in his eyes the most atrocious and degrading *of* crimes."

(*b*) Parse the words in italics.

6. (*a*) What do you understand by *accent?* 15

(*b*) Describe the influence of accent in compound words.

(*c*) Write ten words of two syllables each that have different meanings according as the accent falls on the first or on the second syllable, giving the meanings in each case.

(*d*) Write five words of two syllables each that have the same accent, though used with different meanings (as different parts of speech).

7. What is meant by the *succession of tenses?* Give examples. 5

MONDAY—16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the dates of the following events: Battle of Marathon; Ostracism of Aristides; Battle of Mycale; Revolt of Mytilene; Peace of Callias; Death of Alexander the Great; Abolition of Royalty at Rome; Taking of Rome by the Gauls; Battle of Bosworth; Execution of Charles I. 10

2 Give an account of the naval battle which virtually ended the Peloponnesian War, and state the terms of the peace made in the following year. 8

3. State briefly the cause of the third secession of the Plebeians to the Sacred Mountain, and mention the terms agreed to by the two orders on that occasion. 8

4. Relate what you know about the Battle of Pharsalia, and follow the defeated commander from the close of the battle to his death. 8

5. State the origin of the Wars of the Roses, and draw a genealogical table showing how the rival claimants to the throne were respectively related to Edward III. 8

6. What were the grievances complained of in the Petition of Right, and when and under what circumstances did the statute bearing that title become law? 8

7. Write out a short account of the invasion of India by Alexander the Great. 10

8. Between whom was the battle of Plassy fought, and at what date? 5

9. Draw an outline map of India south of the Vindhya mountains, marking the rivers, mountain chains, and principal political divisions. 10

10. Mention the principal towns that are situated on the following European rivers:—the Danube, the Loire, and the Tagus. 8

11. In what directions do the trade-winds blow? What is the cause of them? 8

12. Enumerate the principal mountain chains of Asia and America, and state the directions in which they run, and the highest altitudes they respectively attain. 9

TUESDAY—17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

J. G. BUHLER, PH. D.; SHRIKRISHNA RAGHUNATH SHASTRI TALEKAR, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Correct, according to the rules of Sandhi, the following sentences and words:— 8

अग्नीसोमौ ऋत्विजा उक्थैः पूज्येते अस्मिन् अध्वरे ॥ भोः आगच्छ ऋषिपुत्र ॥ अविचारयन् तृणानि छिनत्ति ॥ हस्तिनः बिलस्थान् शशकान् अमर्दयन् चरणनिपातनेन ॥ तैः ऋषिभिः रुच् परिवृतैः एतत् जगत् अखिलम् सृष्टं ॥

2. Give the nominatives singular, and dual of सम्राज्; उष्णिह्; जगत्; भनदुह्; पितृद्विष्; त्वच्; ज्योतिर्विद्; वणिज् and उपानह्. 10

3. Give the nominative and dative singular, and locative dual and plural, of दिश्; पति; लक्ष्मी; स्त्री; बिभ्रत्; चमू; विधु; द्विष्; निवासिन्; and तिर्यच्. 9

4. (*a*) Give the vocative singular and plural of विद्वस्; ज्योतिस्; अम्बा; भानु; युवन्; and मरुत्वत्. 8

(*b*.) Give the nominative and ablative plural of यकृत्; पाद; रै; अप्; अहन्; and दिव्.

5. Give the comparatives and superlatives of गुरु; साधु; ह्रस्व; राजन्; विद्वस्. 5

6 Decline:— 10

(*a*) षष्

(*b*) इदम् in the feminine singular.

(*c*) विश्व in the masculine plural.

(*d*) अदस् in the dual, masculine, feminine, and neuter.

7. What do the prefixes अति, अधि, अव, and आ mean? Give two examples of each. 4

8. What are the feminine forms of कुमार, पति, बाल, पितामह, अश्व, भव, श्वशुर? 8

What is the difference in meaning of the words शूद्रा, शूद्री; गोणा, गोणी; कुशा, कुशी; स्रुवा, स्रुवी?

9. What are, in Sanskrit grammar, the names for nominal and verbal derivatives? Give two instances of each. 5

ततस्तेन मुनिना कुक्कुरो व्याघ्रः कृतः । अथ तं व्याघ्रं मुनिर्मूषिकोयमिति पश्यति । अथ तं मुनिं दृष्ट्वा व्याघ्रं च सर्वे वदन्ति । अनेन मुनिना मूषिकी व्याघ्रतां नीतः । एतच्छ्रुत्वा स व्याघ्रोचिन्तयत् । यावदनेन मुनिना स्थातव्यं तावदिदं मे स्वरूपाख्यानमकीर्तिकरं न पलायिष्यते । मूषिक इत्यालोच्य तं मुनिं हन्तुं गतः । ततो मुनिना तज्ज्ञात्वा पुनर्मूषिको भवेत्युक्ता मूषिक एव कृतः । अतोहं ब्रवीमि नीचः श्लाघ्यपदमित्यादि । अपरं च सुकरमिदमिति न मन्तव्यं । शृणु ।

भक्षयित्वा बहून्मत्स्यानुत्तमाधममध्यमान् ।
अतिलोभाद् बकः पश्चान्मृतः कर्कटकग्रहात् ।

TUESDAY—17TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR AND IDIOM, &c.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the second person singular present tense indicative mood of the verbs to which the following words belong:—*Mensus, civi, fisus, evasere, concinueram, gavisus, inquiant, edunto, tulissem, nolle.* 8

2. Decline throughout *ambo* and *res.* 4

3. Give the exact meaning of *hic, iste, ille, quidam, quivis, quisquam.* Write three Latin sentences each containing two of these pronouns. *N B*—The three sentences must contain all the six pronouns. 13

4. Translate into Latin the following:— 20

(*a*) May he come again to please me.

(*b.*) Had he but come again to please me.

(*c.*) If he were perishing I should be grieving.

(*d.*) If he had perished I should have grieved.

(*e.*) You show how you would have grieved if he had perished.

5. Translate into English— 20

(*a.*) Convenit tempus inter nos.

(*b.*) *Præsto* tibi damnum.

(*c.*) Minor *tibi* mortem.

(*d.*) Facio damnum.

(*e.*) Adigo Cæsarem *jurejurando*.

Parse the words in italics.

6. Distinguish between—

Cănis and *cānis*; *cĕdo* and *cēdo*; *dĭco* and *dīco*; *lĕgo* and *lēgo*; *oblĭtus* and *oblītus*; *operior* and *opperior*; *prodĭte* and *prodīte*. 10

7. What do you understand by the terms "oratio recta," "oratio obliqua?" 25

Write down the rules that you would be guided by in converting a Latin passage in "oratio recta" into "oratio obliqua."

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Romam tantus terror ex hâc clade perlatus est, ut jam ad urbem Romanam crederent infestis signis hostem venturum, nec quicquam spei aut auxilii esse quo portis mœnibusque vim arcerent. Uno consule ad Ticinum victo, altero ex Siciliâ revocato duobus consulibus duobus consularibus exercitibus victis, quos alios duces quas alias legiones esse quæ arcessantur? Ita territis Sempronius consul advenit. Ingenti periculo per effusos passim ad prædandum hostium equites audacia magis quam consilio aut spe fallendi resistendivo si non falleret, transgressus, id quod unum maxime in præsentiâ desiderabatur, comitiis consularibus habitis in hiberna rediit—creati consules Cn. Servilius et C. Flaminius. 25

2. Postero die concilio convocato, consolatus cohortatusque est, ne se admodum animo demitterent, neve perturba- 25

rentur incommodo: non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis cujus rei fuerint ipsi imperiti: errare, si qui in bello omnes secundos rerum proventus exspectent: sibi nunquam placuisse Avaricum defendi, cujus rei testes ipsos haberet: sed factum imprudentia Biturigum et nimia obsequentia reliquorum uti hoc incommodum acciperetur: id tamen se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum. Nam quæ ab reliquis Gallis civitates dissentirent, has sua diligentia adjuncturum atque unum consilium totius Galliæ effecturum cujus consensu ne orbis quidem terrarum possit obsistere: idque se prope jam effectum habere. Interea æquum esse ab iis communis salutis causâ impetrari ut castra munire instituerent, quo facilius repentinos hostium impetus sustinere possent.

3. Translate into Latin prose— 50

The king marched at their head, bearing in his right hand a lance and an ample bucklor in his left; with the one he struck dead the foremost of his assailants; with the other he received the weapons which every hand was ambitious to aim against his life. After a combat of many hours his left arm was fatigued by the weight of twelve javelins which hung from his shield. Without moving from his ground or suspending his blows, the hero called aloud on his attendants for a fresh buckler, but in the moment, while his side was uncovered, it was pierced by a mortal dart. He fell: and his head, exalted on a spear, proclaimed to the nations that the Gothic kingdom was no more.

N.B.—This Translation must be done or attempted by every candidate.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR AND IDIOM, &c.

S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; THE REV. D. A. F. DEROZARIO DESOUZA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Dê-nos exemplos de pronomes *reflexivo* e *reciproco*, demonstrando com exemplo a differença que entre elles se dá, e em seguida, dos pronomes *demonstrativo, derivado, possessivo, relativo* e *pessoal*. 12

2. Que se entende por verbos: *passivo, neutro, auxiliar, reflexivo* e *irregular*? 8

3. Quaes são as primeiras pessoas dos tempos presentes, indicativo, dos verbos: *impedir, sahir, cayar, despedir, attrahir, valer, polir, vir, saber, lusir* e *tussir*? e a primeira pessoa dos preteritos perfeitos do mesmo modo, dos verbos: *estar, crêr, poder, trazer, saber, medir* e *por*? 12

4. Que se entende por Syntaxe Natural e Syntaxe Figurada? Dê-nos exemplos. 8

5. Concorrendo na oração dois ou mais substantivos, um do genero masculino e outro do feminino, em que terminação ficará o adjectivo no plural? Dê-nos exemplo. 6

6. Concorrendo dois ou mais sujeitos, sendo um da primeira pessoa do singular e outro da segunda, em qual d'ellas porémos o verbo? Dê-nos exemplo. 6

7. Concorrendo muitos sujeitos um da segunda com outros da terceira pessoa, em qual porémos o verbo? Dê-nos exemplo. 6

8. Ponha em linguagem clara o sentido do seguinte trecho:— 21

"Nem Adão, nem sua mulher ficarão contentes, ainda "pertendião. E que? Não menos que ser como Deus. "Ha tal ambição de subir? Ha tal desatino de crescer? "Ante-hontem nada, hontem barro, hoje homem, amanhan "Dous? Não se lembrará Adão do que era hontem, e muito "mais do que era ante-hontem? Quem hontem era barro "não se contentará de ser hoje homem, e o primeiro homem? "Quem ante-hontem era nada, nao se contentará com ser "hoje tudo, e mandar tudo?"

9. Paraphrasêe o seguinte:— 21

"Véos funebres da Morte que fulgurando nos astros
"Cá sobre a terra pallida sombra cobre,
"Dai-me que subindo ás fontes da etherea vida
"Mysterios sonde, que avido o Ceo recata.
"Da humana sorte os quadros notando medonhos
"Fluctua a mente, pavido o seio treme.
"Fins occultando mostra a prudencia meios
"Que aos mortaes olhos cega vereda traçam.
"Por ella a razão marchando vacilla; tropeços
"Acha da verdade na escurecida rota.
"Da sordida cubiça, da Tyrannia cruenta
"Cair nas garras da Integridade vemos
"Com torpe jubilo folgando o crime triumpha,
"E em pranto e ferros a humanidade geme.
"Na horrenda alluvião de males que a terra desolão,
"Naufraga a virtude, quasi que o tenno toca.
"Feios mais que Estygia Dreya, de luto cobertos
"Os tristos dias da escravidão negrejam."

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION.

S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; THE REV. D. A. F. DEROZARIO DESOUZA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Vêrta em Inglez o seguinte:— 50

"Ha duas especies de ruinas: uma obra do tempo; outra, obra do homem. As primeiras não são desagradaveis, porque a natureza trabalha a par dos annos. Onde elles amontoão entulhos, semêa ella flôres; onde entreabrem um tumulo, poẽ ella o ninho d'uma pomba: continuamente applicada a reproduzir, a natureza rodêa a morte das mais doces illusoens da vida.

"As segundas são mais devastaçoens que ruinas; offerecem tão sómente a imagem do nada, sem um poder reparador. Obra da desgraça e não dos annos, assimilhão cabellos brancos na cabeça d'um moço. As destruiçoens dos homens, são além disso, mais violentas e completas que as das idados: as segundas minão, as primeiras derrubam. Quando Deus, por causas incognitas para nós, quer accelerar as ruinas do mundo, manda ao Tempo emprestar a sua fouce ao homem; e o Tempo nos vê com espanto arrasar n'um relance d'olhos o que elle só destruiria em seculos."

Vêrta em Portuguez o seguinte:— 50

"Here are two inconsistent passions, which, however, frequently accompany each other, like man and wife; and which, like man and wife too, are commonly clogs upon each other. I mean ambition and avarice: the latter is often the true cause of the former; and then is the predominant passion. It seems to have been so in Cardinal Mazarin; who did any thing, submitted to any thing, and forgave any thing for the sake of plunder. He loved and courted power like an usurer, because it carried profit along with it. Whoever should have formed his opinion, or taken his measures, singly from the ambitious part of Cardinal Mazarin's character, would have found himself often mistaken. Some who had found this out, made their fortunes by letting him cheat them at play."

TUESDAY—17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI' GRAMMAR AND IDIOM, &c.

MAJOR THOMAS CANDY; KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLONKAR, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many representatives of the nasal sound are there in the Maráthí Alphabet? Write them in order. 5

2. Combine the following words according to the rules of Sandhi सत् + जन, षट् + मास, सुहृत् + लाभ, सत् + शास्त्र, पुनः + भू, हेतु + अनुमान, बुद्धि + अनुरोध; and divide the following combinations into their component parts:—उच्छृंखल, सदाचार, प्रत्याख्यान, मध्वोघ. 8

3. In how many ways can words ending in इ and ऊ, masculine or feminine, be inflected? 9

4. What is the difference between तर and तरी, जर and जरी, आहे and असतो? 6

5. Is it idiomatic in Maráthí to use a verb without a nominative agent? If it be, give one or two examples. 6

6. Define (in English) the Karmani, the Kartari, and the Bhávi Prayoga. Give two examples of each. 10

7. Which are the affixes by which nouns are made from Maráthí adjectives? Give two examples. 6

8. Which are the affixes by which nouns are made from Sanskrit adjectives? Give two examples. 6

9. Say what parts of speech the following underlined words are; afterwards analyse them:—त्या गावांतील लोक, ह्या घरांतला मनुष्य, दूर देशाकडील वकील. 6

10. Of which words in the above question are त्या and ह्या the demonstrative pronouns? 3

11. Translate the following sentences into good English :— 15

(a) आम्हीं जे रुपये दिले ते त्यांनीं बदलून मागितले.

(b) एकदांची परती पीडा गेली म्हणजे झालें.

(c) तुझ्यानें तीं मुले पोसवत नसलीं तर माझ्या कां स्वाधीन करोनास!

(d) मनुष्याची म्हणून त्याला गरज आहे असें नाहीं.

(e) हात फिरे तेथें लक्ष्मी फिरे, तोंड फिरे तेथें अवदसा फिरे.

(f) अंथरूण पाहून पाय पसरावे.

12 State the Prayoga of each of the following sentences. If there be any error point it out :— 12

(a) ह्या मुलीनें त्या पोराला मारिलें.

(b) त्या पोरानें ही मूल मारिली.

(c) हें काम तूं केलेंस काय!

(d) लोकांनीं त्याला राजा केला.

(e) वाघानें पोरीला मारिली.

(f) तिनें जावें, त्वां रहावें.

13. Write the following sentence in Roman characters, according to the Jonesian system :—पुढें दोन वर्षांनीं तो आपल्या देशास गेला, तेव्हां ह्यानें आपले देशचे लोकांवर उपकार केले होते म्हणून त्यांनीं ह्याची वाहवा केली. 8

TUESDAY—17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARA'THI' TRANSLATION.

MAJOR THOMAS CANDY; KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLONKAR, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into idiomatic Maráthí :— 50

As soon as we had got some necessaries, and the weather was tolerable, we set out on our long march. My wife carried her infant in her arms; I took the bigger child on my back, and a bundle of clothes in my hand. We could walk but a few miles a day; but we now and then got a lift in an empty waggon or cart, which was a great help to us. One day we met a farmer returning with his team from market, who let me ride, and entered into conversation with me. I told him of my adventures, by which he seemed much interested; and learning that I was skilled in managing trees, he acquainted me that a nobleman in his neighbourhood was making great plantations, and would very likely be glad to engage me; and he offered to carry us to the place. As all I was seeking was a living by my labour, I thought the sooner I got it the better; so I thankfully accepted his offer. He took us to the nobleman's steward, and made known our case. The steward wrote to my old master for a character; and receiving a favourable one, he hired me as principal manager of a new plantation, and settled me and my family in a snug cottage near it. Thus we once more had *a Home!*

2. Translate the following into English :— 50

ज्या मनुष्यास स्वाभिमान असतो, त्यास पराधीनपणाचो मोठो लाज असते. ज्या गुणानें किंवा कसबानें आपला निर्वाह आपणास करतां येईल, दुसऱ्याच्या तोंडा कडे पाहण्याची गरज लागणार नाहीं, असा गुण किंवा असें कसब संपादण्याविषयीं स्वाभिमानी पुरुष झटत असतो. जो पराधीन झाला

त्याचा स्वाभिमान सुटन जातो. जो आज एक प्रकारचा अपमान सोसतो, त्याचा एकच प्रकारचा अपमान होऊन राहत नाहीं. एक वेळ अपमान सोसला ह्मणजे दुसऱ्यादां होतो. दुसऱ्यादां सोसला ह्मणजे तिसऱ्यादां या प्रमाणें त्याचा अधिकाधिक अपमान होऊन शेवटीं त्यास कोणत्याही गोष्टीची शरम वाटेनाशी होते. श्रीमंतांच्या घरीं आश्रित मनुष्यांत वर सांगितलेल्या प्रकारचीं निर्लज्ज मनुष्यें पुष्कळ असतात. अशीं मनुष्यें जन्मास येऊन न आल्यासारखींच होत. किंबहुना मनुष्य जातीस तीं केवळ कलंक असें ह्मटलें तरी चालेल.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI GRAMMAR AND IDIOM, &c.

THE REV. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.; MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do you understand by the terms Guṇa and Vriddhi as applied to vowels? Give one or two examples. 5

2. Show the result of Sandhi in the case, first, of simple vowels similar and dissimilar, and next, in the case of diphthongs. 5

3. What euphonic changes occur in combining the following words; સત્ + જન, પુનઃ + વિવાહ, મનઃ + યત્ન, સત્ + ધર્મ, મૃત્ + શાસ્ત્ર, મત + મંત્રી. 5

4. Give the meanings and derivation of અધિકાર, અ- 15
વકાર, સાકાર, અવગુણ, ઉપકાર, અનુસરતું, અનુકૂલ, પર્યટન, વ્યાકરણ, વ્યાપાર, સૌંદર્ય, પાંડિત્ય, નાગર, ગૃહસ્થ, દેરાસ્થ, ભૂચરૈ, જલચર, ખેચર.

5. Give the derivation of ક્યાં, ત્યાં, જ્યાં, કયાં, and of the 10
underlined word in તને ગાતાં આવડે છે. The force of the termination is required.

6. Can you give the Sanscrita forms of ઓસરવું, જો- 15
ઇએ, ઊઠવું, બેસ, પેસ, છે, હો?

7. Give examples of the formation of active verbs 10
(કર્મકૃદન્ત) from neuter verbs, and of the causal and passive forms of the same.

8. Parse the following in English or Gujarathi:—મારાથી 15
ઊઠાતુ નથી; મે કરાતું નથી; મારે કરવું; એવું કાંઈ થાય વારૂ; તે આવ્યો હોત તો સારૂ હોત; તને ગાતાં કોણે શીખ્યું?

9. (a) What do you understand by the terms પ્રત્યય, 10
અવ્યય, ઉપાંત, પૂર્વગ, અનુગ, ઉપસર્ગ, કૃદંત, તદ્ધિત?

(b) Is there any accent (પ્રયત્ન) in Gujarathi, and 5
what part of the word sustains the accent?

10. Transliterate the following, according to the Jonesian 5
system:—

દોહા. કેવી મધમાખી કરે આખો દાહાડો કામ;
મધ મેળવવાને ભમે ફુલે ફુલે બહુ ઠામ.
એપરથી તો આ મળે આપણને ઉપદેશ,
મેહનતનું કે હુનરનું કરવું કામ હમેશ.
બુંડાં કામ ચલાવવા, કરાવવા નુકશાન,
મુસ્ત જનોને સર્વદા શોધે છે શેતાન.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI TRANSLATION.

THE REV. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.; MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Gujarathi the following passage :— 50

"It appears that the ancestors of the higher classes of Northern Hindus, who originally spoke Sanskrit and called themselves Aryas, must have had their origin in countries to the north or west of India, and immigrated into Hindustan at an early period. When they arrived there, they found the country occupied by a race of men called in the Veda, Dasyus, who spoke a different language from themselves, and with whom they became engaged in continual warfare. These Dasyus appear to have been partly driven away by the Aryas to the east and south and north, where they took refuge in the forests and mountains, and partly to have been subdued and to have become incorporated in the Arya communities. Though these earlier inhabitants of India also, had, in all probability, immigrated into that country at some former period, I shall for the sake of ready distinction style them the *Aborigines*. These aboriginal tribes may not have been all of one race, and may have arrived in India at different times, but their history is very obscure and can only be conjectured.

2. Translate into English the following passage :— 50

જેમ જેમ ફરી ફરીને [શેકસપિયરનું લખેલું] વાચવામાં આવે છે તેમ તેમ તેની ખુબી વધારે જણાતી જાય છે, અને વારેવારે વાંચવાથી અભાવ થવાને બદલે પૂર્ણ ભાવ થાય છે. તેનામાં સ્વાભાવિક ગુણ રહેલા તેને અનુસરતાં સાધન માળ્યાં હોત નહિં તો તે આવી રચના કરવાને શકિતવાન થાત નહિં. તથા આજે તેને મરણ પામ્યાને ૨૪૯ વર્ષ થઈ ગયાં તેમ છતાં દૂર દેશાવરોમાં તેની વિખ્યાતી થઈ ગઈ છે તે થાત નહિં.

કદાપિ તેણે અતિશય ઉદ્યોગ કરીને, અથવા નાનાવિધના છળભેદ કરીને કરોડો રૂપિયાની સમૃદ્ધિ મેળવી હોત તો તેથી કરીને આજે લોકો તેને સંભારત નહિં, અને અમે પણ તેનું જન્મચરિત્ર લખવાને બેસત નહિં. ઘણા ખરા શ્રીમંત લોકો દ્રવ્યના સાધનથી ક્ષણિક સુખને ખરૂં સમજી ભોગવિલાસમાં પચ્યા રહી કૃતાર્થ થયા સમજે છે, અને મનુષ્ય પ્રાણીને યોગ્ય રીતે ઉપયોગમાં નહિં આવતાં ગર્વની થૂળી ઉપર ચડી આનંદ માની લેછે, તથા સર્વનો ધિક્કાર કરતાં અંતે ધુળમાં મળી જાય છે. તેમને પછી કોઈ સંભારતું નથી, તેમ આ કવિ વિષે પણ થયું હોત.

શેકસપિયર કથાસમાજ. પૃ૦ ૩.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

CANARESE GRAMMAR AND IDIOM, &c.

THE REV. W BEYNON; VENKAT RANGO KATTI, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the terms ಆಗಮ, ಆದೇಶ, ಸ್ವರಸಂಧಿ, ಶಬ್ದ ನಿತ್ಯತ್ವ, ಕೈಯೂನನಿತ್ಯತ್ವ, & ವಿಭಕ್ತ್ಯರ್ಥವ್ಯಯ. 7

2 Are irregular verbs numerous in Canarese? In what part of the verb do the irregularities generally occur? Write the irregular inflections in the verbs ಬರು, ಇರು and ನಿಂ. 8

3. What power have the following affixes when added to nouns? ವಂತ, ಅಳಿ, ಇಸ, ಸಾರ, ಸುಳಿ & ವಳ. 4

4 How are the verbal nouns formed in Carnataka? Give a few illustrations. 4

5. How are causal verbs formed in Carnataka? Give an illustration of a verb in its transitive, causal, and passive forms. 7

6 What are nouns transformed into by the affixes ಅದ ಅದಂಥ and ಉಳ 4

7. What feminine nouns of relationship end in ನು in the nominative singular? 5

8. What is the difference between ನಾನು ಪಾಪ ಮಾಡೆನು and ನಾನು ಪಾಪ ಮಾಡೇನು? 6

9 Which of the two forms ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಖಾತೆದೊಳಗೆ and ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಖಾತೆ ಯೊಳಗೆ is correct? 5

10. Combine the words in the following sentence according to the rules of euphony:— 8

ನಾನು ಅಗಿಂದ ಅಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದೆ ಎಂದು ಉಪಗುರು ಅರುಹಿದನು.

11. Correct the following sentence:— 12

ಹೆಂಡಾ ಕುಡಿದು ಜೂಜುಗಲಾಡಿ, ಪಟಿಂಗರ ಸಹವಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ತಿರುಗುತ್ತಿರುವವನು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗದಿಂದ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾದವು, ತನುಸೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ದರಿದ್ರ ಬರುವದು, ಎಂದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ಪಡಲಾಗದು

12. Give the etymology of the words ಹಬ್ಬ, ಮದಿವಳ, ಮುನ್ನೀರ್, ಕುಪ್ಪಸ, ಇಬ್ಬನಿ, ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಜಂತೆ, ಕಮಲಾಕರ and ಉಧ್ಯಾನ. 13

13 Translate the following sentences into idiomatic English:— 10

(a) ಅವನ ಮನೆ ನೆಲಸವ ವಾಯಿತು.

(b) ಈ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೇನು ಹುರುಳಿಲ್ಲ.

(c) ನಿನಗೆ ಕೈ ಕೋರಿಸೇನು, ನೋಡು.

(d) ಅವರು ಅವನ ನೀರಿಳಿಸುವರು.

(e) ನಾನು ಈ ಮಾತು ಮನಗಂಡೆನು.

(*f*) ಅವನು ಮೈಮರತು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದನು.

(*g*) ಕರಳೊಳಗೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಯು ಮಾಡಬೇಡ.

(*h*) ಕೊಚ್ಚಬೇಡ.

14. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Canarese. 10

(*a*) Is it possible at this time of the day?

(*b*) The more you read, the more you learn.

(*c*) It was the zenith of his reign.

(*d*) He took great interest in me.

(*e*) He did this on the eve of his departure.

(*f*) Piety is sure to be rewarded.

(*g*) It is too good to be true.

(*h*) What do you stand in need of?

(*i*) I stand in fear of him.

(*j*) Upon his recommendation he is upon his knees.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE TRANSLATION.

THE REV. W. BEYNON; VENKAT RANGO KATTI, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 50

ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಚಿತ್ತಾಧೀನನು, ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಡದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಬಹುದು—ಅದರೂ ಅವನ ಕೋರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಈ ದೇರುವವು, ಕೆಲವು ಈದೇರವು ಆಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾರಪೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಕೋರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ದೇರಿಸುವದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವು. ಹಾಗೆ ಕೋರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು—ಇದು ಚಿತ್ತವೃತ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲ—ಸಾಧ್ಯಾ ಸಾಧ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು, ಭೇದಾ ಭೇದಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದೇ ಬುದ್ಧಿವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳು

ವದು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನು ಚೆಕ ದಿನ್ನೇ ೀ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿ ಮರಳಿ ದುಮುಕ ಬಲ್ಲನು. ಇಂಥಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವದೇ ಚಿತ್ರದ ಗುಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಡುವದು. ಮೇಲು ಕೀಳು ಎಂದು ಯೆರಡು ಉಂಟಿಲ್ಲೆ. ಅವು ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಒಪ್ಪ ಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಕೀಳು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ವಿವೇಚನಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಂದ ಮೇಲು ಕೀಳು ಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡು ಮೇಲನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಯಥಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಸಜ್ಜನೆಂದು ಹೆಸರೆತ್ತುವದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ದುರ್ಜನನೆಂತ ಎಪ್ಪುವ ಮಾತ್ರವು ಅನ್ನಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬಾರದು.

2. Translate the following passage into Carnataka :— 50

It was necessary for the world that arts should be invented and improved, books written and transmitted to posterity, nations conquered and civilized. Now, since the proper and genuine motives to these, and the like great actions, would only influence virtuous minds; there would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common principle of action working equally with all men: and such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which great endowments are not suffered to be idle and useless to the public; and many vicious men are overreached as it were, and engaged, contrary to their natural inclinations, in a glorious and laudable course of action. For we may further observe, that men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and that, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least actuated by it, whether it be that a man's sense of his own incapacities makes him despair of coming at fame, or that he has not enough range of thought to look out for any good which does not more immediately relate to his interest or convenience; or that Providence, in the very frame of his soul, would not subject him to such a passion as would be useless to the world, and a torment to himself.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR AND IDIOM, &c.

W. LOUDON, ESQ.; ABDUL FATTAH MULVI, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the meaning of سپوت and كپوت 10

2. To what part of speech is the term اِسم ظرف applied? 12
and give the plurals of قلم : بلدہ : ملک : مکان : مقبرہ : مسجد

3. Decline the nouns : رستا : ٹوپي : بکري : ہاتي : گاے : بيل : گھوڑا 8

4. What is the meaning of ماضي معطوفي, and to what 10
part of speech is it applied? and why?

5. Explain what you mean by : معروف : مجہول 10
متعدي : لازمي

6. Give the transitive and causal forms of : سونا : رہنا 10
گرنا : جمنا : رُکنا : سنبھلنا : چھپنا : سرکنا : پھرنا : جينا

7. Explain (and correct) the following sentence, giving 15
reasons for your correction :—

ايک باد شاہ وزير سے پوچھي اگلے باد شاہ کيا سيرت رکھنا تھا بولا جمشيد کي عہد مين انسان جوہر ذاتي سے قدر پاتي تھي اور بوڑھے بڑے کا ہر کوئي ادب رکھتے اسي طرح ہر باد شاہ اپنا اپنا عصر مين کوئي تونگري پر اِعتبار کرتے کوئي قدامت خدمت پر وفادار جانتے بعض حسب و نسب کو بہتر سمجھتے اور بعض دانائي کو سب چيز پر ترجيح ديتا کسي نے دلير بہادر کو دوست رکھے اور کسي نے اہل ديانت دار کو نزديک کئے

8. What is the difference between ۲ پاي دو چشمي and ۲ or ۲ پاي يک چشمي and how they are used? 10

9. Parse the following sentence :— 15

ايک باد شاہ نے کسي دانا سے پوچھا باہي شاہت کے بندوبست کي خاطر کونسا رنگ اختيار کيا چاہئے بولا سرخ روئي کيونکہ انتظام ملک کا سياست سے ہي اور عقل کي تجويز سے حالانکہ ہوشمند کو بيشتر عقل زبان اور انکھون مين ہوتي ہي چاہئے کہ زبان کو نگاہ رکھے اور قيافے سے ديکھہ کر دريافت کرے

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION.

W. LOUDON, ESQ.; ABDUL FATTAH MULVI, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following into English :— 50

اِس سرزمين کے بيلون مين گجراتي بيل سب طرح سے اچھا ہي ہرچند ناگورا مالوائي ہم بھي اور بيلون سے بمرتبہ بہتر ہي ليکن اسکو نہين لگتا صورت شکل اسکي نہايت خوب ڈيل ڈول نپٹ خوش اسلوب قد و قامت مين بھي بلند بادشاہ وزير امير ہرکسي کي پسند—قدم ايسا چلے کہ راہوار ترکي نہ پہنچ سکے دوڑے اِتنا کہ چالاک تازي پيچھے رہ جاے—يون سنا ہي کہ سابق بعضے اشرار عيار احمد آباد گجرات مين وہان کے بيلون کو گاڑيون مين جوت سوار ہو رہزني کو

جنگل مین آتے تھے اور مال ومتاع مسافرون سوداگرون کا
لوٹ لیجاتے تھے ہرچند سوار گھوڑے اُن کے پیچھے ڈالتے
لیکن انکي گرد بھي نپاتے — اور یہہ بھي مشہور ہي کہ
گاڑي مناص اختراع اہل ہند کا ہي — بیٹھنے والے اسکے گرمي
سردي آندھي میہنہ مین آرام پاتے ہین فراغت سے چار
آدمي گپ شپ کرتے ہوئے بیٹھے چلے جاتے ہین اور کیفیت
حضر کي سفر مین اٹھاتے ہین — لیکن اسکے پہیے دو ہوتے
ہین چھتري دار ہو یا مُنڈي اگر ڈھانچا اسکا کچھہ
چھتّے کے ساتھہ ہلکا ہو تو منچھولي کہلائگي اور بہت
چھوٹا سبک ہوگا تو گیني اسکے بیل بھي حد چھوٹے ہوتے
ہین انھین گیني کہتے ہین قسم ہي انکي علحدہ ہي اور چار
پہیون کي رتھہ ہي وہ اس سے کہین بہتر ہي پر نسبت اسکے
اونچي نیچي سے کم گرتي ہي اور ہچکولا بھي اسمین تھوڑا
لگتا ہي

2. Translate into Hindustani :— 50

The princess, whose name was Déwal Dévi, had long been sued for by the son of Rám Deo, the Raja of Deogiri; but her father, considering a Maratta, however high in station, as an unworthy match for the daughter of a Rájpút, had rejected all his offers. In the present extremity, however, he gave a reluctant consent, and the princess was sent off with an escort, to Deogiri. Immediately after her departure, Alp Khan succeeded in defeating and dispersing the Raja's army. His victory afforded him little satisfaction, when he found that the princess had escaped him; and knowing the influence of Caúla Dévi and the impetuous temper of the king, he gave up his whole attention to the means of accomplishing an object which they had both so much at heart. His utmost efforts were not attended with success; and he had arrived within a march of Deogiri without hearing any tidings of the princess, when a party who had gone from his camp to see the caves of Ellora happened, by mere

chance, to fall in with her escort; and being under the necessity of fighting in self defence, they dispersed the escort and captured the princess, before they were aware of the importance of their acquisition. Alp Khan, delighted with his prize, immediately marched with her to Delhi. Her beauty made such an impression on the king's eldest son Khizr Khan, that he soon after married her, and their loves are the subject of a celebrated Persian poem by Amír Khusru.—*Elphinstone's History of India.*

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, &c.

W. DYMOCK, B.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a.*) How many Arabic letters are there in the Persian alphabet? 10

(*b.*) Explain the terms ملفوظي مسروري and مكتوبي

(*c.*) When does the letter nun become غنه? Give some examples.

2. Give some examples explanatory of the forms معروف 10
مجهول : لازمي and متعدي :

3 How many varieties of the past tense are there in Persian? Name them and give an example of each. 10

4 (*a.*) What is the meaning of the alif in the words 10
شباروز and نكاروي ?

(*b.*) What name have the Grammarians given to this alif?

(*c.*) Translate the following couplet, and explain the force of the letter ی in it:—

اگر بر جفا پيشم بشتافتي
كمر ازدست قهرش امان يافتي

5. (*a.*) Give the aorist tenses of the following verbs:— 10

گسیختن : فرستادن : کاستن : ماندستن : انکاشتن : بیختن : شنفتن : کافتن

(*b.*) Decline the following nouns after the English method:—

ساحل : خانه : دانا : گل : بلبل

6. (*a.*) Write the following couplet in the Roman alphabet:— 10

بمي سجادهٔ رنگین کن گرت پیر مغان گوید
کہ سالک بیخبر نبود زراهٔ و رسم منزلها

(*b.*) Parse the preceding couplet.

(*c.*) How do the Persians express thee and thine, who and which, whosoever and whatsoever?

7. (*a.*) Give an example of a noun in the plural taking a verb in the singular. 10

(*b.*) Mention the mood, tense, and person, from which all the other moods, tenses, and persons are formed.

(*c.*) What do you mean by izafat? When is it heard?

8. Translate into Persian:— 15

(*a.*) Generosity is the capital-stock of delight.

(*b.*) The General deserted the Nawab and attached himself to the Sultan.

(*c.*) The liberal enjoy the fruit of their riches, but the parsimonious taste only the sorrow of silver and gold.

(*d.*) The gentleman wrote to inquire after the health of his nephew.

(*e.*) Never give way to the thirst of revenge.

(*f.*) A pinch of snuff is a very good thing for a cold in the head.

9. Translate into English:— 15

سرت میشود این را درست بکني
برو خوردهٔ ریزت را بردار بیار
یکسر راست برو

چند بیماري است که مسري است چون آبلہ
قاعدۂ نیست کہ خلل پزیر نشود
او بر تشر پیش آمد
مي بي عالم بي دیوانگي نمیگردد
محتمل است کہ من پیش از شما بمیرم
شما سهو میفرماید
بر بین کہ براي دوتا اسپ خریدن چہ قدر نفس ضروریست
بلا شک اما مذاق و طباع ناس متفاوتند
این بخود شخص بستہ است مطلقہ کہ کدام لذت راترجیح دہد و در کدام غرض بیشتر داشتہ باشد
لطف شماکم نشود بندۂ خودم خدمت شما میرسم

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

W. DYMOCK, B.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate in Persian:— 50

The man and his two wives.

A man had two wives: one of whom, like himself, had seen her best days, and was just as it were entering upon the declivity of life; but this, being an artful woman, she entirely concealed by her dress; by which, and some other elegant qualities, she made a shift sometimes to engage her husband's heart. The other was a beautiful young creature of seventeen, whose charms, as yet in the height of bloom, and secure of their own power, had no occasion to call in any artifice to their assistance. She made the good man as happy as he was capable of being, but was not, it seems,

completely so herself: the gray hairs mixed among the black, upon her husband's head, gave her some uneasiness, by proclaiming the great disparity of their years; wherefore, under colour of adjusting and combing his head, she would every now and then be twitching the silver hairs with her nippers; that, however matters were, he might still have as few visible signs of advanced age as possible. The dame whose years were nearer to an equality with his own, esteemed those gray locks as the honours of his head, and would have wished they had all been such; she thought it gave him a venerable look; at least, that it made her appear something younger than he: so that every time the honest man's head fell into her hands, she took as much pains to extirpate the black hairs, as the other had done to demolish the grey. They neither of them knew of the other's design; but each continuing her project with repeated industry, the poor man, who thought their desire to oblige put them upon this extraordinary officiousness in dressing his head, found himself, in a short time, without any hair at all.

2. Translate into English :— 5

کلید گنج سعادت فتد بدست کسي
که نخل هستي اورا بود بر هنري

را قمان صحایف هنر و هنروران خجسته سیر در هر 20
مُلک و کشور مانند طلاي احمر عزیز و معتبر و از شکر
مراعات خاص و عام شیرین کام و بهره‌ور باشد و
در مي از زر خالص عیار قابلیات در جیب تصرف
هر کس باشد که مرکز دیدهٔ استطاعتش برمد بي سر
و ساماني غبار آلود نشود و کیسهٔ بضاعتش از زر و سیم
توانگري خالي نکردد حکما بي هنررا بي بال و پر
نامیده اند یعني انقدر که مرغرا هنگام پرواز بال و پر
در کار است هنر نیز در جمیع مواد مردرا ضرور است
پادشاهان ذوي الاقتدار و صاحب شوکتان عالیمقدار
که مقدار مال و نعمتشان با کرهٔ ارض هم سنگ میباشد
فرزندان خودرا بتعلیم کمالات و قابلیات ترغیب و
اشاره مینمایند پس سایر خلق را ضرور بل واجبست

که فرا گرفتن هنررا موجب انتظام سلسلهٔ رفاهیت و ذریعهٔ معیشت خود سازند في الواقع هنر رفیقیست مهربان و یاریست شفیق و فیض رسان مرکبي است که فارس خودرا زود بسر منزل راحت و اعتبار رساند و سپریست که از همهٔ سهام آفات مالک خودرا حفظ و حراست نماید

15 هرچند که کسي را بثمر نخل کمال چندان احتیاجي نباشد روزي رسد که آن هنرموجب استحکام شیرازهٔ اوراق رفاهیت حالش کردد در این صورت پدرانرا واجبست که مهما امکن سعي کنند که خانهٔ استعداد فرزند ایشانرا ازمتاع اسباب قابلیات رونقي بهمرسد و فرزندانرا نیز لازم که غاشیه مراعات پدر و مادررا بدوش اطاعت و انقیاد کشیده نفسي بیرضاي ایشان نکذرانند زهي سعادتمند فرزند ارجمندیکه بناشیهٔ مفرح خدمت و پرستاري دماغ رضاي پدر و مادر راشکفته و مسرور داشته مراقبت والدینرا دیباچهٔ رسالهٔ حسنات خود دانند و کاید باب نجات و نسیم گلزار سعادات طلب رضاي والدینست و مدعا از وجود فرزند آنست که بقدر وسع و امکان در تشیید مباني خدمت و تفقد پدر و مادر پرداخته خار پاي آرام و ارهٔ نخل ننگ و نام انها نکردد که وجود فرزند بي سعادت غبار آینهٔ محبت و ظلمت بزم رافت پدر و مادر است

10 مجال سخن تا نیابي مگوي
چو میدان نیابي نگه دار کوي
مگو و منه تا توانی قدم
از اندازه بیرون از اندازه کم

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI GRAMMAR AND IDIOM, &c.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA; ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) Explain the uses of حرف علت and اعرابٌ 10

(b) What are the Tanwins, and what sounds are they used to represent in Sindhi?

(c) Explain the uses of Jazm and Hamzah.

2. (a) State the several ways in which adverbs are formed. 8

(b) How are diminutives formed? Give examples.

3. (a) Explain the form of a clause wherein the verb agrees with the object in number and gender. 10

(b) State the peculiarities of the Bhave Prayog.

4. Explain the meaning of the following prefixes, and state which of them are of Sanskrit origin, and which are Persian or Arabic, prefixing them to appropriate words:— 10

م : ڪُ : سُ : ٻي : نا : لا : نِرْ : ا

5. Form short sentences using the peculiar but unmeaning sounds which usually follow the undermentioned words:— 8

سنڌو : ماڻهو : پارو : ڌڻ : گاه : خط : ٻُوڙْ : ٻيسو

and state how other sounds of a similar class are formed.

6. State how the pluperfect continuous (مَاضِي مُدَامِيْ) subjunctive imperfect (مَاضِيْ شَرْطِيْ) and potential present (مضارع) are formed? 9

7. (a) Give the active forms of the following words:— 12

چمڻ : رجهڻ : ٻجهڻ : کامڻ : ڇڻڻ : ڍاڻڻ

(b) Give the neuter forms of : وِڪڻڻ : ڦاڙڻ

ڪڻڻ (to find) لهڻ : ٽوڙڻ

8. What abstract nouns and nouns of agency may be formed from : ڪٽڻ : ساڌو : ڀلڻ : دانه : سينڌي : ٻڪر : 9

ڪڻڻ : اُٺ : مٽڻ

9. (a) Which of the following expressions is correct? Give reasons for your answer :— 10

مُونکي ٽي راتون گذارڻي پيي

مونکي ٽي راتون گذارڻ پيو

(b) Parse the last of the above-mentioned and the following sentences :—

سائي اج هلبوڪ ڪين

تهران تالي بوبني هوڙي حسينا تڳ

10. Explain in English the following passages :— 12

(a) نئڙي جپج نام کي ڇڏي گيرب گاءِ

جنم پاتي جڳ ۾ سمجهي ڏس سماءِ

هتوئين همراه ٿيندي ڪٽنب منجهون ڪونه ڪو

(b) تان چي قاضي ڪا مون ڪئن هڻين ميان

پسيو مريض

هِن مُهنجي حال جو توکي نآهہ تميز

هِن مُهنجي حال جي پڇي ڪو پرک

اصل عاشقن تي چغل چارئي لک

مٿي نہ آنهيون من ۾ اوءِ جوٺا مارين جک

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI TRANSLATION.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA; ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BOJVANI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following passage into English :— 60

ٻئو نتيجو هن ويڙهہ کان هي پيدا ٿيو آهي تہ

انگريز سرڪارجو لشڪر رڳو ميدان ۾ وڙهڻ واسطي

طاقت مند آهي ايترويءَ نہ پر ٻي ڪنهن بہ طرح جو

اهنجو ڪم هوندو آهي تڏهن بہ هو پهنجو ڪم سڀ

بجاءِ اڻيندا آهن ۽ حبش جي ويڙهہ ۾ ويري

جي سامهون ٿيڻ کان اڳي جيڪي مشقتون هيون

نِن جو ٿورو وِچار ڪِجي ته هوند حيرت لڳي ته
ڪِهريطرح هي مُشقتون دفع ٿيون ۽ ڪِئن هي سوب
ڪِٽئاءِ ٻِهرائِن جِنهِن ڪِناري تي اچي لٿا اُتي مِٺي
پاڻي جو ڦروبه ڪونه هو ۽ لشڪر جا (١٣٠٠٠)
تيرهن هزار ماڻهون ۽ اُنسان بيٺان نوڪر اُتان
لنگهي ويا تِن سِڀِي جي واسطي مِٺو پاڻي ڪاري پاڻي
يعني سمنڊ جي پاڻي منجهان ڪل جي مددسان
ڪري ڏيڻ هي ننڍو ڪم نه سمجهيو وري سمنڊ جي
ڪِناري کان وِڃي (٤٠٠) چئين سون مئلن توڙي
جبلن جي اڻگهرئل رستي تان ڏاڍي سخت ۽ سنج
۽ ويران مُلڪ منجهان جِتان اڳي ڪو مُسافر نه
ڪونه لنگهي سگهندو هو ۽ جو مُلڪ دشمن جي هٿ
هوندِهن مان لنگهي وڃڻ هي ڏاڍو اهنجو ڪم هو
هِڪ ٻئي پٺيان اُتاهن ۽ ڀوائتن جبلن جون قطارن

جون قطارون چرهڻ ۽ لهڻ ۽ اڻ ٻڌل ڪشالا رستي تي
سهي نيٺ دشمن ساڻ وڙهي فتح لهڻ هي ڪم
انگريزي ڪٽڪ کان سواي ٻئي ڪنهن مُلڪ جي
ماڻهن جي هٿان نه ٿي ها وري اهڙا ڪشالا ۽ ڏکه
سهندي به لشڪر جي نا اُميدي ڪين ٿي هئي سڀ
ماڻهون هن ڏيه جا خواه ولائت جا رات ڏيهن رستن
گهرائڻ ۽ اڳتي وڌائڻ جي واسطي رنڀئل هوا جو
ميگڊولا ڪوٽ کي ڪڏهن وڃي پهچون هن جي اُڪبر
ٿي هين واه واه هن ويڙهه يوروپ ۽ ايشيا کنڊ جا
ماڻهون آفرڪا کنڊ جي اڻ ڏٺل ڏاڍي سخت جبلائتي
ملڪ تي فتح کٽڻ لاءِ ڀائرن وانگر سعي ڪار هوا
هاڻي ڪير چوندو ته انگريزي ڪٽڪ کي لارڊ
نيپير صاحب جهري سپه سالار جي هت هيٺ ڪنهن
به ملڪ ۾ حملو يا فتح ڪرڻ مشڪل آهي ؟

سڀڪهن ڏيهه جا پادشاه ايران خواه چين روس
خواه فرانس چڪي طرح چاڻندا تر انگريزن کي کا
ڳال مشڪل نه آهي گويا مشڪلات جو اکر سڏن
لغت ۾ نه آهي

2. Translate the following into Sindhi:— 40

We passed several large camps of Eelyâts in our march between Persepolis and Isfahan. I had formerly seen enough of this race to satisfy me that even the lowest of them were not only in a condition which freed them from want, but that they enjoyed a consideration in the community, or rather family, to which they belonged, that could not but contribute to their happiness. Their union and their bold character gives to this class of the population of Persia great security; and even when the tribe happens from political motives to be divided, which is often the case, the spirit of individuals remains unbroken; and if they are of a race which has reputation for courage and attachment, it is not unfrequent to see them in the service of those by whom they have been subdued; nor do they in such cases conceal the hostile feelings they still cherish against their conquerors, who are usually indifferent to the sentiments they entertain or express, while in their service, trusting for fidelity to certain ties and principles, which, as connected with personal honour, are seldom violated by men of this description.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

KERO BAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ.; T. B. CURTIS, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many yards of matting 2 feet 3 inches wide will be required for a square room whose side is 18 feet 9 inches? 5

2. What will be the cost of a bill of exchange on London for £1,364-14-6 at 1s. 10½d. per rupee? 8

3. Reduce $\frac{\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{11}}{3 - \frac{1}{3}} \times (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5})$ to its simplest form. 6

4. What is the difference between $\cdot\dot{0}7$ and $\cdot 0\dot{7}$? 7

5. If an ounce of gold be worth £4·18953, what is the value of ·3753 lbs? 8

6. If A owns ·24 of a ship, and B the rest, and the difference in the value of their shares is £23·76, what is the value of the whole ship? 8

7. What sum must be invested in 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes to produce a monthly income of Rs. 350? 7

8. At what rate per cent. would Rs. 17,200 amount to Rs. 18,650 in 5 years? 8

9. There are two schools, one containing 650 boys and the other 340 boys; 5 per cent. of the former are generally absent, and 7·5 of the latter; what is the average attendance in each? 10

10. If 8 per cent. be gained by selling 218 yards of cloth for £92-13-0, at what price per yard must it be sold so as to gain 17 per cent? 8

11. If 400 men could do a piece of work in 3·4 days, how many men would do ⅘ of the same work in 15 days? 7

12. What is the value of a beam of timber whose length is 30 feet, breadth 3½ feet, and thickness 2¼ feet, at 3s. 9d. per cubic foot? 10

13. Find the cube root of ·4. 8

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ.; T. B. CURTIS, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Substitute $y + 3$ for x in $x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - 3$ and arrange the result. 5

2. Find the greatest common measure of $x^6 - y^6$ and $x^2 - y^2$. 5

3. Find the least common multiple of $x^2 - 4a^2$; $x^3 + 2ax^2 + 4a^2x + 8a^3$; $x^3 - 2ax^2 + 4a^2x - 8a^3$. 5

4. If the denominators have some factors in common, how do you proceed in reducing fractions to a common denominator? 6

Reduce the following:—

$$\frac{5}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{10(x-1)} - \frac{24}{5(2x+3)}.$$

5. Simplify the following:— 5

(i) $\left(\frac{a}{(a+b)} + \frac{b}{(a-b)}\right) \div \left(\frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a+b}\right)$

(ii) $\frac{a^4 - b^4}{a^2 - 2ab + b^2} + \frac{a-b}{a^2 + ab}$

6. Solve the following:— 12

(i) $\frac{x}{4} - \frac{5x+8}{6} = \frac{2x-9}{3}$

(ii) $(a+x)(b+x) - a(b+c) = \frac{a^2 c}{b} + x^2$.

7. Two shepherds owning a flock of sheep agree to divide its value; A takes 72 sheep, and B takes 92 sheep and pays A Rs. 350. Required the value of a sheep. 10

8. Solve the following:— 12

(i) $\left.\begin{aligned} ax + by &= c \\ mx - ny &= d \end{aligned}\right\}$

(ii) $\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} &= 1 \\ \frac{x}{3a} + \frac{y}{6b} &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}\right\}$

9. A and B start together from Poona to go to Kirkee. A would reach Kirkee half an hour before B, but, missing his way, goes a mile and back again needlessly, during which he walks at twice his former pace, and reaches Kirkee 6 minutes before B. C starts twenty minutes after A and B, and walking at the rate of 2½ miles per hour arrives at Kirkee ten minutes after B. Find the rates of walking of A and B, and the distance from Poona to Kirkee. 20

10. Extract the square roots of— 10

(i) $4x^4 - 12ax^3 + 25a^2x^2 - 24a^3x + 16a^4$.

(ii) $4a - 12a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + 9b^{\frac{2}{3}} + 16a^{\frac{1}{2}}c^{\frac{1}{2}} - 24b^{\frac{1}{3}}c^{\frac{1}{2}} + 16c^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

11. What is a surd quantity? 10

Can a quadratic surd be made up of two others which have not the same irrational part?

Extract the square root of—

$$4 + 2\sqrt{3}.$$

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

MAJOR T. WADDINGTON; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give Euclid's definitions of four-sided figures. Is there any class which comprehends all the four-sided figures defined by Euclid? 6

2. Draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line, from a given point in the same. Does Euclid make any distinction in the use of the words "perpendicular" and "at right angles"? 7

3. Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle. 7

4. In any right-angled triangle the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle. 9

5. Prove that two of the diameters of the smaller squares are in a straight line, and the other two are parallel. 10

6. Prove that the triangles made by joining the projecting angular points of the squares are equal to the original triangle and to each other. 11

7. If a straight line be divided into any two parts the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part. 7

8. Divide a straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts shall be equal to the square on the other part. 9

9. When is a line said to touch a circle? When are circles said to touch one another? 5

10 Draw a straight line from a given point without the circumference which shall touch a given circle. 9

11. Describe a circle about a given triangle. 9

12 Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. 11

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

MAJOR T. WADDINGTON; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many mechanical powers are there? Name them. 8

2. Why are they called mechanical powers, and why is the assistance gained by them limited? 10

3. How many kinds of levers are there, and how may they be distinguished? Give instances of each. 15

4. Of what does the Solar System consist, and why is it so called? 10

5. How are the seasons to be accounted for? 7

6. How are the tides occasioned? 12

Explain the phenomena of spring and neap tides.

7. What are the distinctive phenomena of a Total Eclipse of the Sun? 8

Mention any that you have observed yourself.

8. Explain the difference between ignition and combustion. 8

9. What constitutes flame? and on what does its illuminating power depend? 10

10. Mention the general laws which regulate all chemical combinations. 12

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1868-69.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A.	In English and History.
E. T. Leith, LL.B.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
J. G. Bühler, Ph.D.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B	In Marathi.
Mahadev Moreshvar, Kunte, B.A.	
H. M. Birdwood, M.A.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
J. Burgess, Esq.	
K. M. Chatfield, B.A	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	
The Rev. James Aitken	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.	

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

Paper I.

IVANHOE, AND THE LIVES OF SWIFT AND POPE.

E. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; E. T. LEITH, LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the following passages and phrases:— 11

(*a*) A murrain take thee!

(*b*) Shall we e'en give him leg-bail?

(*c*) Thou shalt not crow over us with a mere show of superior skill.

(*d*) The Saxon has saved both his purse and his hide, and the Miller has met his match.

(*e*) I gave a little ground at first, for a motley jacket does not brook lance-heads as a steel doublet will.

(*f*) A truce with your raillery.

(*g*) I will not be fooled on all hands. Stoop my crest to Richard? Ask a boon of that heart of pride?

(*h*) If ye chance to be hard bested in any forest between Trent and Tees, wind three mots upon the horn.

(*i*) Have ruth upon me, and let me go!

(*j*) Do me one cast of thy holy office, and come what list of others, thou shalt sleep as safe in thy cell as a snail within his shell of proof.

(*k*) Thy speech, methinks, smacks of a Saxon tongue.

2. Paraphrase:— 15

"A good gibe! a good gibe!" said Wamba; "keeping witty company sharpeneth the apprehension. You said nothing so well, Sir Knight, I will be sworn, when you held drunken vespers with the bluff Hermit. But to go on. The merry men of the forest set off the building of a cottage with the burning of a castle,—the thatching of a choir against the robbing of a church,—the setting free a poor prisoner against the murder of a proud sheriff; or, to come nearer to our point, the deliverance of a Saxon Franklin against the burning alive of a Norman Baron. Gentle thieves they are, in short, and courteous robbers; but it is ever the luckiest to meet with them when they are at the worst.

* * * * * *

Then they have some compunction, and are for making up matters with Heaven. But when they have struck an even balance, Heaven help them with whom they next open the account."

3. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words;—thrall, unshriven, rosary, guild, carousal, gormandizing, rendezvous, beaker, gorget, reliquary. 10

4. Explain the following passages:— 12

(*a.*) "Leave the herd to their destiny, which, whether they meet with bands of travelling soldiers, or of outlaws, or of wandering pilgrims, can be little else than to be converted into Normans before morning, to thy no small ease and comfort."

(*b.*) The knight, in the meantime, had brought the strings into some order, and after a short prelude, asked his host whether he would choose a *sirvente* in the language of *oc*, or a *lai* in the language of *oui*.

Give the meanings of the following words and phrases:—quondam, to gull, visor, to tell one's beads.

5. Give a short sketch of the literary character of Swift. 15

6. State and explain the theory on which Pope based his work entitled "Characters of Men." 12

7. State the comparison drawn by Dr. Johnson between Dryden and Pope as men of letters. 15

8. "Pope had, in proportions very nicely adjusted to each other, all the qualities that constitute genius." 10

Explain this passage, and illustrate it by reference to his works.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

MILTON—PARADISE LOST BK. III., COWPER'S RETIREMENT.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; E. T. LEITH, LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase:— 25

All the unaccomplished works of Nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mixed,

Dissolved on earth, fleet hither, and in vain,
Till final dissolution, wander here;
Not in the neighbouring moon, as some have dreamed;
Those argent fields more likely habitants,
Translated Saints, or middle Spirits hold,
Betwixt th angelical and human kind.
Hither, of ill-joined sons and daughters born,
First from the ancient world those giants came,
With many a vain exploit, tho' then renowned:
The builders next of Babel on the plain
Of Sennaar, and still with vain design,
New Babels, had they wherewithal, would build:
Others came single; he, who to be deemed
A God, leapt fondly into Ætna flames.

2. Explain the following:— 6

(a.) The weeds of Dominic.

(b.) The summoning Archangels.

(c.) Blind Thamyris and blind Mœonides.

(d.) The Orphean lyre.

(e.) Windy sea of land.

(f.) Volatile Hermes.

3. What facts as to the author's person and theological opinions have you noticed in the Third Book of Paradise Lost? Illustrate your answer by references. 8

4. Enumerate the different kinds of retirement described by Cowper. Have you any reason to suppose that the subject of this poem was specially congenial to the author? 5

5. Explain:— 5

(a.) That oar
Which thousands once fast chained to quit no more.

(b.) Whose highest praise is that they live in vain.

(c.) Catching smoke and feeding upon air.

(d.) Truth is not local.

(e.) Retires to blazon his own worthless name
Or shoot the careless with a surer aim.

6. Paraphrase:— 25

Lovers of all creatures, tame or wild
Can least brook management however mild,
Yet let a poet (poetry disarms
The fiercest animals with magic charms)
Risk an intrusion on thy pensive mood,
And woo and win thee to thy proper good.

Pastoral images and still retreats,
Umbrageous walks and solitary seats,
Sweet birds in concert with harmonious streams,
Soft airs, nocturnal vigils, and day-dreams
Are all enchantments in a case like thine,
Conspire against thy peace with one design,
Soothe thee to make thee but a surer prey,
And feed the fire that wastes thy power away.

7. Write a short Essay on Cowper as an English poet, with reference specially to the following points :— 26

(*a.*) The relation which he bears to the English Poets of his century who preceded him.

(*b.*) The extent to which his poetry is coloured by the circumstances of his life.

Illustrate your Essay by quotations.

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

Paper I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English the following :— 17

(*a.*) विदू.—एष प्रमदवनपरिसरः। अनालप्य प्रत्युपगतो भवानागन्तुना दक्षिणमारुतेन।

राजा.—उपपन्नं विशेषणमस्य वायोः। अयं हि। निषिञ्चन्माधवीं लक्ष्मीं लतां कौन्दीं च लासयन्। स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात्कामीव प्रतिभाति मे॥

विदू.—ईदृश एवाभिनिवेशो भवतु॥

(*b.*) आश्वासितस्य मम नाम सुतोपलब्ध्या सद्यस्त्वया सह कृशोदरि विप्रयोगः। व्यावर्तिता-

नपरुजः प्रथमाम्बुवृष्टया वृक्षस्य वैद्युत
इवाग्निरुपस्थितो ऽयम् ॥

(c.) सर्वक्षितिभृतां नाथ दृष्टा सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरी । रम्भा
रम्ये वनान्तेऽस्मिन्मया विरहिता त्वया ॥
(तथैव प्रतिशब्दं शृणोति ॥ आकर्ण्य सहर्षम्)
कथं यथाक्रमं दृष्टेत्याह भवत्वबलोकयामि ।
(दिशोऽवलोक्य सखेदम्) कथं ममैवायं
कन्दरान्तरविसर्पी प्रतिशब्दः । (इति मूर्च्छति)

How does the echo in this last passage lead the king to exclaim कथं यथाक्रमं दृष्टेत्याह ?

2. Name and define the species of dramatic composition to which, according to Native critics, the Vikramorvas'í belongs. What minor incidents in the play resemble those in S'akuntalá ? 8

3. Explain the following, giving the context in each case :— 12

(a.) अग्रे यान्ति रथस्य रेणुपदवीं चूर्णीभवन्तो घनाः

(b.) तत्रेप्सितरससंविधानाद्भवता रंस्यते मया कथमसुलभप्रार्थयितव्य आत्मा विनोदयितव्यः

(c.) इदं तावन्मृगतृष्णारसाभिलाषिणा चातकेनेव दिव्यरसाभिलाषिणाभवता चारुरूपत्वं परिगृहीतम्.

(d.) विदू.—(अपवार्य) छिन्नहस्तस्य पुरतो वध्ये पलायिते भणति गच्छ धर्मो भविष्यतीति । (प्रकाशम्) भवति किमुदासीनस्तत्रभवान्.

(c.) मुनिना भरतेन यः प्रयोगो भवतीष्वष्टरसाश्रयो निबद्धः

What do you know of this Bharata? Name the eight *rasas* alluded to here. What is the usual number, and which is or are omitted here?

4. Give about eight epithets of the God of Love you may have met with in Sanskrit works and explain their propriety. 7

5. (a.) त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरागैः शिलायामात्मानं ते चरणपतितं यावदिच्छामि कर्तुम्। 7
अस्रैस्तावन्मुहुरुपचितैर्दृष्टिरालुप्यते मे

(b.) सद्यापायामहनि न तथा बाधयेन्मद्वियोगः
शङ्के रात्रौ गुरुतरशुचं निर्विनोदां सखीं ते।

In what poem do these lines occur? Quote the stanzas from the Vikramorvas'i which contain the same ideas as these lines.

6. Translate into English the following:— 40

कथय किमप्रबुद्ध इवानेन मन्मथहतकेनोपहासास्पदतां नीयमानमात्मानं नावबुध्यसे मूढो हि मदनेनायास्यते। का वा सुखाशा साधुजननिन्दितेष्वेवं विधेषु प्राकृतजनबहुमतेषु विषयेषु भवतः। स खलु धर्मबुद्ध्या विषलतावनं सिञ्चति कुवलयमालेति निस्त्रिंशलतामालिङ्गति कृष्णागुरुधूमलेखेति कृष्णसर्पमवगूहते महारत्नमिति ज्वलन्तमङ्गारमभिसृशति मृणालमिति दुष्टवारणदन्तमुषलमुन्मूलयति मूढो विषयोपभोगेष्वनिष्टानुबन्धिषु यः परिणतिविरसेषु सुखबुद्धिमारोपयति। अधिगतविषयतत्त्वो-

पि कस्मात् खद्योत इव ज्योतिर्निर्वीर्यमिदं ज्ञानमु-
द्वहसि यतो न निवारयसि प्रबलरजःप्रसरकलु-
षितानि स्रोतांसीवोन्मार्गप्रस्थितानीन्द्रियाणि ।

7. Give the desiderative and the aorist 2nd person singular and 3rd person singular and plural, active and passive, of the following :— 9

धा, स्मृ, तन्, स्पृश्, श्रु, भुज्.

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 10

शास्त्रोपस्कृतशब्दसुन्दरगिरः शिष्यप्रदेयागमा
विख्याताः कवयो वसन्ति विषये यस्य प्रभोर्निर्धनाः ।
तज्जाड्यं वसुधाधिपस्य सुधियो ह्यर्थैर्विनापीश्वराः
कुत्स्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो यैरर्घतः पातिताः ॥

(b) नमस्यामो देवान्ननु बत विधेस्तेऽपि वशगा
विधिर्वन्द्यः सोऽपि प्रतिनियतकर्मैकफलदः ।
फलं कर्मायत्तं किममरगणैः किं च विधिना
नमस्तत्कर्मभ्यो विधिरपि न येभ्यः प्रभवति ॥

2. (a) Give the names of the metres of the above verses. Divide one line of each verse into feet according to the Hindú and European systems of prosody. Where are the cæsuras in both verses? 8

(b) Explain all compounds in the above verses.

(c) What religious idea is contained in the second verse? Illustrate it by another verse from the Nitis'ataka.

3. (*a*) Explain the construction of वरम्-न, and that of किम्, कोऽर्थः &c. with the instrumental case. Quote instances from the Nitis'ataka for these constructions. 6

(*b*) Explain the force of the particle वा in such questions as मृतः को वा न जायते.

(*c*) What force has the particle अपि in such expressions as सर्वेऽपि, त्रयोऽपि, चत्वारोऽपि?

4. Quote two verses from the Nitis'ataka on one of the following subjects :— 7

(*a*) The difficulty of befriending fools.
(*b*) The necessity of acquiring wisdom.
(*c*) The power of riches.

5. Translate into English :— 12

एवं संस्तुत्य ततः प्रधानक्षपणकमासाद्य क्षिनिनिहितजानुचरणो नमोऽस्तु वन्द इत्युच्चार्य लब्धधर्मवृद्धाशीर्वादः सुखमालिकानुग्रहलब्धव्रतादेश उत्तरासंनिबद्धग्रन्थिः सप्रश्रयमिदमाह । भगवन्नद्य विहरणक्रिया समस्तमुनिसमेतेनास्मद्गृहे कर्तव्या। स आह । भोः श्रावक धर्मज्ञोऽपि किमेवं वदसि । किं वयं ब्राह्मणसमाना यत आमन्त्रणं करोषि । वयं सदैव तत्कालपरिचर्यया भ्रमन्तो भक्तिभाजं श्रावकमवलोक्य तस्य गृहे गच्छामस्तेन कृच्छ्रादभ्यर्थिता स्मद्गृहे प्राणधारणमात्रामशनक्रियां कुर्मः । तद्भ्यतां नैवं भूयोऽपि वाच्यम् । तच्छ्रुत्वा नापित आह । भगवन्वेद्म्यहं युष्मद्धर्मम् । परं भवतो बहुश्रावका आह्वयन्ति। सांप्रतं पुनः पुस्तकाच्छादनयोग्यानि कर्प-

टानि बहुमूल्यानि प्रगुणिकृतानि । तथा पुस्तकानां लेखनाय लेखकानां च वित्तं दत्तमास्ते । तत्सर्वथा तत्कालोचितं कार्यम् । ततो नापितोऽपि स्वगृहं गतः । तत्र च गत्वा खदिरमयं लगुडं सज्जीकृत्य कपाटयुगलं द्वारे समाधाय सार्धप्रहरद्वयोद्देशे भूयोऽपि विहारद्वारमाश्रित्य सर्वान्क्रमेण निष्कामतो गुरुप्रार्थनया स्वगृहमानयत् । तेऽपि सर्वे कर्पटवित्तलोभेन भक्तियुक्तानपि परिचितश्रावकान्परित्यज्य प्रहृष्टमनसस्तस्य पृष्ठतो ययुः ॥

6. Explain the technical meaning of चरण, दायाद, of मार as used by Buddhists, of महाकाल, and अदृष्ट; explain also साप्तपदं मैत्रम्. 7

7. Translate into Sanskrit:— 50

There lived in the city of Ayodhyá a wealthy merchant, who had a beautiful daughter. The wealthy men of every city were desirous of marrying her, but she declined making choice of any of them, declaring to her father that she would only marry some worthy and well-informed person. This determination became known everywhere. In a certain city there were three young men who were profoundly skilled in the sciences, and having heard this report, repaired to the city of Ayodhyá, and said to the father, "We have heard that your daughter wishes to have a well-informed husband; now we three have in consequence come here; do you make trial of our attainments. One is deeply versed in the science of astrology; whatever one has lost, in whatever place it is, and whatever it may be, he can tell the whole affair. The second is so skillful in mechanics, that he can make a horse out of wood, upon which whoever mounts, can go with the rapidity of the wind wherever he wishes. The third is very expert at archery; at whomsoever he shoots an arrow, he pierces his body through and through. I have now made known to you our qualifications; let your daughter make choice of whom she likes best among us."

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

Paper I.

J. G. BUHLER, PH.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO, ORAT. PRO LEGE MANILIÂ, AND VIRGIL, BOOK III

1. On what occasion was this oration delivered? Who were the chief opponents of the law? And what was the state of Asia at the time? 6

2. Translate:— 12

Summâ enim omnia sunt, Quirites; sed ea magis ex aliorum contentione, quam ipsa per sese cognosci, atque intelligi possunt. Quem enim possumus imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, cujus in exercitu vencant centuriatus atque venierint? Quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum de republicâ cogitare, qui pecuniam, ex ærario depromptam ad bellum administrandum, aut propter cupiditatem provinciæ magistratibus diviserit, aut propter avaritiam Romæ in quæstu reliquerit?

3. Translate with explanatory notes:— 12

(*a*) Cum propter dilationem comitiorum ter prætor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum.

What was intercessio?

(*b*) Ita neque ex portu, neque ex decumis, neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest.

From what countries did Rome draw her corn supplies at this time?

(*c*) Mercatoribus tutum mare non fuisse dicam, cum duodecim secures in prædonum potestatem pervenerint?

(*d*) Quo quidem tempore, cum esset non nemo in senatu qui diceret, "non oportere mitti hominem privatum proconsule;" L. Philippus dixisse dicitur "non se illum suâ sententiâ pro consule sed pro consulibus mittere."

(*e*) Distinguish between hostis and inimicus—signa conferre, inferre, referre, convertere—supplicatio, triumphus, and ovatio—lex rogatio and privilegium.

4. Translate:— 16

Hæc loca, vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina,
Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas,
Dissilnisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret; venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit æstu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pistrix,
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.

Where is the place described in the passage?

5. Translate with explanatory notes:— 14

(*a*) Formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.

What event had happened in Virgil's time to make this place famous?

(*b*) —Hic illa ducis Melibœi
Parva Philoctetæ subnixa Petilia muro

(*c*) Hic tibi ne qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti,

* * *

Quin adeas vatem.

(*d*) Perfecti lætus honore
Anchisen facio certum.

(*e*) Prosequitur surgens e puppi ventus euntes.

(*f*) Nec cedit honori.

(*g*) Sternimur optatæ gremio telluris ad undam
Sortiti remos, passimque in littore sicco.
Corpora curamus:

6. Translate into Latin:— 40

The Spanish Ambassador at Rome was in the habit of leaving the city very often, at an early hour in the morning, upon shooting excursions, and had long enjoyed the privilege of ordering the gates to be opened for him at his pleasure. By accident or design, he was refused permission upon one occasion to pass through the gate as usual. Unwilling to lose his day's sport, and enraged at what he considered as an indignity, his Excellency, by the aid of his attendants, attacked

and beat the Guard, mastered them, made his way out of the city, and pursued his morning's amusement.

Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 16

Non illi cœlo labentia signa movebant,
Sed sua, quæ magnum perdere crimen erat.
Illa quidem fœno: sed erat reverentia fœno,
Quantum nunc aquilas cernis habere tuas,
Pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos,
Unde maniplaris nomina miles habet.
Ergo animi indociles, et adhuc ratione carentes.
Mensibus egerunt lustra minora decem.
Annus erat decimum cum luna repleverat orbem.
Hic numerus magno tunc in honore fuit.
Seu quia tot digiti, per quos numerare solemus,
Seu quia bis quino fœmina mense parit.
Seu quod adusque decem numero crescente venitur,
Principium spatiis sumitur inde novis,
Inde pares centum denos decrevit in orbes,
Romulus hastatos instituitque decem,
Et totidem princeps, totidem pilanus habebat.
Corpora, legitimo quique merebat equo.

2. (*a*) Expand the statements given in the above passage into a description of the Roman legion. 7

(*b.*) Describe the successive changes of the Roman calendar, which Ovid mentions.

(*c.*) Give the legend narrated by Ovid, in order to account for the worship of Anna Perenna, and that by which he explains the rites of the Salians.

3. Translate into English and explain :— 16

(*a*) Aspice de canna straminibusque domum.

Whose house and where was it?

(*b.*) Regna tenent fortesque manu, pedibusque fugaces:
Et pœnæ exemplo post modo quisque suo.

(*c.*) Jamque indignanti nova frena moderatore,
Cum levis Æonias ungula fodit aquas.

(*d.*) Littore dotali, solo comitatus Achate,
Secretum nudo dum pede carpit iter.

(*e.*) Fertilis est Melite, sterili vicina Cosyræ insula

Give the modern equivalents of these two names.

(*f*) Ecce libet subitos pisces, Tyrrhenaque monstra.
Dicero; sed non est carminis hujus opus.

Has Ovid told the story here alluded to in one of his other works?

4. Translate into Latin :— 25

Vercingetorix said; "The war must be carried on in a manner quite different from that adopted up to this time. It is necessary to try to prevent the Romans from gathering forage and supplies; and that is easy, since we have a great number of horsemen. Besides all towns and villages, which are not safe from danger either through artificial or through natural defences, must be destroyed, lest they serve as a refuge to those of our soldiers who shun the service in the field, and lest the Romans plunder them and obtain supplies by this means. If you think that this is hard on you, then, you must consider, how much harder it will be to see, in case of defeat, our children and wives sold into slavery."

N.B.—The passage enclosed by inverted commas *must* stand *in oratio obliqua.*

5. (*a.*) Describe the geographical position of the territories of the *Veneti, Sedumi, Unelli,* and *Morini.* 8

(*b.*) Give an account of the expedition of Cæsar against the Veneti. In which year did it happen?

6 Translate into English :— 18

Crassus equitum præfectos cohortatus, ut magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid fieri velit, ostendit. Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis quatuor cohortibus, quæ præsidio castris relictæ, intritæ ab labore erant, a longiore itinere circumductis, ne ex hostium castris conspici possent, omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis, celeriter ad eas, quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt, atque, his prorutis, prius in hostium castris constiterunt, quam plane ab iis videri aut, quid rei gereretur, cognosci posset. Tum vero clamore ab ea parte audito, nostri redintegratis viribus, quod plerumque in spe victoriæ accidere consuevit, acrius impugnare cœperunt. Hostes undique circumventi, desperatis omnibus rebus, se per munitiones dejicere et fuga salutem petere intenderunt. Quos equitatus apertissimis

campis consectatus, ex millium L numero, quæ ex Aquitanis Cantabrisque convenisse constabat vix quarta parte relicta, multa nocte se in castra recepit.

7. (a) State the difference between iter, via, and semita; scientia and cognitio; concurrere, prœliari, pugnare, contendere. 10

(b.) What is the great rule for the sequence of tenses?
How must "*as not to ..*" after a negative be translated?
What is meant by a partitive adjective?
What case follows a partitive adjective?
When should '*similis*' take the genitive?
Illustrate your answers by examples.

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI.

Paper I.

MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B.; MAHADEV MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BHAKTA VIJAYA, BOOKS I. TO VIII. NAVANI'T.

1. What constitutes the metre of the *Ovi* and *Abhang* forms of verse? Distinguish between **मात्रागण** and **अक्षरगण**, and illustrate with examples the different varieties of the *Abhang* verse. 5

2. Define the following figures of speech:—**दृष्टांत, रूपक, उपमा, अपन्हुति** and **श्लेष**, and illustrate by examples. 7

(a) **गाईची तृषा हरू ॥ व्याघ्राविष होऊनि मारू ॥**
ऐसें नेणेचिवा करू ॥ तोय जैसें ॥ १ ॥

What figure of speech is used here?

3. State the causes of the popularity of Mahipati's *Bhakta Vijaya*? What are the characteristic defects of this class of chronicles of the triumphs of saints? 8

4. How does Mahipati affiliate his saint heroes of Kali-Yúg, जयदेव, तुलसीदास, नामदेव, कबीर and ज्ञानेश्वर with those of Puranic times? What historical incidents narrated in their lives fix the dates when these saints flourished? Give a short account of any two of them. 12

5. Translate into English, and add notes of explanation — 30

(a.) मळियानीळ सीतळू ॥ पालवो नये गाळू ॥ सुमनाचा परिमळू ॥ गुंफितां नये ॥ १ ॥ मोतियाचें पाणो ॥ भरितां नये रांजणीं ॥ गगनासो गवसणी ॥ घालितां नये ॥ २ ॥ कापुराचें कांडण ॥ काढितां नये आकण ॥ साखरेचें गोडपण ॥ पाखडतां नये ॥ ३ ॥ ढोळियांतील बाहुली ॥ करितां नये वेगळी ॥ सखो ह्मणोनि सांवलो ॥ धरितां नये ॥ ४ ॥ ऐसा जाण सर्वेश्वरू ॥ ह्मणो नये सानथोरू ॥ स्वरूपाचा निर्धारू ॥ कोण जाणे ॥ ५ ॥

(b.) कापुराची सोय ॥ कापुराची माय ॥ परतोनी धांव ॥ नेघे तैसी.

(c.) मी माझें अद्वैत द्वैत होते ठेलें.

(d.) कालशुद्धि त्रिकाळी ॥ जीवदशा धूप जाळी ॥ ज्ञान दीपें ओवाळी ॥ निरंतर.

(e.) चातुर्याचे योगें ॥ कवित्व करिती सांग ॥ प्रसादीक रंग ॥ आणितां नये.

(f.) व्रीदाचा तोडर गर्जे त्रिभुवनीं.

(g.) अहंभाव वाटुनी प्याले ॥ते जीतचि मुक्त झालें.

(h.) जो उपाय वनवसंतु ॥आज्ञेचा अहेव तंतु ॥ आवतर जो मूर्तु ॥ कारुण्याचा.

6. Mention the distinguishing features of the philosophy of the ज्ञानेश्वरी. In what terms does Mahipati alludo to ज्ञानेश्वर before commencing his own work? 10

7. Write grammatical notes on the following passages, noting alterations in the form and meaning of the words underlined :— 12

पार्था तेणेंपाडें ॥ सन्मानें जो साकडे ॥ गरिमेते अंगाकडे ॥ येवोचि नेदी ॥ १ ॥ पूज्यता डोळा नं देखावो ॥ स्वकीर्ति कानीं नायकावो॥हा अमूक ऐशी नोहावी ॥ शेखी लोकी ॥ २ ॥ तेथ सत्काराची कॅगोठी ॥ के आदरा देईल भेटी ॥ मरणें सिसाठी ॥ नमस्कारितां ॥ ३ ॥ वाचस्पतीचेनिपाडे ॥ सर्वता जरीं जोडे ॥ परी वेडिवेमाजी दडें ॥ महिमा भेणें.

8. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words:— 8

दरुषणे, साबरी, थिल्लर, ममई, लागवेगे, भाणवसी, उकसाबुकसी, इष्टुटी मैंदावें, ग्राहोक, अलवणी, पढ़ोयंतें ओगरू.

9. Discuss the grammatical construction of the following passages:— 8

(a.) त्याचानें तें होणार नाहीं.

(b.) धीरें पाशातें तोडावें न कदापि पाप जोडावें.

(c.) दोनतोळे सोनें.

(d.) त्याला रात्रीचें जागवत नाहीं.

(e.) तो मोठ्यानें बोलतो.

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B.; MAHADEV MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into idiomatic Marathi the following passages:— 30

As she spoke, Moses came slowly on foot, and sweating under the deal box, which he had strapped round his shoulders like a pedlar. "Welcome! Welcome Moses! Well my boy, what have you brought us from the fair?" "I have brought you myself," cried Moses, with a sly look, and resting the box on the dresser. "Ay Moses," cried my wife, "that we know, but where is the horse?" "I have sold him," cried Moses, "for three pounds five shillings and twopence!" "Well done, my good boy," returned she, "I knew you would touch them off. Between ourselves, three pounds five shillings and twopence is no bad day's work. Come let us have it then!" "I have brought back no money," cried Moses, "I have laid it out in a bargain, and here it is—here they are, a gross of green spectacles with silver rims and shagreen cases." "A gross of green spectacles," repeated she in a faint voice, "and you have parted with the colt, and brought us back nothing but a gross of green paltry spectacles?" "Dear mother," cried the boy, "why wont you listen to reason? I had them a dead

bargain, or I should not have brought them. The silver alone will fetch double the money." "A fig for the silver trims," cried my wife in a passion. "A murrain take such trumpery, the blockhead has been imposed upon, and ought to have known his company better. Marry, hang the idiot, to bring me such stuff; if I had them I would throw them on the fire." (*The Vicar of Wakefield.*)

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way,
But to act that each to-morrow
Finds us further than to-day.
Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead Past bury its dead;
Act—act in the living Present,
Heart within and God o'er-head.

(*Longfellow.*)

2. Translate closely the following passages into English:— 30

एकदा पंढरपूर परगण्यांत अनावृष्टीमुळें मोठा दुष्काळ पडला, त्यावेळेस प्रख्याति होण्यासारिखें याजकडून एक कृत्य घडलें. यानें सरकाराचीं पेवें फोडून हजारो दरिद्र्यांस धान्य वाटून दिलें. ही गोष्ट सरकारचा हुकुमावांचून केली म्हणोन त्याला पकडून आणण्या करितां बादशाहाने शिपायी पाठविले. ते दामाजीपंतास नेत असतां त्यानें विठोबाचें दर्शन घेऊन येतों म्हणोन शिपायांची विनवणी केली. त्या रात्रीं त्यानें विठोबाचें दर्शन घेऊन त्याचा धावा केला. आणि दुसऱ्या दिवशीं शिपायां बराबर जात असतां मध्यें अशी गोष्ट घडली, कीं विठोबानें महाराचें सोंग घेऊन एका पिशवींत धान्याचा मोलाचें सोनें भरिलें, आणि दामाजीपंताचाच हस्ताक्षराप्रमाणें जमाखर्चाची वही व बाद-

शाहास विनंतिपत्र लिहिलें, कीं विठ्या महारा बराबर धान्याचा पैसा पाठविला तो जमेस करून पावतो पाठवावो. ज्या वेळीं हा कौतुकाचा महार बादशाहासमोर पत्र देऊन उभा राहिला, त्यावेळीं त्याचा साज, सरंजाम, बोलणें, कसें होतें हें दामाजीपंतानें केलेल्या पवाड्यांत चमत्कारिक वर्णिलें आहे. याप्रमाणें दामाजीपंताचा कैवारी श्रीविठ्ठल यानें राजाची पावती घेऊन दामाजीपंताचा गोतेचा पुस्तकांत नेऊन ठेविली. दुसरे दिवशीं गोतेचा पाठ करण्याकरितां पुस्तक सोडिलें तेव्हां तें कृत्य विठ्ठलाने आपणा करितां केलें हें जाणून त्यानें फार कांकळुति करून देवाचो आभारस्तुती केलो.

धाता करींच करितां मृदु हे नहोती
या कारणास्तव मनोमय मूस ओती
तेथे भरोनि पहिला रस पूर्ण केलो
ओतीव हे नघडतां कृति बोलिजेली.

(एकनाथ.)

3. Give a short account of the life and writings of मुक्तेश्वर and श्रीधर. 15

4. State what you know of the seven Tamil poets, the sons and daughters of Peerlee. 10

5. Name the अष्टदिग्गज who flourished at the court of Krishna Rayaloo, King of Vidyanagar, or Anagondee. 5

6. Give the etymology or lingual origin of the following words:— 5

गैरवाजवी, चांगला, फुरसत, खबरदार. डोह, फिरंगी, जावू, नसराणी, चूल.

7. State the different ways in which causal verbs are formed in Marathi. Name all the *samás*. Are there compound forms in English corresponding to samasik words? Give examples. 5

WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; J. BURGESS, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Two persons buy mangoes at an anna each; one sells them at 10 for 12 annas, and the other at 12 for 14 annas. Compare the gains per cent. in the two cases. 6

2. Define a fraction, and show that if the numerator and denominator of a fraction be multiplied by the same number, the value of the fraction is not altered. Reduce 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds to the fraction of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 50 seconds. 8

3. Write down a rule for reducing a circulating decimal to its equivalent vulgar fraction. Find the vulgar fraction equal to $\cdot 362\dot{1}$. If the length of 90 degrees on the earth's surface = 10000565·268 French metres, and 1 metre = 3·2808992 English feet, how many English miles are there in 1 degree? 10

4. The difference between the compound and simple interest of a certain sum of money for 3 years at 4 per cent. is Rs. 9 8 as. Find the sum. 8

5. If the 4 per cent. Government loan be selling at 89½, what annual income will be secured by investing Rs. 15,000 in it? 8

6. Define a logarithm, and from the definition deduce the following theorems:—(1) The sum of the logarithms of any two numbers is the logarithm of their product. (2) The 10

logarithm of the root of any number is the logarithm of that number divided by the index of the root. If log 2=·301030 and log 7=·845098, find the logarithm of ·00175.

7. Show the steps for converting $(a+b+c+d)^2$ into the form $(a+b)^2 + (a+c)^2 + (a+d)^2 + (b+c)^2 + (b+d)^2 + (c+d)^2 - 2(a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2)$ 7

8. Find the G. C. M. of $x^6+3x^5-6x^4-6x^3+9x^2+3x-4$ and $6x^5+15x^4-24x^3-18x^2+18x+3$; and reduce $\frac{3x^2-16x-12}{x^3-8x^2-12x+144}$ to its lowest terms. 8

9. Find the cube root of $a^6-3a^5+9a^4-13a^3+18a^2-12a+8$. 7

10. Solve the equations— 10

(a) $xy=9, yz=16, xz=12\frac{1}{4}$

(b) $x^2-y^2=a^2, (x+y+b)^2+(x-y+b)^2=c^2$

11. Some bees were sitting on a lotus: at one time the square root of half their number flew off to a jasmin; again eight-ninths of the whole flew away, and two bees were left on the lotus. How many were there at first? 8

12. Three merchants find that among them they have gained in all Rs. 3,796, and that B's gain added to the square root of A's made Rs. 1,636, but if added to the square root of C's, it made Rs. 1,630. What were their several gains? 10

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; J. BURGESS, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side. 3

Show that the two sides of a triangle are together greater than twice the straight line joining the vertex and the points of bisection of the base. 5

2. To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure. 4

Show how to describe a rectangle equal to a given square, and having one of its sides equal to a given straight line. 6

If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a straight line in it which does not pass through the centre, it shall cut it at right angles, and if it cut it at right angles, it shall bisect it. 3

A curve is such that the line drawn from a fixed point bisecting any chord is always at right angles to the chord, show that the curve is a circle. 7

4. About a given triangle describe a circle. 5

5. What is the object of the Fifth Book of Euclid's Elements? 3

Prove that if four magnitudes of the same kind are proportionals the greatest and least of them together are greater than the other two together. 5

6. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which likewise cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle. 6

Does the converse of this proposition hold good when the triangle is isosceles? 3

7. In what cases is there an ambiguity in the solution of plane triangles? and show how it arises. 5

8. Why have sec A and sec (180 + A) different signs, and what is the sign of the tangent of —130°? 4

9. Why is it inconvenient to determine accurately the value of an angle of nearly 90°, from the log sin. or log cosec.; and in such a case by what trigonometrical functions may the angle be accurately determined? 6

10. Show by geometrical construction and proof that in any plane triangle 12

$$a+b : a-b :: \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) : \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B);$$

and $\cos (A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$.

11. Prove the formulæ— 11

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A; \cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A;$$

and determine the values of sin 9° and sin 36°.

12. In the triangle ABC, given BC = 57·38 yds., AC = 42·0 yds. and $\angle ACB = 56\tfrac{3}{4}45'$, find accurately the other parts and the area of the trangle, employing the quantities given below or others derivable from them: — 12

Numbers.	Log. mantisso.	Angle.	Log. sin.	Log. cos.
1478	169674			
2044	310481	15° 18′	9·421395	9·984328
2045	310693	15 19	9·421857	9·984294
4260	629410	56 45	9·922355	9·739013
4926	692494	61 37	9·944377	9·677030
4927	692583	61 38	9·944446	9·676796
5738	758760	76 55	9·988578	9·354815
9998	999913	76 56	9·988607	9·354271

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.; THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Into how many parts is Logic divided, and what is the proper business of each part? 2

2. Give the simple propositions and logical terms contained in the following:— 4

"If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle, bisect a straight line in it which does not pass through the centre, it shall cut it at right angles; and if it cut it at right angles it shall bisect it."

3. Explain the terms *subaltern genus—contradictory opposition—predicables—modality—distribution.* 10

4. What is *division*? Illustrate its rules by examples. 10

5. Convert the following propositions, giving first the *quantity* and *quality* of each:— 16

(*a*) There are persons who eat their fathers.

(*b*) Dead men tell no tales.

(*c*) You all look strangely on me.

(*d*) Punishment is the physic which cures the diseases of the soul.

(*e*) None shall share who have not attended regularly.

(*f*) Years have passed since then.

(*g*) Women only were to be admitted.

(*h*) It is said that riches beget pride.

6. Why cannot an O proposition be converted illatively? What process must be employed in order to effect conversion? Illustrate your answer by an example. 8

7. Construct syllogisms in *Camestres* and *Disamis*, and reduce them to the first figure. 10

8. Explain the fallacies called *illicit process of the major*, and *illicit process of the minor*, giving an example of each. 10

Show that EAA, EEE, AAE and IAA are impossible moods; and also that AEE is valid in the second but not in the first figure.

9. In the argument called a *Sorites*, in which figure are the syllogisms? Show that in this kind of argument there can be only one particular premiss, and one negative. 6

10. State briefly the conditions that are required for the drawing of faultless conclusions.

11. Examine the validity of the following arguments:— 12

(*a*) It is evident that Solon was peculiarly qualified for being a ruler; because he was remarkable for his wisdom, and we know that it is the wise only who are fitted to rule.

(*b*) None of the evils of this life are to be feared, for they are all transitory.

(*c*) No one can deny that Faraday was a true man of science; for he spent his life in searching after truth, which is the object of search with all true men of science.

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; E. T. LEITH, LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain why the death of Pyrrhus may be chosen to mark the close of one period of Roman History 10

2. Sketch shortly the relations between the Greek cities in Italy and the Samnites, showing how these relations influenced the southward extension of the Roman power. 15

3. Give the etymological meaning of *populus, miles, plebs, proletarii, quirites, tribunus, senatus, patricii.* What light do these words throw on the early history of the Roman constitution? 15

4. State shortly the chief events in the history of Rome which mark the first fifteen years after the burning of the City by the Gauls. 10

5. State the principal causes which gave rise to the first French Revolution. 10

6. Describe briefly the chief political events which took place in France from the summoning of the States General to Versailles down to the establishment of the Directory. Give dates. 15

7. Sketch briefly the campaigns of the Allies against Napoleon in 1813 and 1814. 15

8. Compare the Map of Europe at the commencement of the first French Revolution with that of Europe reconstituted by the Treaty of Vienna, according to political divisions. 10

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BUTLER'S SERMONS I, II, III, WITH PREFACE.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.; THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What use does Butler make of the words *passion, motive, usurpation, authority*? What is the difference between 12

Wish and *Will*?

Envy and *Emulation*?

2. Comment on the following sayings:— 14

(1.) "It is malice only, and not goodness, which can make us afraid."

(2.) "Benevolence is no more disinterested than any of the common particular passions."

(3.) "Resentment cannot supersede the obligation to universal benevolence, unless they are in the nature of the thing inconsistent, which they plainly are not."

3. What is meant by Scientific Method? Describe the method of Butler. What are the ultimate *facts* on which he insists? 12

4. Why does Butler attach the utmost importance to the observation that man is by his very nature a law to himself? 10

5. What is the confusion with which Butler charges the Epicureans, Hobbes, and other writers? What are the circumstances mentioned by him which tend to a neglect of the obligation to forgive injuries? 10

6. State briefly how it may be shown that "we were made for society, and to do good to our fellow creatures." 10

7. Reconcile the supremacy of conscience in our inward nature with the fact that passion and appetite often prevail over it. 10

8. Expose the fallacy contained in the statement that "as in some cases we follow our nature in doing the works contained in the law, so in other cases we follow nature in doing contrary." What is the meaning of the word *nature* as used in the Sermons? What do you understand by an action being *disproportionate to man's nature*? 12

9. How is the objection to be met that *we are not bound to submit to restraints*? What would follow if we were to throw off all regards to others? 10

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; J. BURGESS, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what is meant by each of the expressions, "co-ordinates of a point," "origin," "axes," "abscissa," "ordinate," "polar coordinates." Find the coordinates of the point which divides in a given ratio the line joining two given points. 8

2. Explain the connexion between a locus and an equation. Find the equation to the straight line which passes through the point (—1, —3) and makes an angle of 45° with the axis of x. 8

3. Draw the straight lines corresponding to the following equations :— 9

$$3y + 12x - 10 = 0, \quad (1)$$
$$5x - 10 = 0, \quad (2)$$
$$x = y, \quad (3)$$
$$y = -x \quad (4)$$

4. Show how to determine the coordinates of the point of intersection of two given straight lines. Determine the condition in order that three straight lines may meet in a point. 10

5. Find the angle between the two straight lines represented by the equation $2x^2 + 5xy + 2y^2 - 17x - 19y + 35 = 0$. 10

6. Find the area of the triangle contained by the axis of x and the lines $y = x + 1$, $y = 7 - 2x$. 10

7. Deduce the equation to a circle when the origin is in the circumference. 8

8. Find the equation of the tangent to a circle at a given point. 8

9. Determine the conditions necessary in order that an equation of the form 9

$$y^2 + Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy + Dx + E = 0,$$

may represent a circle.

10. Describe a circle that shall pass through a given point, have a given radius, and touch a given straight line. 9

11. Calculate the radius and ordinates of the centres of the circles— 11

(1) $2y^2 + 2x^2 - 4(x + y) - 1 = 0$;

(2) $y^2 - 8y + x^2 - 12x + 52 = 0$;

and find the equation to the circle which passes through the three points—

$$-2, 5; \quad 4, -6; \text{ and } -2, -6.$$

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, HEAT, AND ELECTRICITY.

THE REV. J. AITKEN; I. B. LYON, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Calculate the following particulars concerning watery vapour:— 20

(*a*) Its specific gravity as compared with air.

(*b*) Its percentage composition.

(*c*) Its weight per 100 cubic inches.

2. Describe the various ways in which the specific gravity of a liquid may be ascertained. 15

3. Describe the instrument by which temperatures below the freezing point of mercury and above its boiling point can be ascertained, and explain particularly their respective adaptation for indicating very low and very high temperatures. 20

4. To what temperature must we raise 100 cubic inches of air (measured at 50° F) in order to double its volume. 10

5. Explain why it is necessary to connect the rubbers of an electrical machine with the earth when a supply of positive electricity is required from the prime conductor. 15

6. Suppose 200 grains of oil of vitriol to be poured over an excess of chloride of sodium, how much hydrochloric acid will be liberated? 10

7. How is it that a hollow cylinder of metal is as effectual for the purpose of collecting electricity as a solid mass of the same size? 10

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1868-69.

EXAMINERS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A. ... . The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A	In English and History.
F Kielhorn, Ph.D. ... . Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A ..	In Sanskrit.
R. G. Oxenham, M.A. .... G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	In Latin and Greek.
Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B... Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	In Marathi.
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A. .... Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	In Gujerathi.
H. M. Birdwood, M.A. . . . . W. Draper, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. . . .. W H. Crowe, C.S.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq. .. . . W H. Crowe, C.S.	In Political Economy.
The Rev. James Aitken .... B. Lyon, Esq.	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

Paper I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

WORDSWORTH'S PRELUDE; SHAKESPEARE'S KING LEAR.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following passage:— 15

"Genius of Burke! forgive the pen seduced
By specious wonders and too slow to tell
Of what the ingenuous, what bewildered men,
Beginning to mistrust their boastful guides,
And wise men, willing to grow wiser, caught
Rapt auditors! from thy most eloquent tongue
Now mute, for ever mute in the cold grave.
I see him,—old, but vigorous in age—
Stand like an oak whose stag-horn branches start
Out of its leafy brow, the more to awe
The younger brethren of the grove. But some—
While he forewarns, denounces, launches forth
Against all systems built on abstract rights
Keen ridicule: the majesty proclaims
Of Institutes and Laws, hallowed by Time;
Declares the vital power of social ties
Endeared by custom: and with high disdain
Exploding upstart Theory, insists
Upon the allegiance to which men are born—
Some—say at once a froward multitude
Murmur (for truth is hated, where not loved)
As the winds fret within the Æolian cave
Galled by their monarch's chain. The times were big
With ominous change, which, night by night, provoked
Keen struggles, and black clouds of passion raised;
But memorable moments intervened,
When Wisdom, like the Goddess from Jove's brain,
Broke forth in armour of resplendent words,

Startling the Synod. Could a youth, and one
In ancient story versed, whose breast had heaved
Under the weight of classic eloquence
Sit, see, and hear, unthankful, uninspired?"

2. What, according to the principles received in this poem, is the *form* and what the *matter* of poetry? Support your exposition by quotations. 10

3. Describe briefly Wordsworth's second visit to, and residence in, France. Through what mental changes did he pass at that time, and how far were these favourable or the reverse to poetic excellence? Quote any passages which prove the struggle in his mind between reason and feeling in respect to the questions of the day. 10

4. (*a*) "Ye dreamers, then, 15
Forger, of daring tales! We bless you then,
Impostors, drivellers, dotards, as the ape
Philosophy will call you."

Explain the above: and refer it to the general argument from which it is taken.

(*b*) "I wrought upon myself
Until I seemed to hear a voice that cried
To the whole city 'Sleep no more.'"

Explain this allusion, and its peculiar appropriateness in this connection.

(*c*) "Some called it madness—so indeed it was!"

What was called madness, and in what sense was the apellation just?

(*d*) "That glorious time
When Learning, like a stranger, come from far
Sounding through Christian lands her trumpet roused
Peasant and King."

Explain this passage historically.

(*e*) "Each most obvious and particular thought
Not in a mystical and idle sense,
But in the words of Reason deeply weighed
Hath no beginning."

Explain these words, and refer them to any system of Philosophy. Further quote if you can, any other passages which express philosophical convictions, on any of these topics: the nature *of the moral law: the grounds of belief in God: the co-existence of rational with empirical elements in all human knowledge.*

5. Paraphrase :— 22

"Sir, I do know you;
And dare, upon the warrant of my note,
Commend a dear thing to you. There is division,
Although as yet the face of it be cover'd
With mutual cunning, 'twixt Albany and Cornwall;
Who have—as who have not, that their great stars
Throned and set high?—servants, who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state; what hath been seen
Either in snuffs and packings of the dukes,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king, or something deeper,
Whereof perchance these are but furnishings,—
But true it is, from France there comes a power
Into this scatter'd kingdom; who already,
Wise in our negligence, have secret feet
In some of our best ports, and are at point
To show their open banner. Now to you:
If on my credit you dare build so far
To make your speed to Dover, you shall find
Some that will thank you, making just report
Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow
The king hath cause to plain."

"Patience and sorrow strove
Who should express her goodliest. You have seen
Sunshine and rain at once: her smiles and tears
Were like a better way: those happy smilets
That played on her ripe lip seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropp'd. In brief,
Sorrow would be a rarity most beloved,
If all could so become it."

6. Annotate upon— 8

(*a*) Diamond, (*b*) slave, (*c*) worship, (*d*) pretend, (*e*) alms, (*f*) admiration, (*g*) the main, (*h*) Tom's-a-cold.

7. Explain :— 8

(*a*) Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou trowest.

(*b*) I thought to set my rest
On her kind nursery.

(*c*) Now thou art an O without a figure.

(*d*) I know not how conceit may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft.

(*e*) You have obedience scanted,
And well are worth the want that you have wanted.

8 What seems to have been Shakespeare's intention in fixing the respective fates of the leading persons in *King Lear*? Remark on the general character of this Tragedy. Is Shakespeare in any part of it guilty of an anachronism? Quote from it expressions which have become proverbial. 12

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

BACON'S ESSAYS; ARNOLD'S LECTURES.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase freely, preserving the full meaning:— 20

(*a*) To seek to extinguish anger utterly is but a bravery of the Stoicks. We have better oracles: Be angry, but sin not.

(*b*) As for conflagrations and great droughts they do not merely dispeople, and destroy. Phæton's car went but a day; and the three years' drought in the time of Elias was but particular.

(*c*) But above all, believe it, the sweetest canticle is *Nunc dimittis* (give the meaning of these words, and explain the allusion); when a man hath obtained worthy ends and expectations.

(*d*) There are a number of little and scarce discerned virtues or rather faculties and customs, that make men fortunate. The Italians note some of them, such as a man would little think. When they speak of one that cannot do amiss, they will throw in into his other conditions that he hath *Poco di Matto*. (Translate these words.)

(*e*) Certainly there are in points of wisdom and sufficiency that do nothing or little very solemnly: *magno conatu nugas* (translate). It is a ridiculous thing and fit for a satire to see what shifts these Formalists have, and what Prospectives to make superficies to seem body that hath depth and bulk. Some are so close and reserved as they will not show their wares but by a dark light: and when they know within themselves they speak of that they do not well know, would

nevertheless seem to others to know of that they may not well speak. Some think to bear it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory: some are never without a difference and commonly by amusing men with a subtlety blanch the matter. Generally such men in all points of deliberation find case to be of the negative side; for when propositions are denied there is an end of them: but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work: which false point of wisdom is the bane of business.

(*f*) A single life doth well with Churchmen; for charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a pool. Wives are young men's mistresses: companions for middle age: and old men's nurses. So as a man may have a quarrel to marry when he will.

2. State the principal conclusions of the essay on Unity of Religion. Can you apply any of the arguments or allusions in this essay to the circumstances of Bacon's time? 10

3. Annotate upon the following words:— 5

Antics, disable, discoursing, humorous, politics, griefs, provoke, round, plausible, proper, import, morris-dance.

4. Explain the following expressions:— 5

Upon the matter. Crocodiles' tears. Inward beggar. The turning of the cat in the pan. Adamant of acquaintance.

5. Write a short essay on the following subject:— 10

Glorious men are the scorn of wise men, the admiration of fools, the idols of parasites, and the slaves of their own vaunts.

6. For what events, or political circumstances, are the following dates referred to by Arnold as of critical importance in the study of modern history: 1519, 1555, 1609, 1622, 1648, 1713, 1755, 1783? 10

7. What judgment does Arnold pronounce on the policy of France under Cardinal Richelieu with reference to Protestantism at home and abroad? and what considerations does he seem to have overlooked in forming that judgment? 10

8. Illustrate by examples drawn from your own reading the various propositions enunciated by Arnold on historic credibility. 10

9 Give a brief account of any two of the following: Spinola, De Commines, Moreau, Caraffa, Junius. 5

10. What train of historical consequences can be shown to have sprung from the marriage of Mary of Burgundy with Maximilian of Austria? 15

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT

Paper I.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) Translate and fully explain the following:— 24

(1) स्वकेलिलेशस्मितनिन्दितेन्दुनो निजांशदृक्तर्जितपद्मसंपदः ।
अतद्युवोर्जित्वरसुन्दरान्तरे न तन्मुखस्य प्रतिमा चराचरे ॥

(2) धृतलाञ्छनगोमयाञ्चलं विधुमालेपनपाण्डुरं विधिः ।
भ्रमयत्युचितं विदर्भजाननिराजनवर्धमानकम् ॥

(3) उद्दामोत्कलिकां विपाण्डुररुचं प्रारब्धजृम्भां क्षणादायासं श्वसनोद्गमैरविरतैरातन्वतीमात्मनः ।
अद्योद्यानलतामिमां समदनां नारीमिवान्यां ध्रुवं पश्यन् कोपविपाटलद्युति मुखं देव्याः करिष्याम्यहम् ॥

(4) विधायापूर्वपूर्णेन्दुमस्या मुखमभूद् ध्रुवम् ।
धाता निजासनाम्भोजविनिमीलनदुःस्थितः ॥

(5.) अम्भोजगर्भसुकुमारतनुस्तदासौ कण्ठग्रहे
प्रथमरागघने विलीय ।
सद्यःपतन्मदनमार्गणरन्ध्रमार्गैर्मन्ये मम प्रिय-
तमा हृदयं प्रविष्टा ॥

(*b*) Give the context in the case of the 3rd stanza, and its application.

(*c*) Name and explain the compound nouns occurring in the 1st and 3rd stanzas.

(*d*) Give the names of the metres and their schemes.

2. State the several *Utprekshas* about the spots on the moon occurring in the first three Sargas of the Naishadha, and that on the solar or lunar halo. Quote the Slokas if you can. Give a critical estimate of the Naishadha according to the European as well as the native system of criticism. 10

3. Define *Nâṭaka*, *Prakarana*, *Troṭaka* and *Nâṭikâ*. Give an instance of each. To which of these classes does the Ratnâvalî belong? 8

4. Give the character of Vâsavadattâ. Mention how and the occasions on which she surprises the king engaged in his secret amours. How is she eventually reconciled to the king's second marriage? 9

5. Translate and explain the allusions in the following:— 9

द्युमत्सेनसुतं वीरं सत्यवन्तमनुव्रताम् ।
सावित्रीमिव मां विद्धि त्वमात्मवशवर्तिनीम् ॥
सा विद्धा बहुभिर्वाक्यैर्दग्धैरिव गजाङ्गना ।
चिरसंनियतं बाष्पं मुमोचाग्निमिवारणिः ॥
कौसल्यां च य आशीर्भिर्भक्तः पर्युपतिष्ठति ।
आचार्यस्तैत्तिरीयाणामभिरूपश्च वेदवित् ॥

Narrate the story of Trijata the Brâhmaṇa.

6. Translate into English:— 40

अत्रान्तरे च श्रुतमहाश्वेतावृत्तान्तोपजातशोक
इव समुत्सृष्टदिवसव्यापारो रविरपि भगवानधो-

मुखतामयासीत् । अथ क्षीणे दिवसे परिणतप्रियङ्गु-
मञ्जरीरजोनिभेन पिञ्जरिम्णा रज्यमाने विलम्बिनि
व्रध्नमण्डले विरलकुसुंभकुसुंभरसरक्तदुकूलकोमलेन
त्रास्ताबपेन मुच्यमानेषु दिङ्मुखेषु चकोरनयनतार-
काकान्तिना च पिङ्गलिम्ना विलिप्यमाने तिरोहित-
नीलिम्नि व्योम्नि कोकिलविलोचनच्छविबभ्रुणि चा-
रुणयति सांध्ये भुवनमर्चिषि यथाप्रधानमुन्मिषत्सु
ग्रहयशोषु वनमहिषमलीमसवपुषि लोचनमुषि मुषि-
ततारकापथप्रथिम्नि कालिमानमातन्वति शार्वरे
तमस्यतनुतिमिरतिरोहितहरितभासु गहनतां या-
न्तीषु तरुराजिषु रजनिजलबिन्दुजालजनित-
जडिम्नि बहुलवनकुसुमपरिमलानुमितगमने च
चलितलताविटपगहने प्रवृत्ते च पवने निद्रानि-
भृतपत्त्रिणि त्रियामामुखे महाश्वेता मन्दंमन्द-
मुत्थाय भगवतीमुपास्य पश्चिमां संध्यां कमण्डलु-
जलेन प्रक्षालितचरणा वल्कलशयनीये सखेदमुर्ण्णं
निश्वस्य निषसाद ।

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit :— 50

The worship of S'iva in the districts along the Ganges pre-

sents itself under a very different aspect from that of Vishṇu, and with some singular anomalies. It appears to be the most prevalent and popular of all the modes of adoration, to judge by the number of shrines dedicated to the only form under which S'iva is reverenced, that of the Linga; yet it will be generally observed, that these temples are scarcely ever the resort of numerous votaries, and they are regarded with comparatively little veneration by the Hindus. Benares, indeed, furnishes exceptions, and the temple of Vis'ves'vara is thronged with a never-ceasing crowd of adorers. There is, however, little solemnity or veneration in the hurried manner in which they throw their flowers or fruits before the image; and there are other temples, the dwellings of other divinities, that rival the abode of Vis'vos'vara in popular attraction. (*H. H. Wilson.*)

2. Translate into English:— 20

अनन्यथासिद्धकार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति कारणम्॥ कार्यं प्रागभावप्रतियोगि॥ कारणं त्रिविधं समवाय्यसमवायिनिमित्तभेदात्। यत्समवेतं कार्यमुत्पद्यते तत्समवायि कारणं यथा तन्तवः पटस्य पटश्च स्वगतरूपादेः। कार्येण कारणेन वा सहैकस्मिन्नर्थे समवेतत्वे सति कारणमसमवायि कारणं यथा तन्तुसंयोगः पटस्य तन्तुरूपं पटरूपस्य। तदुभयभिन्नं कारणं निमित्तकारणं यथा तुरीवेमादिकं पटस्य। तदेतत्त्रिविधकारणमध्ये यदसाधारणं कारणं तदेव करणम्॥

(*a*) Define **अनन्यथासिद्धत्व**, and illustrate each of the three kinds of **अन्यथासिद्धि** by an example.

(*b*) Define **प्रागभाव**.

(*c*) Define **प्रतियोगित्व** and illustrate your definition by examples.

(*d*) State what our textbook teaches about the category **समवाय.**

(*e*) Show in the case of the two examples **तन्तुसंयोगः पटस्य** and **तन्तुरूपं पटरूपस्य,** that you properly understand the definition of **असमवायिकारण.**

(*f*) Compare the Naiyâyika definition of *cause* and its subdivisions with the views of Aristotle and of modern philosophers on the same subject.

3. (*a*) Define **अनुमान, अनुमिति, परामर्श; व्याप्ति,** 20
व्यापक, व्याप्य; पक्ष, पक्षधर्मता, सपक्ष, विपक्ष.

(*b*) Translate and explain :—

लिङ्गं त्रिविधमन्वयव्यतिरेकि केवलान्वयि केवलव्यतिरेकि चेति । अन्वयेन व्यतिरेकेण च व्याप्तिमदन्वयव्यतिरेकि यथा वन्हौ साध्ये धूमवत्त्वम् । यत्र धूमस्तत्राग्निर्यथा महानस इत्यन्वयव्याप्तिः । यत्र वन्हिर्नास्ति तत्र धूमोऽपि नास्ति यथा महाह्रद इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः ॥ अन्वयमात्रव्याप्तिकं केवलान्वयि यथा घटोऽभिधेयः प्रमेयत्वात्पटवत् । अत्र प्रमेयत्वाभिधेयत्वयोर्व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिर्नास्ति सर्वस्य प्रमेयत्वादभिधेयत्वाच्च ॥ व्यतिरेकमात्रव्याप्तिकं केवलव्यतिरेकि यथा पृथिवीतरेभ्यो भिद्यते गन्धवत्त्वात् । यदितरेभ्यो न भिद्यते न तद्गन्धवद्यथा जलम् । न चेयं तथा । तस्मान्न तथेति । अत्र यद्गन्धवत्तदितरभिन्नमित्यन्वयदृष्टान्तो नास्ति पृथिवीमात्रस्य पक्षत्वात् ॥

4. Do the so-called *Hetvâbhâsas* or semblances of a reason represent any logical fallacies according to the European system of logic, or would the faults to which they refer, in a European syllogism lie in the incorrectness of the premises? If you believe the latter to be the case, show in the case of each Hetvâbhâsa which of the premises would be faulty. 10

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GREEK.

Paper I.

HOMER, ILIAD I. HERODOTUS, BOOK II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Translate into English:— 25

(*a.*) Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποβλήδην ἠμείβετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς
"Ἦ γάρ κεν δειλός τε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καλεοίμην
Εἰ δή σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑπείξομαι ὅττι κεν εἴπῃς.
Ἄλλοίσιν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλεο· μὴ γὰρ ἔμοιγε.
[Σήμαιν'· οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγ' ἔτι σοὶ πείσεσθαι ὀΐω]
Ἄλλο δὲ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῇσιν.
Χερσὶ μὲν οὔ τοι ἔγωγε μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα κούρης,
οὔτε σοὶ οὔτε τῳ ἄλλῳ ἐπεί μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες.
Τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἅ μοι ἔστι θοῇ παρὰ νηῒ μελαίνῃ,
Τῶν οὐκ ἄν τι φέροις ἀνελὼν ἀέκοντος ἐμοιο.
Εἰ δ' ἄγε μὴν, πείρησαι, ἵνα γνώωσι καὶ οἵδε.
Αἰψα τοι αἷμα κελαινὸν ἐρωήσει περὶ δουρί."

Or,

(*b.*) "Δαιμονίη αἰεὶ μὲν οἰεαι οὐδέ σε λήθω,
Πρῆξαι δ' ἔμπης οὔ τι δυνήσεαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
Μᾶλλον ἐμοί ἔαεαι· τὸ δέ τοι καὶ ῥίγιον ἔσται.
Εἰ δ'οὕτω τοῦτ' ἐστὶν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φιλὸν εἶναι.
Ἀλλ' ἀκέουσα, κάθησο, ἐμῷ δ'ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ,
Μή νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν ὅσοι θεόι εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ
Ἄσσον ἰόντ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω."

2. What do you understand by Homer's "fixed epithets"? Write down those you know. 5

3 In what dialect did Homer write? and what are its distinctive peculiarities? 5

4. Explain— 15

(a) *κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμίχοντο φηρσὶν ὀρεσκῴοισι, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ἀπολέσσαν.*

(b.) *νῦν ἄμμε παλιμπλαγχθέντας ὅιω*
Ἄψ ἀπονοστήσειν, εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν.

What is the usual construction with *εἰ*?

(c.) *εἶτ' ἄρ' ὅ γ' ευχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται εἰθ' ἑκατόμβης.*

What use of the genitive is this?

(d.) *πᾶιδα δ' ἐμοὶ λῦσάι τε φίλην τά τ'ἄποινα δεχεσθαι*
Parse λῦσαι.

(e.) *κουριδίης ἀλόχου.*

(f.) *οὗροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο*
νώμησαν δ'ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν.

Parse, *ἐφθίατο, ξύνιεν, ἐπιέλπεο*, and give the derivation of *ἐγγυαλιζω, νημερτὴς, κέρτομος*

5 Translate into English :— 25

(a.) Ἑλένης μὲν ταύτην ἄπιξιν παρὰ Πρωτέα ἔλεγον οἱ ἱρεες γενέσθαι· δοκέει δέ μοι καὶ Ὅμηρος τὸν λόγον τουτον πυθέσθαι· ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ ὁμοίως ἐς τὴν εποποιῖην εὐπρεπὴς ἦν τῷ ἑτέρῳ τῷ περ ἐχρήσατο, μετῆκε αὐτὸν, δηλώσας ὡς καὶ τοῦτον ἐπίσταιτο τὸν λόγον, δῆλον δέ κατὰ γὰρ ἐποίησε ἐν Ἰλίαδι (καὶ οὐδαμῇ ἄλλῃ ἀνεπόδισε ἑαύτον) πλάνην τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου, ὡς ἀπηνείχθη ἀγων Ἑλένην, τῇ τε δὴ ἄλλη πλαζόμενος, καὶ ὡς ἐς Σιδῶνα τῆς Φοινίκης ἀπίκετο (ἐπιμέμνηται δέ αὐτοῦ ἐν Διομήδεος ἀριστείῃ.

What is the derivation of *ἀναπηδίζω*?

Or,

(b.) *ὡς δε ἄβυσσοί εἰσι αἱ πηγαὶ, ἐς διάπειραν ἔφη τοῦτον Ψαμμίχιτον Αἰγύπτου βασιλέα ἀπικέσθαι. πολλέων γαρ ἰητὸν χιλιάδων ὀργυιέων πλεξάμενον κάλον κατεῖναι ταύτη καὶ οὐκ ἐξικέσθαι ἐς βυσσόν. οὕτω μεν δὴ ὁ γραμματιστης εἰ ἄρα ταῦτα γενόμενα ἔλεγε, ἀπεφαίνε, ὡς ἐμε κατανοεειν, δίνας τινας ταύτη ἐούσας ἰσχυρὰς καὶ παλίρροιαν, οἷά δε ἐμβάλλοντος τοῦ ὕδατος τοῖσι οὔρεσι, μὴ δύνασθαι κατιεμενην καταπειρητηριην ἐς βυσσὸν ἰεναι ἄλλου δὲ οὐδενὸς οὐδὲν ἐδυνάμην πυ[illegible]σθαι, ἀλλὰ τοσόνδε μὲν ἀλλὸ ἐπὶ μακρότατον ἐπυθόμην μέχρι μὲν Ἐλεφαντίνης πόλιος αὐτόπτης ἐλθὼν, τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦτου ἀκοῇ ἤδη ἱστορέων.*

6. What is the difference between *μή* and *οὐ*? 10

Explain carefully :—

μή σε παρὰ νηυσὶ κιχείω.
ἆρ' οὐ τέθνηκε ;—ἆρα μὴ τέθνηκε ;
οὐ σῖγ' ἀνέξει, μηδὲ δειλίαν ἀρεῖς ;
δίδασκέ με ὡς μὴ εἰδότα.
εὖ ἐπίστασθε, ὅτι οὐ μὴ λάθωμαι ὑμῶν.

7. (*α*). *οὗτοι δέ εἰσι οἱ ποιήσαντες θεογονίην Ἕλλησι, καὶ τοῖσι θεοῖσι, τὰς ἐπωνυμίας δόντες καὶ τιμάς τε καὶ τέχνας διελόντες, καὶ εἴδεα αὐτῶν σημήναντες.* 10

Explain this passage, and mention any references made in the 2nd Book of Herodotus to the early Greek Poets.

(*β*). *Σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ πάντων τῶν θεῶν τὰ οὐνόματα ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐλήλυθε ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.*

From what other source did the Greeks, according to Herodotus, derive their mythology? What analogies does he show between the Greek and Egyptian gods?

(*γ*.) Explain—

τῶν δ' ἐν ποσὶ μᾶλλον εἰλευμένων τοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι;

and

νομίζουσι δ' ὧν Αἰγύπτιοι οὐδ' ἥρωσι οὐδέν.

8. Give the derivation of— 5

λέσχη, λεπίδωτος, ἐγγλύσσω, ῥηχίη, ἄφθονος, αὐτομολὸς, and the attic forms of, *ἔσσων, πλεῦνος, ἀμβώσαντες, τρίξος, ἀπιστέαται.*

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

SOPHOCLES, ŒDIPUS REX; XENOPHON, Bk. I.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 25

OI. *ὁποῖα χρῄζει ῥηγνύτω· τοὐμὸν δ' ἐγὼ,*
κεἰ σμίκρ' ὀν ἐστι, σπέρμ' ἰδεῖν βουλησόμαι.
αὕτη δ' ἴσως, φρονεῖ γὰρ ὡς γυνὴ μέγα,
τὴν δυσγένειαν τὴν ἐμὴν αἰσχύνεται.
ἐγὼ δ' ἐμαυτὸν παῖδα τῆς Τύχης νέμων
τῆς εὖ διδούσης οὐκ ἀτιμασθήσομαι.

τῆς γὰρ πέφυκα μητρός· οἱ δὲ συγγενεῖς
μῆνές με μικρὸν καὶ μέγαν διώρισαν.
τοιόσδε δ' ἐκφὺς οὐκ ἂν ἐξέλθοιμ' ἔτι
ποτ' ἄλλος, ὥστε μὴ 'κμαθεῖν τὸ νυμὸν γένος.
ΧΟ. εἴπερ ἐγὼ μάντις εἰμὶ καὶ κατὰ γνώμαν ἴδρις,
οὐ τὸν Ὄλυμπον ἀπείρων,
ὦ Κιθαιρὼν οὐκέτι τὰν ἑτέραν
πανσέληνον, μὴ οὐ σέ γε καὶ πατριώταν Οἰδίπου
καὶ τροφὸν καὶ ματέρ' αὔξειν
καὶ χορεύεσθαι πρὸς ἡμῶν, ὡς ἐπιήρα φέροντα τοῖς
ἐμοῖς τυράννοις.
ἴηϊε Φοῖβε, σοὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέστ' εἴη.
τίς σε, τέκνον, τίς σ' ἔτικτε τῶν μακραιώνων ἄρα
Νύμφα ὀρεσσιβάτα που
Πανὶ πλαθεῖσ' ; ἢ σὺ γε καὶ γενέτας
Λοξίου ; τῷ γὰρ πλάκες ἀγρόνομοι πᾶσαι φίλαι·
εἴθ' ὁ Κυλλάνας ἀνάσσων,
εἴθ' ὁ βακχεῖος θεὸς ναίων ἐπ' ἄκρων ὀρέων σ' εὕρημα
δέξατ' ἔκ τοῦ
Νυμφᾶν Ἑλικωνίδων, αἷς πλεῖστα συμπαίζει.

2. Write a short note on each of the following words in the above passage :— 10

τῆς, *line* 1082; οὐ, *line* 1089; ἀπείρων, ἐπιήρα, κυλλάνας. What is the exact English equivalent for εὕρημα in this passage ?

3. Distinguish between ἆρα οὐ, ἆρα μή, οὐκ ἄρα, εἰ ἄρα. What are the three principal uses of δή ? 10

4. Under what conditions can the process called *attraction* occur ? 10

5. Translate into Greek Prose :— 45

The next day the Generals called their men together, and it was settled to consult with the people of Sinope as to the rest of the journey. For if it was to be by land these people would be useful leaders from their knowledge of the country, and if by sea their services would be indispensable, for they alone had ships enough for the requirements of the force. They therefore called in the envoys from Sinope and consulted them, bidding them, as being Greeks themselves, hospitably receive their compatriots, and favour them with the best counsel in their power.

nevertheless seem to others to know of that they may not well speak. Some think to bear it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory: some are never without a difference and commonly by amusing men with a subtlety blanch the matter. Generally such men in all points of deliberation find ease to be of the negative side; for when propositions are denied there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work: which false point of wisdom is the bane of business.

(*f*) A single life doth well with Churchmen; for charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a pool. Wives are young men's mistresses: companions for middle age: and old men's nurses. So as a man may have a quarrel to marry when he will.

2. State the principal conclusions of the essay on Unity of Religion. Can you apply any of the arguments or allusions in this essay to the circumstances of Bacon's time? 10

3. Annotate upon the following words:— 5

Antics, disable, discoursing, humorous, politics, griefs, provoke, round, plausible, proper, import, morris-dance.

4. Explain the following expressions:— 5

Upon the matter. Crocodiles' tears. Inward beggar. The turning of the cat in the pan. Adamant of acquaintance.

5. Write a short essay on the following subject:— 10

Glorious men are the scorn of wise men, the admiration of fools, the idols of parasites, and the slaves of their own vaunts.

6. For what events, or political circumstances, are the following dates referred to by Arnold as of critical importance in the study of modern history: 1519, 1555, 1609, 1622, 1648, 1713, 1755, 1783? 10

7. What judgment does Arnold pronounce on the policy of France under Cardinal Richelieu with reference to Protestantism at home and abroad? and what considerations does he seem to have overlooked in forming that judgment? 10

8. Illustrate by examples drawn from your own reading the various propositions enunciated by Arnold on historic credibility. 10

9. Give a brief account of any two of the following: Spinola, De Commines, Moreau, Caraffa, Junius. 5

10. What train of historical consequences can be shown to have sprung from the marriage of Mary of Burgundy with Maximilian of Austria? 15

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

Paper I.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) Translate and fully explain the following:— 24

(1.) स्वकेलिलेशस्मितनिन्दितेन्दुनो निजांशदृक्तर्जितपद्मसंपदः ।
अतद्वयोजित्वरसुन्दरान्तरे न तन्मुखस्य प्रतिमा चराचरे ॥

(2.) धृतलाञ्छनगोमयाञ्चलं विधुमालेपनपाण्डुरं विधिः ।
भ्रमयत्युचितं विदर्भजाननीराजनवर्धमानकम् ॥

(3.) उद्दामोत्कलिकांविपाण्डुररुचं प्रारब्धजृम्भां क्षणादायासं श्वसनोद्गमैरविरतैरातन्वतीमात्मनः ।
अद्योद्यानलतामिमां समदनां नारीमिवान्यां ध्रुवं पश्यन् कोपविपाटलद्युति मुखं देव्याः करिष्याम्यहम् ॥

(4.) विधायापूर्वपूर्णेन्दुमस्या मुखमभूद् ध्रुवम् ।
धाता निजासनाम्भोजविनिमीलनदुःस्थितः ॥

(5.) अम्भोजगर्भसुकुमारतनुस्तदासौ कण्ठग्रहे
प्रथमरागघने विलीय ।
सद्यःपतन्मदनमार्गणरन्ध्रमार्गैर्मन्ये मम प्रिय-
तमा हृदयं प्रविष्टा ॥

(*b*) Give the context in the case of the 3rd stanza, and its application.

(*c*) Name and explain the compound nouns occurring in the 1st and 3rd stanzas.

(*d*) Give the names of the metres and their schemes.

2. State the several *Utprekshas* about the spots on the moon occurring in the first three Sargas of the Naishadha, and that on the solar or lunar halo. Quote the S'lokas if you can. Give a critical estimate of the Naishadha according to the European as well as the native system of criticism. 10

3. Define *Nâṭaka*, *Prakaraṇa*, *Troṭaka* and *Nâṭikâ*. Give an instance of each. To which of these classes does the Ratnâvalî belong? 8

4. Give the character of Vâsavadattâ. Mention how and the occasions on which she surprises the king engaged in his secret amours. How is she eventually reconciled to the king's second marriage? 9

5. Translate and explain the allusions in the following:— 9

द्युमत्सेनसुतं वीरं सत्यवन्तमनुव्रताम् ।
सावित्रीमिव मां विद्धि त्वमात्मवशवर्तिनीम् ॥
सा विद्धा बहुभिर्वाक्यैर्दिग्धैरिव गजाङ्गना ।
चिरसंनियतं बाष्पं मुमोचाग्निमिवारणिः ॥
कौसल्यां च य आशीर्भिर्भक्तः पर्युपतिष्ठति ।
आचार्यस्तैत्तिरीयाणामृग्भिरुपश्च वेदवित् ॥

Narrate the story of Trijaṭa the Brâhmaṇa.

6. Translate into English:— 40

अत्रान्तरे च श्रुतमहाश्वेतावृत्तान्तोपजातशोक
इव समुत्सृष्टदिवसव्यापारो रविरपि भगवानधो

मुखनामयासीत् । अथ क्षीणे दिवसे परिणतप्रियङ्गु-
मञ्जरीरजोनिभेन पिञ्जरिम्णा रज्यमाने विलम्बिनि
ब्रध्नमण्डले विरलकुसुंभकुसुंभरसरक्तदुकूलकोमलेन
न्यास्तापेन मुच्यमानेषु दिङ्मुखेषु चकोरनयनतार-
काकान्तिना च पिङ्गलिम्ना विलिप्यमाने तिरोहित-
नीलिम्नि व्योम्नि कोकिलविलोचनच्छविभृणि चा-
रुणयति सांध्ये भुवनमर्चिषि यथाप्रधानमुन्मिषत्सु
ग्रहमण्डलेषु वनमहिषमलीमसवपुषि लोचनमुषि मुषि-
ततारकापथप्रथिम्नि कालिमानमातन्वति शार्वरे
तमस्यतनुतिमिरतिरोहितहरितभासु गहनतां या-
न्तीषु तरुराजिषु रजनिजलबिन्दुजालजनित-
जडिम्नि बहुलवनकुसुमपरिमलानुमितगमने च
चलितलताविटपगहने प्रवृत्ते च पवने निद्रानि-
भृतपत्त्रिणि त्रियामामुखे महाश्वेता मन्दंमन्द-
मुत्थाय भगवतीमुपास्य पश्चिमां संध्यां कमण्डलु-
जलेन प्रक्षालितचरणा वल्कलशयनीये सखेदमुष्णं
निश्वस्य निषसाद ।

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit :— 50

The worship of Śiva in the districts along the Ganges pre-

sents itself under a very different aspect from that of Vishnu, and with some singular anomalies. It appears to be the most prevalent and popular of all the modes of adoration, to judge by the number of shrines dedicated to the only form under which S'iva is reverenced, that of the Linga; yet it will be generally observed, that these temples are scarcely ever the resort of numerous votaries, and they are regarded with comparatively little veneration by the Hindus. Benares, indeed, furnishes exceptions, and the temple of Vis'ves'vara is thronged with a never-ceasing crowd of adorers. There is, however, little solemnity or veneration in the hurried manner in which they throw their flowers or fruits before the image; and there are other temples, the dwellings of other divinities, that rival the abode of Vis'ves'vara in popular attraction. (*H. H. Wilson.*)

2. Translate into English:— 20

अनन्यथासिद्धकार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति कारणम्॥ कार्यं प्रागभावप्रतियोगि॥ कारणं त्रिविधं समवाय्यसमवायिनिमित्तभेदात्। यत्समवेतं कार्यमुत्पद्यते तत्समवायि कारणं यथा तन्तवः पटस्य पटश्च स्वगतरूपादेः। कार्येण कारणेन वा सहैकस्मिन्नर्थे समवेतत्वे सति कारणमसमवायि कारणं यथा तन्तुसंयोगः पटस्य तन्तुरूपं पटरूपस्य। तदुभयभिन्नं कारणं निमित्तकारणं यथा तुरीवेमादिकं पटस्य। तदेतत्त्रिविधकारणमध्ये यदसाधारणं कारणं तदेव करणम्॥

(*a*) Define **अनन्यथासिद्धत्व**, and illustrate each of the three kinds of **अन्यथासिद्धि** by an example.

(*b*) Define **प्रागभाव**.

(*c*) Define **प्रतियोगित्व** and illustrate your definition by examples.

(*d*) State what our textbook teaches about the category **समवाय.**

(*e*) Show in the case of the two examples **तन्तुसंयोगः पटस्य** and **तन्तुरूपं पटरूपस्य,** that you properly understand the definition of **असमवायिकारण.**

(*f*) Compare the Naiyâyika definition of *cause* and its subdivisions with the views of Aristotle and of modern philosophers on the same subject.

3. (*a*) Define **अनुमान, अनुमिति, परामर्श ; व्याप्ति,** 20 **व्यापक, व्याप्य ; पक्ष, पक्षधर्मता, सपक्ष, विपक्ष.**

(*b*) Translate and explain :—

लिङ्गं त्रिविधमन्वयव्यतिरेकि केवलान्वयि केवलव्यतिरेकि चेति । अन्वयेन व्यतिरेकेण च व्याप्तिमदन्वयव्यतिरेकि यथा वन्हौ साध्ये धूमवत्त्वम् । यत्र धूमस्तत्राग्निर्यथा महानस इत्यन्वयव्याप्तिः । यत्र वन्हिर्नास्ति तत्र धूमोऽपि नास्ति यथा महाह्रद इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः ॥ अन्वयमात्रव्याप्तिकं केवलान्वयि यथा घटोऽभिधेयः प्रमेयत्वात्पटवत् । अत्र प्रमेयत्वाभिधेयत्वयोर्व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिर्नास्ति सर्वस्य प्रमेयत्वादभिधेयत्वाच्च ॥ व्यतिरेकमात्रव्याप्तिकं केवलव्यतिरेकि यथा पृथिवीतरेभ्यो भिद्यते गन्धवत्त्वात् । यदितरेभ्यो न भिद्यते न तद्गन्धवद्यथा जलम् । न चेयं तथा । तस्मान्न तथेति । अत्र यद्गन्धवत्तदितरभिन्नमित्यन्वयदृष्टान्तो नास्ति पृथिवीमात्रस्य पक्षत्वात् ॥

4. Do the so-called *Hetvâbhâsas* or semblances of a reason represent any logical fallacies according to the European system of logic, or would the faults to which they refer, in a European syllogism lie in the incorrectness of the premises? If you believe the latter to be the case, show in the case of each Hetvâbhâsa which of the premises would be faulty. 10

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GREEK.

Paper I.

HOMER, ILIAD I. HERODOTUS, BOOK II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 25

(*a.*) Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποβλήδην ἠμείβετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς
"Ἦ γάρ κεν δειλός τε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καλεοίμην
Εἰ δή σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑπείξομαι ὅττι κεν εἴπῃς.
Ἀλλοίσιν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλεο· μὴ γὰρ ἔμοιγε.
[Σήμαιν'· οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγ' ἔτι σοὶ πείσεσθαι ὀΐω]
Ἄλλο δὲ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῇσιν.
Χερσὶ μὲν οὔ τοι ἔγωγε μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα κούρης,
οὔτε σοὶ οὔτε τῳ ἄλλῳ ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφελέσθέ γε δόντες.
Τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἅ μοι ἔστι θοῇ παρὰ νηῒ μελαίνῃ,
Τῶν οὐκ ἄν τι φέροις ἀνελὼν ἀέκοντος ἐμοιο.
Εἰ δ' ἄγε μὴν, πείρησαι, ἵνα γνώωσι καὶ οἵδε.
Ἄιψα τοι ἅιμα κελαινὸν ἐρώήσει περὶ δουρί."

Or,

(*b.*) "Δαιμονίη αἰεὶ μὲν οἰέαι οὐδέ σε λήθω,
Πρῆξαι δ' ἔμπης οὔ τι δυνήσεαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
Μᾶλλον ἐμοί ἔσεαι· τὸ δέ τοι καὶ ῥίγιον ἔσται.
Εἰ δ'οὕτω τοῦτ' ἐστὶν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φιλὸν εἶναι.
Ἀλλ' ἀκέουσα, κάθησο, ἐμῷ δ'ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ,
Μή νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν ὅσοι θεόι εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ
Ἄσσον ἰοντ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω."

2. What do you understand by Homer's "fixed epithets"? Write down those you know. 5

3 In what dialect did Homer write? and what are its distinctive peculiarities? 5

4. Explain— 15

(a.) κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο
φηρσὶν ὀρεσκῴοισι, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ἀπολέσσαν.

(b.) νῦν ἄμμε παλιμπλαγχθέντα, οἷόν
Ἄψ ἀπονοστήσειν, εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν.

What is the usual construction with εἰ?

(c.) εἶτ' ἄρ' ὅ γ' ευχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται ἔιθ' ἑκατόμβης.

What use of the genitive is this?

(d.) πᾶιδα δ' ἐμοὶ λῦσάι τε φίλην τά τ' ἄποινα δέχεσθαι.

Parse λῦσαι.

(e.) κουριδίης ἀλόχου.

(f.) οὗροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο
νώμησαν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν.

Parse, ἐφθίατο, ξύνιεν, ἐπιέλπεο, and give the derivation of ἐγγυαλίζω, νημερτὴς, κέρτομος.

5. Translate into English :— 25

(a) Ἑλένης μὲν ταύτην ἄπιξιν παρὰ Πρωτέα ἔλεγον οἱ ἱρέες γενέσθαι· δοκέει δέ μοι καὶ Ὁμήρος τὸν λόγον τουτον πυθέσθαι· ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ ὁμοίως ἐς τὴν εποποιῖην εὐπρεπὴς ἦν τῷ ἑτέρῳ τῷ περ' ἐχρήσατο, μετῆκε αὐτὸν, δηλώσας ὡς καὶ τοῦτον ἐπίσταιτο τὸν λόγον, δῆλον δέ· κατὰ γὰρ ἐποίησε ἐν Ἰλίαδι (καὶ οὐδαμῆ ἄλλῃ ἀνεπόδισε ἑαύτον) πλάνην τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου, ὡς ἀπηνείχθη ἀγων Ἑλένην, τῇ τε δὴ ἄλλῃ πλαζόμενος, καὶ ὡς ἐς Σιδῶνα τῆς Φοινίκης ἀπίκετο (ἐπιμέμνηται δέ αὐτοῦ ἐν Διομήδεος ἀριστείῃ.

What is the derivation of ἀναπροδίζω?

Or,

(b.) ὡς δε ἄβυσσοί εἰσι αἱ πηγαὶ, ἐς διάπειραν ἔφη τούτου Ψαμμίχιτον Αἰγύπτου βασιλέα ἀπικέσθαι πολλέων γὰρ ἐντὸν χιλ ἀδων ὀργυιέων πλεξάμενον κάλον κατεινα ταύτη καὶ οὐκ ἐξικέσθαι ἐς βυσσόν. οὕτω μὲν δὴ ὁ γραμματιστὴς εἰ ἄρα ταῦτα γενόμενα ἔλεγε, ἀπεφαίνε, ὡς ἐμὲ κατανοέειν, δινας τινὰς ταύτῃ ἐούσας ἰσχυρὰς καὶ παλίρροιαν, οἷά δε ἐμβάλλοντος τοῦ ὕδατος τοῖσι οὔρεσι, μὴ δύνασθαι κατιεμένην καταπειρητηρίην ἐς βυσσὸν ἶεναι. ἄλλου δὲ οὐδενὸς οὐδὲν ἐδυνάμην πυθέσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοσόνδε μὲν ἀλλὸ ἐπὶ μακρότατον ἐπυθόμην μέχρι μὲν Ἐλεφαντίνης πόλιος αὐτόπτης ἐλθὼν, τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τούτου ἀκοῇ ἤδη ἱστορέων.

6. What is the difference between *μή* and *οὐ*? 10

Explain carefully —

μή σε παρὰ νηυσὶ κιχείω.
ἆρ' οὐ τέθνηκε ;—ἆρα μὴ τέθνηκε ;
οὐ σῖγ' ἀνέξει, μηδὲ δειλίαν ἀρεῖς ;
διδασκέ με ὡς μὴ εἰδότα.
εὖ ἐπίστασθε, ὅτι οὐ μὴ λάθωμαι ὑμῶν

7 (*α*) *οὗτοι δέ εἰσι οἱ ποιήσαντες θεογονίην Ἕλλησι, καὶ τοῖσι θεοῖσι, τὰς ἐπωνυμίας δόντες καὶ τιμάς τε καὶ τέχνας διελόντες, καὶ εἴδεα αὐτῶν σημήναντες* 10

Explain this passage, and mention any references made in the 2nd Book of Herodotus to the early Greek Poets

(*β*) *Σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ πάντων τῶν θεῶν τὰ οὐνόματα ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐλήλυθε ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα*

From what other source did the Greeks, according to Herodotus, derive their mythology? What analogies does he show between the Greek and Egyptian gods?

(*γ*) Explain—

τῶν δ' ἐν ποσὶ μᾶλλον εἰλευμένων τοῖσι ἀνθρωπσισι;

and

νομίζουσι δ' ὧν Αἰγύπτιοι οὐδ' ἥρωσι οὐδέν

8 Give the derivation of— 5

λέσχη, λεπίδωτος, ἐγγλύσσω, ῥηχίη, ἄφθονος, αὐτομολὸς, and the attic forms of, *ἔσσων, πλεῖνος, ἀμβωσαντες, τρίξος, ἀπιστέαται*

[2 P.M TO 5 P M.]

Paper II

SOPHOCLES, ŒDIPUS REX; XENOPHON, Bk I

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Translate into English prose— 25

OI *ὁποῖα χρῄζει ῥηγνύτω· τοὐμὸν δ' ἐγὼ,*
κεἰ σμίκρ' ὀν ἐστι, σπέρμ' ἰδεῖν βουλησόμαι
αὕτη δ' ἴσως, φρονεῖ γὰρ ὡς γυνὴ μέγα,
τὴν δυσγένειαν τὴν ἐμὴν αἰσχύνεται.
1080 *ἐγὼ δ' ἐμαυτὸν παῖδα τῆς Τύχης νέμων*
τῆς εὖ διδοῦσης οὐκ ἀτιμασθήσομαι.

τῆς γὰρ πέφυκα μητρός· οἱ δὲ συγγενεῖς
μῆνές με μικρὸν καὶ μέγαν διώρισαν.
τοιόσδε δ' ἐκφὺς οὐκ ἂν ἐξέλθοιμ' ἔτι
ποτ' ἄλλος, ὥστε μὴ 'κμαθεῖν τὺμὸν γένος.
ΧΟ εἴπερ ἐγὼ μάντις εἰμὶ καὶ κατὰ γνώμαν ἴδρις,
οὐ τὸν Ὄλυμπον ἀπείρων,
ὦ Κιθαιρὼν οὐκέτι τὰν ἑτέραν
πανσέληνον, μὴ οὐ σέ γε καὶ πατριώταν Οἰδίπου
καὶ τροφὸν καὶ ματέρ' αὔξειν
καὶ χορεύεσθαι πρὸς ἡμῶν, ὡς ἐπιήρα φέροντα τοῖς
ἐμοῖς τυράννοις.
ἴηιε Φοῖβε, σοὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέστ' εἴη.
τίς σε, τέκνον, τίς σ' ἔτικτε τῶν μακραιώνων ἄρα
Νύμφα ὀρεσσιβάτα που
Πανὶ πλαθεῖσ' ; ἢ σὺ γε καὶ γενέτας
Λοξίου ; τῷ γὰρ πλάκες ἀγρόνομοι πᾶσαι φίλαι·
εἴθ' ὁ Κυλλάνας ἀνάσσων,
εἴθ' ὁ βακχεῖος θεὸς ναίων ἐπ' ἄκρων ὀρέων σ' εὕρημα
δέξατ' ἔκ τοῦ
Νυμφᾶν Ἑλικωνίδων, αἷς πλεῖστα συμπαίζει.

2. Write a short note on each of the following words in the above passage :— 10

τῆς, *line* 1082; οὐ, *line* 1089; ἀπείρων, ἐπιήρα, κυλλάνας. What is the exact English equivalent for εὕρημα in this passage ?

3 Distinguish between ἆρα οὐ, ἆρα μή, οὐκ ἄρα, εἰ ἄρα. What are the three principal uses of δή ? 10

4. Under what conditions can the process called *attraction* occur ? 10

5. Translate into Greek Prose :— 45

The next day the Generals called their men together, and it was settled to consult with the people of Sinope as to the rest of the journey. For if it was to be by land these people would be useful leaders from their knowledge of the country, and if by sea their services would be indispensable, for they alone had ships enough for the requirements of the force. They therefore called in the envoys from Sinope and consulted them, bidding them, as being Greeks themselves, hospitably receive their compatriots, and favour them with the best counsel in their power.

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

Paper I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; E. T. LEITH, LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Latin Prose— 50

But neither Gods nor men permitted the Romans to owe their lives to purchase. For, as it happened, before the infamous bargain was completed, and while some wrangling was going on about the gold not having been all weighed out, the Dictator appeared on the scene and ordered the gold to be carried off, and the Gauls to be removed. When they objected and said that they had concluded the treaty, he declared that the treaty was not valid as it had been made, since his creation as Dictator, by an inferior Magistrate without his authority. He then warned the Gauls to prepare for battle. The Romans he bid get ready their arms, and recover their country not by gold but by the sword, keeping before their eyes their wives and children, the temples of their gods and their country's soil disfigured by the horrors of war, all in short which they were bound to defend, to recover, or to revenge. The Gauls were confounded by this sudden turn of affairs, and made their attack with much more fury than discretion. And now the fortune of the day had changed, and the power of the Gods with the wisdom of men were enlisted together on the side of Rome. Thus at the first onset the Gauls were repulsed with a rout no less easy and instantaneous than that which they had themselves inflicted in their victory on the Allia.

N.B. *-This Translation must be done or attempted by every candidate.*

2. Translate into English— 50

Oratio, inquit rebus dubiis inventa est. Itaque neque ego accusando apud vos eum tempus teram a cujus crudelitate vosmet ipsi armis vindicastis: Nec istum ad cetera scelera impudentiam in defendendo se adjicere patiar. Omnium igitur tibi, Ap. Claudi, quæ impie nefarieque per biennium alia super alia es ausus gratiam facio: unius tantum criminis nisi judicem dices, te ab libertate in servitutem contra leges

vindicias non dedisse, in vincula te duci jubeo. Nec in tribunicio auxilio, Appius, nec in judicio populi ullam spem habebat: attamen et tribunos appellavit; et nullo morante arreptus a viatore, Provoco, inquit.

3. Translate into English— 20

Sed si quem proles subito defecerit omnis,
Nec genus unde novæ stirpis revocetur habebit,
Tempus et *Arcadii* memoranda inventa magistri
Pandere, quoque modo cæsis jam sæpe juvencis
Insincerus apes tulerit cruor. Altius omnem
Expediam prima repetens ab origine famam.
Nam qua *Pellæi* gens fortunata *Canopi*
Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum
Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura *phaselis*,
Quaque pharetratæ vicinia Persidis urguet,
Et diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora
Fœcundat viridem Ægyptum nigra fecundat arena
Usque *coloratis* amnis devexus ab Indis,
Omnis in hac certam regio jacit arte salutem.

Explain the words in Italics. What is the digression of which this passage is the introduction? Is there any other digression in the book?

4. Do you know any internal evidence of the date of the composition of the Georgics? 10

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

HORACE, OD. I. AND II., CICERO, DE FINIBUS BONORUM ET MALORUM.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate— 22

"Fatale monstrum: quæ generosius
Perire quærens nec muliebriter
Expavit ensem nec latentes
Classe cita reparavit oras.
Ausa et jacentem visere regiam
Vultu sereno fortis et asperas
Tractare serpentes, ut atrum
Corpore combiberet venenum,
Deliberata morte ferocior;
Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho."

Who is meant by "fatale monstrum," and what is the historical event referred to in this passage? Mention any other allusions to it you may remember. What is the force of "Liburnis?"

2 Translate and explain— 28

(*a*) —"habentque
Tartara Panthoiden iterum orco
Demissum, quamvis clipeo Trojana refixo
Tempora testatus nihil ultra
Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atræ
Judice te non sordidus auctor
Naturæ verique."

What is the metre of this ode?

(*b*) —"Memor
Actæ non alio rege puerities
Mutatæque simul togæ."

(*c*) "Me tabulâ sacer
Votivâ paries indicat uvida
Suspendisse potenti
Vestimenta maris deo."

(*d*) Certus enim promisit Apollo
Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram."

(*e*) Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
Sensi relicta non bene parmula.

(*f*) Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum: nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton.

(*g*) What is there grammatically remarkable in—
Me truncus illapsus cerebro
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
Custos virorum Mercurialium
Dextra levasset"?

(*h*) Deus abscidit
Prudens oceano dissociabili
Terras.

What is the usual force of the termination "bilis"?

3. Give the derivation of— 6

Auspex templum morosus, simplex segnus, officina.

4. Into what kinds did Epicurus divide "cupiditates," and how does Cicero criticise this division? 6

"Epicurum nostrum .. ....arbitror unum vidisse verum maximisque erroribus animos hominum liberavisse."

What Latin poet was a disciple of Epicurus' School? Quote if you can his description of Epicurus.

5. Translate and explain— 30

(*a*) "Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippo homini erudito in geometriaque perfecto, huic pedalis fortasse: tantum enim esse censet, quantus videtur vel paulo aut majorem aut minorem. Ita quæ mutat, ea corrumpit: quæ sequitur, tota Democriti."

Against what Philosopher is this reproof directed?

(*b*) "Torquatum qui hoc primus cognomen invenit."

(*c*) "Idem fecisset Epicurus si sententiam hanc, quæ nunc Hieronimi est, conjunxisset cum Aristippi vetere sententia."

What does Cicero mean by "indolentia?"

(*d*) Addebat etiam se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, nisi aliter amicis videretur."

(*e*) Nos enim ad Sacra Idæa accipienda optimum virum delegimus, nos tutores regibus misimus, nostri imperatores pro salute patriæ sua capita voverunt, nostri consules regem inimicissimum mœnibus jam appropinquantem monuerunt, a veneno ut caveret, nostra in republica et quæ per vim oblatam stuprum voluntaria morte lueret inventa est, et qui filiam interficeret, ne stupraretur.

6. Explain— 8

Cadere causâ—capitis accusare—mos gerere—bene audire ab aliquo—collineare, enucleare, enodate, sorites.

How does Cicero distinguish Lætitia, gaudium, voluptas?

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARÁTHI.

Paper I.

MOROPANT'S UDYOGA PARVA; MUKTESHWAR'S ADI PARVA.

MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B.; VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Why are these Parvas so called? 5

State the grounds on which the Pándavas claimed half the kingdom from the Kauravas. Criticise this claim. Give instances in the line of Lunar Kings, in which the younger brother was allowed to supersede the elder.

2. With what instructions was Krishna sent to treat with king Duryodhana? Was any one sent on the same mission before? How do you account for the failure of all these negotiations? 4

3. Translate the following lines:— 14

वाटे सुभटें पुत्रें । मेळविला विप्रसेवनीं नव ट ।
वर्षोष्ण-सह-जटिल-वर । तरि काय बहुत तसे
वनीं न वट ॥ १

वर्णिति रिपूंत समरीं । दाखवितां बाहुबळ जना
भाट ।

ब्रह्मा नामीं दुसरा । योग्य क्षत्रा न जलजनाभा ट ॥ २
जें सिंधुराज-विजित- । स्वसुतातें बोलिली सती
विदुला ।

तें परिस सांगत्यें तुज। यदु-कुळ-कमळाऽकराचि-
या विधुला ॥ ३

अरि हरिल राज्य मग तूं। वरिशिल वृत्त्यर्थ काय
माधुकरी।

सुखकर सुकर्म टाकुनि। असुखकर कुकर्म कोण
साधु करी॥ ४

मद्यौवन संजय हें। निजनाम हि बुडविलें तुवां
दगडें।

झगडें यशोर्थ अरि-रथ-। चक्रांहीं स्पष्ट लोष्टसा
रगडें ॥ ५

जेणें लज्जित व्हावें। स्वर्गी सहपूर्वजें तुज्या तातें।
परमानुचित पलायन। कैसें केलें तुवां कुजाता तें॥ ६
मरण विहित न पलायन। भीती धर्मज्ञराजकन्या
या।

अन्या याहुनि अधिका। घडल्याही न गणतीच
अन्याया ॥ ७

सांधूंस बाहुजाचा। मत विजय जसा तसाचि
वध मत रे।

निजधर्माश्रित न बुडे। निजधर्मच्युत कधीं न
अधम तरे॥

विदुलोक्त कथी संजय। जिंकुनि समरांत सिंधु
राजाला।

सिंहोला तोचि उचित । सुत जो मारूनि सिंधुरा जाला ॥ ९

Who says this, and with reference to whom? What form is तातें? What voice is तातें ह्हावें? Explain the संधि of यशोर्थ. Parse रगडें in verse 5. Give the etymology of कुजात, माधुकरी, धर्मज्ञ.

4. Translate the following lines, and explain fully the allusions contained in them:— 10

(a.) श्रीकृष्ण म्हणे कर्णा । तूं कुंतीचा कुमार कानीन । त्वद्वदनोत्थ न पडला । अर्थिजनाच्या कधींहि कानीं न ॥

(b) तुमचा प्रताप रिपुतें । तुरवि जसा घटज नदनदीपतें ॥

(c) द्रोणि द्रोणचि देवहि । ह्मणतिल यातें करूनि अप्रिय हा ।

परि न महारथ न रथहि । कीं आयुष्काम जीवितप्रिय हा ॥

(d.) सहज-कवच-कुंडल-बळ- । हीन गुरु-ब्रह्म-शापपवि-दग्ध ॥

(e.) किति कुरुबळ भस्म करिल । जग पाशुपतज्ञ हा निमेषांत ।

हरि कोपतां गजांत हि । शिरतो मग कां न हानि मेषांत ॥

5. Explain the constructions, "मम भंग रणीं करिजेल काय प्राकृतें," "भीम शमविजेल म्या." Are they now used? If not, how is their place supplied? 3

6. (a) Enumerate the principal feudatory princes, the अतिरथी, the अर्धरथी &c. on each side, as described by Bhishma to king Duryodhana, when the vast forces of the Kauravas and Pándavas were arrayed on the great plain of Kuru Kshetra. Mention the great battles fought on the same field in modern times. 9

(b) What was the number of forces on each side? How much is an अक्षौहिणी?

(c) Mention the sites of the following places occurring in these Parvas:—

Viráta, Kuru Kshetra, Hastinápura, Pánchála.

7. Relate briefly the affecting story of Princess Ambá. Quote the lines which relate the manner of her death. 4

8. To what do you ascribe the popularity of Moro Pant? What are his merits as a poet? Give quotations in support of your answer. 6

9 निंद्यानिंद्य कर्म जितुकें। मनुष्या पासूनि घडे तितुकें। 7

या लागीं विचारी-नरें सात्विकें। भूतद्रोह न करावा॥ १

विश्व हें अवयव आपुलें। याहीं केल्या आपण केलें।

ऐसें साचार जया कळलें। तोचि निश्चयें जगदात्मा॥ २

What system of Philosophy is propounded in the above verses? Criticise it.

10. (*a*) Relate the story of the सर्पसत्र of King Janmejaya, and how the race of serpents was saved by आस्तीक, the son of जरत्कारु. 9

(*b*.) State the nine daily duties of a गृहस्थाश्रमी.

11. होता मैत्रावरुण पोत । अच्छावाक ग्रावस्तोत । 8
अध्वर्यु आणि प्रतिप्रस्थात । नेष्टा नेता ब्रह्मा पैं ॥ १
ब्राह्मणाच्छंसो उद्गाता । आग्नीध्र प्रस्तोता प्रतिहर्ता ।
स्तुवशेषी जाणीजे श्रोता । षोडश ऋत्विज महायागी ॥ २

Explain this passage, and the functions of the different Bráhmans who officiated at the sacrifice.

12. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words :— 7

दौहित्री, जोहर, चळथा, वैडूर्य, क्ष्वेड, गोळांगुळ, कुररी, चिळस, स्थविरता, कानीन, तल्प, सर्वसहा, काजरा, वागुर.

13. Define clearly आगम, आदेश, गुण, वृद्धि and समास. State the Samás of the following words :— 6

भवविषोदधि, अजातारि, मृगनयना, परविजिता, नीचकुलभवा, यथाशक्ति.

14. Distinguish the following figures of speech :— 8

उत्प्रेक्षा, अपन्हुति, अन्योक्ति, दृष्टांत, अर्थांतरन्यास and सार. Illustrate them by examples.

"सुख पाहतां जवा पाडें । दुःख पर्वता एवढें.

What figure of speech is used here?

TUESDAY—24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

VIDYA' UDDESH LA'BHA A'NI SANTOSH ; MANDLIK'S ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY OF INDIA, AND TRANSLATIONS.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into idiomatic Maráthi the following passages :— 25

"Measured by years, his career was wonderfully brief. But in times of revolution, men mature quickly. His lot had been cast in the midst of convulsions, when, at any moment, had he cared for personal advantages, a safe and prosperous course lay open before him; but so far as his conduct can be traced, his interests were divided only between duty to his country, duty, as he understood it, to his God, and affection for his unfortunate sister. In all Europe, there was not a man more profoundly true to the principles of the Reformation, or more consistently, in the best sense of the word, a servant of God. His house was compared to 'a holy temple,' where no foul word was ever spoken. A chapter of the Bible was read every day after dinner and supper in his family, and the conversation chiefly turned upon some serious subject. Yet no one was more free from sour austerity. He quarrelled once with Knox because his nature shrank from extremity of intolerance. As a ruler, he was severe but inflexibly just. The corruption which had begun at the throne, had saturated the Courts of Law. His presence struck such reverence into the Judges that the poor were not oppressed by false accusations, nor tired out by long attendance, nor their causes put off to gratify the rich. He had his father's virtues without his father's infirmities, and all Scotland was struck to the heart by his death."

Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been
A sound which makes us linger; yet—farewell!
Ye! who have traced the Pilgrim to the scene
Which is his last, if in your memories dwell
A thought which once was his, if on ye swell
A single recollection, not in vain
He wore his sandal shoes, and scallop-shell.
Farewell! with him alone may rest the pain
If such there were—with you the moral of his strain.

2 Translate into English the following passages :— 25

स्वप्न असें पाहिलें कीं मी वाड्यांतून निघून, गंगातीरीं गेलों आणि तेथें पहातों तों अमर्याद पूर आला असल्या मुळें तो गंगाबाई दुथडयांचें उल्लंघन करून महावेगानें फूं फूं असा शब्द करीत चालली होती. कोणी म्हणेल ही बया गिरिराजजनका वर रुसून तट फुगून गाऱ्हाणें गातच आपल्या प्रियपात्र रत्नाकरा कडे जात आहे कीं काय कोण जाणें! इतक्यांत तिची ती शीघ्र गति मंद झाली तिच्या प्रचंड लाटा कमी झाल्या; तिचें विस्तीर्ण पात्र आकुंचित झालें. तिचें गढूळ उदक स्वच्छ स्फटिका सारखें झालें. सारांश कोणी म्हणेल सख्या रत्नाकरानें अंजारून गोंजारून लडिवाळपणानें मांडीवर घेऊन इचें शांतवन केलें. इकडे आसमंतात् भागींच्या प्रदेशांत नाना तऱ्हेचीं धान्यें इतकीं विपुळ उगवलेलीं दिसलीं कीं आज पृथ्वीनें आपलें सर्वच वैभव बाहेर काढलें कीं काय असा मला घटिकाभर भास झाला. मग परतावें म्हणून निघालों तों, एकाएकीं गंगाबाईचें होतें तें उदक आटूं लागलें. आटतां आटतां पांच सात पुरुष पाणी असावयाच्या ठिकाणीं नेत्रस्पर्शास टिपूसभर देखील उरलें नाहीं. तिच्या मध्यें विहार करून सुखानें रहाणारे जे मत्स्यादि जीव त्यांणी तळमळ तळमळ करून पटपटा प्राण टाकिले. चोहों बाजूंच्या

धान्याचो राख झाली. जिकडे दृष्टि द्यावी तिकडे वालुकामय दिसूं लागलें.

जयपाळ, या श्लोकाचा जर यथार्थ अर्थ सांगशील तर तुझ्या योग्यतेला पारावार नाहीं असें करीन.

हे सोनेरी छतचि मजला अभ्र झालें विजांनीं
या पुष्पाचा बहुत चवऱ्या सिद्ध केल्या तरूंनीं
झाले भाट भ्रमर रमलों फार त्यांच्या स्तुतींनीं
हे ओढे ही मुनि सम मला घोष नैर्मल्य यांनीं

3 (a) State the point of difference between physical and mathematical truths. 12

(b) Define शक्मन्, आधार सत्यता, ग्रहली, तैर्यच तैजस.

(c) Name the groups of sciences in their proper order which fall under the three heads :—

शिक्षामालाविद्या, जडविद्या and नीतिज्ञान.

4. Render into idiomatic Maráthi the following :— 6

(a) He (Shiváji) had ripened into a skilful general and an able statesman.

(b) It required a genius like his to avail himself as he did of the mistakes of Aurangzíb.

(c) Dárá was a frank and high-spirited prince.

(d) Aurangzíb was a perfect contrast to Dárá, designing; a perfect master of dissimulation.

5. What are the elements of the Maráthi language? What constitutes its frame-work? Give approximately the relative proportions of the other elements. 6

6 (a) Give the derivation of the following words :— 12

हा, येणें, पुसणें (to ask), नाशक, बांधणें, दशवदन,

स्वप्न, राजा, मृत्यु, बाळ, सूर्य, दिगंबर, विद्या
सर्प, जन्म, दाता, देव, जोगा, मनन, मोजणें,

(b) What changes do Sanskrit words undergo in passing into Prákrit dialects? Give examples.

7. Give (in Maráthi) a short account of Akbar's reforms in the different departments of the State. What are the distinguishing traits of his policy? 9

8. Mention (in Maráthi) the causes of the fall of the Mogul Empire in India. Show that the character and policy of Aurangzíb tended largely to bring it about. 7

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI.

Paper I.

THE REV. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.; NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase and explain the following:— 15

નિત્ય થરકે તો નિજ પાપથી થરકજે, દામ તનુ હાનિ
જાણી શું થરકે;
જો પડે તો પડે પ્રેમના પાશમાં, આશા-પારો પડ્યો
જઇરા નરકે.
ધોવે તો ધોજે તું માંહિલામનને, ઝાઝા જળથી રખે
અંગ ધોવે;
સાધે તો સચ્ચિદાનંદને સાધજે, વિષય સાધી રખે વપુ
વગોવે;
ઝીલે તો ઝીલજે જ્ઞાનગંગા વિષે, વિષય વૈતરણિમાં
શીદ ઝીલે;

ખીલે તો ખીલજે કરણે ધારી કથા, ખળનિ વાતે રખે
ખાંતે ખીલે;
આપે તો દાન ભાગવતતણું આપજે, વિપ્ર સત્પાત્રને
ગુપ્ત હાથે;
જે તજે તો તજે કળખળ કર્મની, નાથ માધવજિને
રાખિ માથે;
ભોગે તો ભોગ આરાકિત વણુ ભોગજે, હોમ તો
હોમજે વિપ્રમુખમાં;
જે ધરે દિક્ષા તો શૈવિ કે વૈષ્ણવી, અરે તજિને હરે
કહેજે દુખમાં;
શોકે તો વિષ્ણુથી વિમુખોને શોકજે, હરખે તો હરિ-
જન જોઈ હરખે;
ચૂકે તો ચૂકજે વ્યસન વિષ ભક્ષવું, પરખે તો પાત્ર
સત્પાત્ર પરખે;
ઝૂરે તો જે ગયું આયુને ઝૂરજે, જો હરે તે ગુરૂવચને
હરજે.

2. Translate into English the following, adding such notes of explanation as you think necessary :— 25

ખેટો ખૂડતો તારો રે, અમેઆઈ પાર ઊતારો રે.
આ ખેપે હું તો ઘણું કમાયો, ભર્યો અનગળ માલ,
મધ્ય દરિયા વચે તોફાન લાગ્યું, રાારે થારો હેવાલ;
ખલારિયા તો ખડખડ કરેછે, મહા જુલમ મનમાંય;
માલધણી વીમાશી રહ્યો છે, ડોલ્યું દરિયામાંય;
મધ્ય દરિયા વચે ડોલ્યું માતાજી, વહાણે નથિ વિશ્રામ;
એક નામનો આરારો તારો, કરો સેવકનાં કામ;
ઊચું જોઉં તો ગગન માતાજી, નીચું જોઉં તો નીર;
બાળારાકિત મારી બૂમ સાંભળજો, સાજું રાખોને રારીર;

કુવાયરાની લેહેરો લાગીને, મોજતણી શી વાત;
અપશુકની આ વેળા આવીછે, ધાર્‍યો ધાર્‍યો અબેમાત;
હાથેથી હવે નેજા છુટયા, રાઢપણુ ડંડા તોડ;
અંતરસમાની આ વેળા થઈ હવે, મોટે ભાળેછે મોડ;
ડુંગરિયે તો દવ લગાડેલો, પૂર્ણ કીધેલાં પાપ;
એક પહોરથી સ્તુતી કરેછું, આવોને આપો આપ;
અરધું વહાણ મેં અર્પણ કીધું, સાક્ષી ઉંચો આભ;
આ અવસર આરાસુરી આવો, નથી આવો મારે લાભ.
જગત-જનેતા સ્તુતી શુણી થયાં, વાઘ ઉપર અસવાર
ઝાઝ ઉપર જઈ ત્રિશૂળ ઝાપટયું, તાર્યું તે જળમોઝાર;
વહેવારિયો તે અચરત પામ્યો, આવ્યું મનમાં વહાલ;
કરજોડી રાવોભક્ત ભણેછે, અરપી દીધો બધો માલ.

K. D. Pt. I. p. 216.

3. Give a brief sketch of the argument of વિક્રમ ચરિત્ર. 10

4. Which is the most harmonious piece in that part of the Kavya Dohan which is taken up by you? Give a short abstract of it. 8

5 Name those poets whose pieces on શૃંગાર, નીતિ, and વૈરાગ, occur in the part of the Kavya Dohan taken up by you. Which of them is the most remarkable વૈરાગી? 7

6. Explain the following lines, quoting when you can the contexts in which they are found:— 10

૧. કમલભૂતનયા વરણુવું.
૨. માતપીતા એ તે પરહરી.
૩. જોઉં ગર્ભ શો પ્રસવે.
૪. પરદુઃખભંજન સુખકરણ.
૫. જે કંઈ કીધું હરો જમણે હાથ.
૬. નવે નીધ રીધસીધ આપો આપશે રે લોલ.

૭. દુષ્ટ સંહારણી દૈત્યદળ મારણી, ભક્તજન તારણી
અંબેમાતા.

૮. તન તરવર પ્રાણ પંખીડો, પ્રવૃત્તિ નિવૃત્તિ બે નાર.

૯. અવળનું સવળ કરો સુંદરવર જરે જન જયહારી.

૧૦. જો દમે તો દમે ઇંદ્રિઓ ધર્મથી, દામો લોભે
રખે દીન દમતાં.

7 (a.) Distinguish between અક્ષરછંદ and માત્રછંદ. 4

(b.) Explain the construction of the following, with examples:— 6

૧. શિખરીણિ.

૨. મંદાક્રાંતા.

૩. ઝૂલના.

8 What do you think to be the meaning of "the Vernaculars have a dramatic tendency, but that is not the case with English"? Do you find that tendency in Gujerathi? 5

9. (a.) What do you understand by the term Prayoga? How many kinds of Prayoga are there? 4

(b.) What is the literal meaning of કર્મણિ, કર્ત્તરિ and ભાવે? 6

Give two instances of each of these three Prayogas.

TUESDAY—24TH NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. In translating English into Gujarathi the Infinitive mood is generally rendered by the termination વા, but under what circumstances may ઈ or તાં be substituted for વા? 5

2. (*a*) Whence do you derive ચોડો, આંખ, આગ, ગામ, ભત્રિજો, સગો, ભાઈ, બેહેન, છે, હો, થા, કર, બેસ, પેસ, ઊઠ, આવ, જા, ફર, કર? 15

(*b*) Give as many as you can of the rules exemplified by the changes which these words have passed through.

3. (*a*) Whence do you derive ઓ, the termination of the mas. sing. of nouns; ઓ, that of the ordinary plur. of nouns; and ઓ, that of the 2nd per. plur. of verbs? 20

(*b*) Whence do you derive ઉં, the terminat ion of the 1st per. sing., and ઇએ, that of the 1st per. plur. of verbs?

(*c*) By what processes does the termination એ come to stand in Gujarathi for the 2nd and 3rd per. sing. and 3rd per. plur. of verbs?

4. (*a*) Name the prefixes (ઉપસર્ગ). 15

(*b*) Can you give examples of words in which two or more prefixes come together?

(*c*) What prefixes in a changed form are supposed to be in the words ઓસરવું, ઓવારો, ઊઠવું, ઊકરડો, નખલું?

5. (*a*) What subject is taken up in the treatise entitled સૃષ્ટિજન્ય ઈશ્વરજ્ઞાન? 10

(*b*) Give a literal translation of the above title; analyze it, and state what kind of samása it is.

(*c*) What is the meaning of સ્નાયુસ્થશ્વેતરજ્જુ, ઉપયોગ, અશ્રુપાત, સ્કંદસંધિ, પરમેશ્વર, કોશલ્ય, સંકેત, સ્વાભાવિક? Name the samáses exemplified in these words.

6. Who is the author of ભૂતનિબંધ? What subject does he treat of in this work? 2

7. Translate into Gujarathi the following:— 33

Between the Sanskrit language and its existing daughters, [the modern vernaculars of Northern India], there is so

great a diversity of grammatical structure as to make it certain that the pristine language cannot have sunk by one fall, so to speak, into that condition in which we find the provincial dialects. It follows of necessity that there must have been an intermediate condition between the pristine and modern speech. * * * * * *

To bring the disquisition to a close: there are two families of degenerate Sanskrit extant; the first more ancient, and not much corrupted, to which class the Pali and the Scenic dialects belong; the second of more recent origin, and dispersed at the present day over the [Northern] provinces of India, which is more diverse from the parent language. The members of the former family are daughters of the Sanskrit; those of the latter are its grand-daughters, though it is in some degree doubtful whether the daughters are of the first family or grand-daughters descended from sisters."

* * * *

The former dialects arose prior to the commencement of the Christian era; the latter before A.D. 1000.

(*Professor Lassen.*)—*Muir's Sanskrit Texts, vol. II. pp.* 50, 51.

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Belov'd by heaven, o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light;
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valour, truth,
Time-tutor'd age, and love-exalted youth;
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air.

* * * * * *

Where shall that land, that spot of earth, be found?
Art thou a man? a patriot? look around;
Oh, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy Home!

(*James Montgomery.*)

WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A person having three bills of exchange, for Rs. 6,400, Rs 8,400, and Rs. 3,200, which have to run 3 months, 4 months, and 6 months respectively, got them discounted at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum (mercantile discount); and invested the proceeds in 5 per cent. Government Paper at par; and at the end of 6 months, having received a half year's dividend, he sold out at 102. If he had waited till the bills became payable, he could have deposited the amounts of the first and second bills with his banker at 6 per cent. per annum. Was he a gainer or a loser by the course he chose, and by how much? 10

2. Show that a fraction in its lowest terms whose denominator is not of the form $2^m \times 5^n$ can be converted into an interminable decimal only. Show also that the number of places included in each period must always be less than the denominator of the fraction in its lowest terms. 10

3. Find the relation between the logarithms of the same number to different bases. 9

Given $\log_{10} 6 = \cdot 778151$, and $\log_{10} 2 = \cdot 301030$; find $\log_2 6$.

4. Solve the equations:— 8

$$(1)\quad x^2 + 12x - x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+6) = 102$$

$$(2)\quad \begin{cases} \dfrac{y}{(x+y)^2} + \dfrac{1}{y} = \dfrac{17}{4(x+y)} \\ x - y^2 = 2. \end{cases}$$

5. Prove that a geometric mean between two quantities is a mean proportional between an arithmetic and harmonic mean between the same two quantities. 8

6. From two towns which were 207 miles distant, two persons set out to meet each other, one of them going 4 miles the first day, 6 the second, 8 the third, and so on; and the other going 3 miles the first day, 5 the second, 7 the third, and so on. In how many days did they meet? 8

7. $a^x = b^y = c^z$ . . and a, b, c, ... are in geometric progression; prove that x, y, z,..... are in harmonic progression. 9

8. Show that recurring decimals are cases of what are called infinite geometrical progressions. 6

9. Given that x^3 varies inversely as y^2, and that when $x = 2$, $y = 3$; find the equation between x and y. 6

10. Find for what value of r the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time, is greatest. 8

11. How many words of three letters each can be made with twelve consonants and six vowels, the middle letter of each word, and that only, being a vowel; and how many words of five letters, the second and fourth, and those only, being vowels? 8

12 Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent. 10

WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what is meant by the circular measure of an angle. 6

The three angles of a triangle are as 2 : 3 : 4; express each angle in degrees, grades, and circular measure.

2. Define sin A, cos A and tan A and trace the change in value and sign of sin A + tan A as A increases from 0 to 360°. 8

Find an expression for all the angles which have a given sine. Show that all the angles which have both the same sine and the same cosine as α are included in the formula $2n\pi + \alpha$.

3. Express cos 3 A in terms of cos A. If A, B, C be positive angles which satisfy the equation $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 2$, prove that A + B + C is greater than 90°. 9

4. Divide an angle of 105° into two parts the cubes of whose tangents shall be as $1 : 3\sqrt{3}$. 6

5. Show that the sines of the angles of a triangle are in the same proportion as the opposite sides. 9

The angles of a plane triangle are $\frac{4\pi}{7}$, $\frac{2\pi}{7}$ and $\frac{\pi}{7}$; show that the sum of the sides is to the side subtending the angle $\frac{4\pi}{7}$ as $1 : 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{14}$.

6. Solve a triangle having given two sides a and b, and the angle A opposite to one of them. Discuss fully the results arrived at. 10

If $\log a + 10 = \log b + L \sin A$, is the triangle ambiguous?

7. Define a *cone*, a *conic section*, a *parabola*, and a *tangent* to a *parabola*. The direction and focus of a parabola being given in position, show how to describe the parabola mechanically. 7

8. If the normal at a point P of a parabola meet the axis in G then N G = 2 A S. 10

If P G be the normal at a point P of a parabola and upon P G on the side remote from A, be described a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to half the angle which P G makes with the directrix, and this circle meet the axis again in L, and its tangent at P meet the axis in K, prove that K L = 4 A N

9. Show that in the ellipse the sum of the squares of conjugate diameters is constant. 8

10. Draw a pair of tangents to an ellipse from an external point. 11

P Q, P Q^1 are tangents to an ellipse whose centre is C; if each point of contact be joined with the extremity of the diameter drawn through the other point, the chords thus formed will be parallel to C P.

11. Define an *hyperbola*, and an *asymptote*. Show that in the hyperbola the area of all parallelograms formed by drawing tangents at the extremities of two conjugate diameters is constant, each being equal to the rectangle under the axes. 8

12. Show that every plane section of a right cone is either an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola. 8

How can the foci of such sections be determined geometrically?

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure. 5

2. In a circle the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is greater than a right angle. 11

Two equal circles touch one another externally, and through the point of contact chords are drawn one to each circle, at right angles to each other; prove that the straight line joining the other extremities of these chords is equal and parallel to the straight line joining the centres of the circles.

3. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle. 10

Determine the distance between the opposite sides of the hexagon.

4. If two similar parallelograms have a common angle and be similarly situated they are about the same diameter. 6

5. If three straight lines meet all in one point and a straight line stands at right angles to each of them in that point, these three straight lines are in one and the same plane. 6

6. Two straight lines which are each of them parallel to the same straight line and not in the same plane with it are parallel to one another. 12

Three straight lines not in the same plane but parallel to and equidistant from each other are intersected by a plane, and the points of intersection joined; show when the triangle thus formed will be equilateral and when isosceles.

7. Define the terms "Force," and "Weight;" and explain how they are measured numerically. Enunciate and prove the proposition known as the triangle of forces. 6

8. P and Q are two equal and given weights suspended by a string passing over three fixed points A, B, and C, given in position. Find the actual pressure and also the horizontal and vertical pressures on each of the three points A, B, and C. 9

Also compare the pressures on A, B, and C, when the angles at these points are respectively 150°, 90°, and 120°.

9. Show that if a body be placed upon a horizontal plane, it will be sustained or not according as the perpendicular to the horizon drawn through the centre of gravity falls within or without the base. Give illustrations of this proposition. Why is it that, *cæteris paribus*, the higher the centre of gravity of a body is the more easily it is overturned? 9

10. If two spheres touch one another internally, find the centre of gravity of the solid included between the two surfaces. 9

11. Explain the principle of the common steel yard and show how it must be graduated. Divide the beam of a steel yard of uniform thickness, so that the weights 1, 2, 3, &c. lbs. on the one side shall balance a constant weight of 95 lbs. at the distance of 2 inches on the other side of the fulcrum, the weight of the beam being 10 lbs. and its whole length 36 inches. 9

12. Describe the wheel and axle, and find the ratio of the power to the weight. Explain the working of toothed wheels. What requirements must be attended to in the construction of toothed wheels to ensure efficient working? 8

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.].

LOGIC.

THE REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; W. H. CROWE, ESQ.; C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Criticise the various definitions of Logic with which you may be acquainted. 12

2. Into what classes are names divided for logical purposes by Mill? 10

"Names creep on from subject to subject." Examine this statement of Mill, giving instances.

3. What were the Categories according to the Aristotelian School? How does Mill deal with them? Give the classification which he substitutes for them. 10

4. What is Mill's view with regard to the import of propositions? 8

5. Illustrate the difference between real and apparent inferences, and mention some common cases of apparent inference. 8

6. Explain the construction of the syllogism. What are the canons which enable you to detect the legitimate from the illegitimate moods? Reduce the moods Baroko and Bokardo to the corresponding mood in the first figure. 16

7. What portion of our knowledge is obtained by intuition, and what by experience or inference? Give reasons for your answer. 12

8. Put the following in a logical form:— 15

"The pressure of a liquid upon the bottom of any vessel depends merely on its altitude and the surface of its base. Therefore the smallest portion of a liquid is capable of producing a pressure equal to that of the largest mass."

"Phenomena are not governed by invariable laws, if laws are understood to mean essential energies; because phenomena are never the result of individual forces, but are always the result of the variable conditions under which several forces are combined."

9 What different meanings have been applied to the term "induction?" What is deduction? 9

THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; W. H. CROWE, ESQ., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BUTLER.

1. Mention some of the changes which men sometimes propose to make by way of improvement in the government of the world. 10

2. In what cases is the argument from human ignorance available? 10

3. What is the difference in the meaning of the word "natural" when applied to the conduct of men and to that of brutes? 10

4. Would it be inconsistent with the doctrine of Butler to consider utility as a quality of all virtuous actions? 10

5. What is the ground of the importance of comparing our moral sentiments with those of others? 10

6. Can you trace any correspondence between the doctrine enunciated by Butler in his Analogy and that of his Sermons upon Human Nature? 15

7. In what sense can Butler be called the Euclid of Moral Philosophy? 12

8. Compare Butler's views on the moral sense with those of the philosophers who resolve all moral sentiments into association and education. 10

9. In what respects does the knowledge now possessed of nature differ from that of the days of Butler? Is the argument of the Analogy affected by this difference? 13

WHEWELL.

1. Into what classes does Whewell divide the springs of human action? What does he say of the influence of memory and imagination upon the desires? 10

2. What is meant by the familiarity with the Law which according to Whewell was characteristic of the Romans. And what influence had this familiarity on their moral character? 10

3. Are we bound to consider the precepts of Scripture the sole and complete rule of human action? Give reasons for your answer. 10

4. From what conception of government does the theory of a "social contract" proceed? What are Whewell's views with reference to the existence of such a compact? 12

5. How, according to Whewell does the belief of "natural religion" arise? 12

State shortly the component parts of such natural religion. Can you trace any bearing between it and Christian Revelation.

6. Distinguish between the Jus Gentium and the Jus Naturæ. Did either of them correspond to our modern notion of International Law? 12

7. Describe the origin of the five cardinal ideas of goodness. 12

8. What is the relation of what Whewell calls moral principles to the supreme rule of human action? Distinguish principles of action from principles of reason. 12

9. Illustrate the statement that the moral culture of our affections is a duty, and describe the means of this culture. 10

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the laws of "Refraction" and define the term "Geometrical Focus." Determine the position of the geometrical focus of a pencil directly incident on a plane surface of a refracting medium. 8

2. A small pencil of diverging rays is incident directly on a spherical reflector, show that if Q, q, F, be the conjugate and principal foci, $Q\,F.\,Fq = F\,A^2$. 9

What is meant by an *aplanatic surface?*

Show that the surface formed by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, is aplanatic for rays incident parallel to its axis.

3. Determine the aberration of rays incident directly on a spherical refractor. 8

4. Define a *prism*, and the *edge*, *faces*, and the *refracting angle* of a *prism*. When a ray of light is refracted out of one medium into another, prove that as the angle of incidence increases the deviation also increases. 11

When a pencil of rays passes through a given prism and both refractions take place in the same plane, and very near to the refracting angle, the emergent rays will diverge accurately from a point if the angles of incidence and emergence be equal.

5. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through a series of lenses in contact whose axes are coincident. 10

Describe the forms of lenses now commonly used in Light-houses.

6. Give a description of the human eye, and explain how the defect of short sight may be remedied. What effect is produced by viewing an object very close to the eye but through a fine pin-hole? 11

7. Explain the formation of the rainbow, and why the colours of the primary and secondary bows are in a reverse order. If rain were falling at sunset where would you expect to see a rainbow? 11

8. Describe the Astronomical Telescope. How is the magnifying power of a telescope determined? 12

Describe Huyghen's Eye-piece, and its use.

9. Explain the principle of the Microscope. On what do the magnifying power and field of view depend? 10

10. Describe the construction and use of Hadley's Sextant. 10

THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Right Ascension, Declination, and North Polar Distance. Describe the mode of determining by observation the R. A. and N. P. D. of a heavenly body. 8

2. Explain what is meant by the errors of *collimation*, *level*, and *deviation*. 8

3. Describe the Equatorial instrument. How may it be shown by means of this instrument that the apparent rotation of the Heavens is uniform? 10

4. Show that places situated on the Equator have days and nights of equal duration throughout the year. 10

5. Determine the difference between the sun's highest and lowest meridian altitude at all places without the tropics. 12

6. State when the earth is in *perihelion* and when in *aphelion*. Explain with reference to the northern hemisphere, the influence of the sun on the temperature of the seasons, and show why the heat received from the sun is not greatest when its distance from the earth is least. 12

7. Describe the motions of the moon and give the meaning of the expressions *progression of the moon's apsides libration in latitude*, *libration in longitude*. 10

8. Explain how it happens that the synodic period of the moon, or the lunar month, is about two days longer than the time the moon takes to revolve round the earth. 8

9. Explain how a solar eclipse is caused, and show that the sun may be totally eclipsed at one place on the earth, and only partially, or not at all, eclipsed at another place. 12

10. The horizontal parallax of a heavenly body is 57′ 4″; find its distance from the earth, the diameter of the earth being 7900 miles. 10

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Paper I.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, ESQ.; W. H. CROWE, ESQ., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain and illustrate the advantages derived from the division of labour: showing also how labour is the ultimate basis of all value in exchange. 12

2. What are the elements which enter into cost of production? 8

3. When and under what circumstances was the "Mercantile system" propounded, and what were the chief fallacies on which it was based? 10

4. What were "drawbacks" and "bounties;" and what is the real effect of such expedients? 8

5. State the changes which have taken place in the relative value of gold and silver since the 14th century. 8

6. Compare the advantages to be derived to a State from Home or Foreign trade, respectively. 12

7. In what respect is the expenditure of a State, for Defensive purposes, the Administration of Justice, on Education and Public Works, to be considered "productive?" 12

8. What great events took place in Europe shortly after the time of the publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations?" and show how they for a time modified and retarded the practical adoption of the principles of Economic Science. 15

9. What are the effects of the increase of population on (1) the rent of land; (2) the development of commercial and manufacturing industry? 15

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between fixed and circulating Capital. What are the economic effects produced by a transfer of one to the other? 12

2. Explain fully on what the Increase of Production depends. 10

3. Explain the theory of Rent, and show how rent is affected by improvements in production. What is the difference between rent and a land-tax? 14

4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a Joint-Stock Company? 9

5. On what do wages depend? What is the minimum of wages, and how far is it affected by the price of food? 10

6. Show that the laws of value are not affected by money. In what different senses is the word "money" commonly used? 11

7. Define the term "value," and show with regard to the different classes of commodities on what the value depends. 12

8. What are the elements of Profit? By what means are profits prevented from reaching a minimum? 10

9. What do you understand by "the Currency?" Show how gold, silver, and paper may respectively serve the purposes of circulating media. 12

MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY.

Paper I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Point out some of the *immediate* social, moral, and political results of the religious changes under Henry VIII. 10

2. On what grounds were Elizabeth and Mary of Scotland inevitably rivals? Relate the events which placed the latter in the power of the former. 10

3. Describe the theology and ecclesiastical policy of the Anglican hierarchy under the two first Stuarts, and show how these contributed to bring about a political revolution. 15

4. What was the character of Lord Strafford's Government of Ireland? 8

5. Describe the campaign of 1704 in Bavaria. 12

6. What were the characteristics and end of Jacobitism in England? 10

7. Give a summary, in the order of time, of the War between the North American Colonies and Great Britain. 15

8. What were the provisions of Mr. Pitt's India Bill? 5

9. What influence of English literature and thought on the nations of the Continent is discernible in the eighteenth century? 15

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. What causes, external and internal, contemporary with the Gallic invasion, brought about the fall of the Etruscan power, and the extension of the Roman boundaries northwards? 8

2. Describe briefly the Athenian expedition against Sicily. Had that expedition remotely or directly any influence on Roman affairs? 12

3. By what measures did the Roman Patriciate after the passing of the Licenian laws endeavour to neutralise their effect, and with what sucess? 8

4. Give a summary, with dates, of Greek History between the battles of Ægos-potami and Leuctra. 15

5. Describe the condition and mutual relations of the Italian states at the period of the arrival of king Pyrrhus. What appear to be the causes of his failure? 12

6. Enumerate the principal nations of Gaul at the time of Cæsar's expedition, and describe their respective geographical positions, and the nature of their social and religious organization. 15

7. Draw a map of Roman Britain, south of the Humber. 10

8. What was the nature and extent of the imperial power, as exercised by Augustus? 10

9. Write a short biography of Pelopidas. 10

MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF INDIA.

1. Give an account of the career of Akbar. 10

2. What external influence primarily fostered the power of the Mahrattas? What was Malik Amber's connexion with them? 6

3. What change of policy was introduced after Lord Wellesley's administration? Under whom, and with what results, was the change effected? Who returned to Lord Wellesley's system, and what were the results? 12

4. What were the provisions of (1) the Treaty of Surat; (2) the Treaty of Poorundur; (3) the Convention of Wurgaum; and (4) the Treaty of Salbye? Who were the respective contracting parties? 14

5. State the pedigree, and the general characteristics, of each successive Peshwa. 14

6. Draw a Map of the Deccan, inserting all places of importance in Mahratta History. 14

7. Give some account of the life of Nana Furnuvese. 10

8. Also of Gungadhur Shastree, and of Trimbukjee. 8

9. Write a short life of Mahdajee Sindia. Describe his visit to Poona in 1792. 12

HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

1. What were the peculiarities of the prophetic order? Show by examples what political benefits it conferred on the Jews. To what power in modern times has its influence in this respect been justly compared? 14

2. Illustrate by incidents in David's life his eminent qualifications for the kingly office. 9

3. What crime committed by David was the turning point of his fortunes? Show how it naturally involved his family and the nation in calamities. 9

4. Remark upon the literary and religious character of the Book of Psalms. 10

5. Describe the character of Elijah. 6

6. Contrast the character of the Jews during the time of the earlier kings with their character during the four hundred years previous to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus. Shew by what various influences the change was effected. 14

7. Describe the character, and relate the career, of John of Gischala 13

8. What were the special characteristics of the Alexandrian Jews? Describe their treatment by Flaccus Aquilius, and their deputation to Caligula. 13

9. Draw a map of Galilee, and describe the special characteristics of the neighbourhood of the Lake of Tiberias. 12

MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

Paper I.

H M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find an expression for the length of the line joining two points. 8

The co-ordinates of A are 5, 0, and of B, 0, -3; AB is bisected in C, find the distance of C from the origin.

2. Shew that any straight line whatsoever is represented by an equation of the first degree, and that any equation of first degree with two variables represents a straight line. 12

Interpret the equation $C = 0$.

3. Find the equation to a straight line in terms of the perpendicular from the origin and the inclination of the perpendicular to the axes, the axes being oblique. 9

Deduce the equation to a straight line in the form

$$\frac{x-h}{l} = \frac{y-k}{m} = r.$$

4. Find the angle between the straight lines represented by the equation $3y^2 - 8xy - 3x^2 + 30x - 27 = 0$. 8

5. Determine the condition that— 10

$$(a \cos 2\theta + b \sin 2\theta + c) r^2 + (a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta) r + \gamma = 0$$

may represent a pair of straight lines.

6. If there be two triangles such that the lines joining the corresponding angles meet in a point, then the intersections of the corresponding sides lie in a straight line. 12

7. Show how to pass from one system of co-ordinate axes to another. 9

Transform the expression $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - \sqrt{c}$ referred to rectangular axes to an expression referred to new rectangular axes inclined at an angle of 45° to the original axes.

8. Find the equation to the circle referred to any rectangular axes. 10

Interpret the equations:—

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2ax - 2by = 0 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (1)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2by = 0 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (2)$$

9. Show that if from any point in a straight line a pair of tangents be drawn to a circle, the chords of contact will all pass through a fixed point. 2

Discuss the different interpretations that can be assigned to the equation to the chord of contact $(xh + yk = c^2)$

10. Find the polar equation to the circle. 10

Determine the magnitude and position of the circle

$$\rho^2 - 2\rho(\cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta) = 5.$$

MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The tangent at any point of a parabola and the perpendicular on it from the focus intersect one another in the tangent at the vertex. 8

2. Find the polar equation to the parabola the focus being the pole; and show, from this equation, that the curve lies wholly on one side of the tangent at the vertex. 10

3. Through the vertex A of a parabola is drawn a line perpendicular to the tangent at any point P, and through P is drawn a line parallel to the axis; the lines thus drawn meet in the point Q. Show that the locus of Q is a straight line. 12

4. The normal at any point of an ellipse bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point. 8

5. Find the equation to the ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes. 10

6. CP, CD are any semi-conjugate diameters of an ellipse; join DP, draw CP^1, parallel to DP, and join PP^1. Show that the area of the trapezium CPP^1D is constant. 12

7. The tangents at the extremities of the latus rectum of an ellipse meet in the directrix. 10

8. Find the locus of the intersection of the tangent at any point of an hyperbola with the perpendicular on it from the focus. 9

9. Every straight line drawn through the centre of an hyperbola meets the hyperbola or the conjugate hyperbola, except the two lines inclined to the transverse axis of the hyperbola at an angle $= \tan^{-1}\frac{b}{a}$. 9

10. If from the focus of an hyperbola as centre a circle be described with a diameter equal to the conjugate axis it will touch the asymptotes in the points where the nearer directrix meets them. 12

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

THE REV. JAMES AITKEN; I. B. LYON, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How much Nitrate of Ammonia is required to produce 100 cubic inches of laughing gas? 15

2. With what substances besides Oxygen does Hydrogen combine? What are the *classes* of substances resulting from the combination? 15

3. Explain the process by which commercial Sulphuric Acid is prepared. 15

4. State the composition and describe the properties of all the compounds of the metal Lead, that you are acquainted with. How may lead be recognized in solution? 25

5. What is bleaching powder? How is it prepared? 15

6. How would you ascertain the percentage of silver in an alloy of silver and copper? 15

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

THE REV. JAMES AITKEN; I. B. LYON, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the natural formation of dew, and the phenomena of the land and sea breezes. 16

2. What quantity of steam at 212°F is required to melt 10 lbs. of ice? If the steam is at a temperature of 150 C. how much more or less will be required? 16

3. By what means may the specific heat of bodies be determined? 16

4. For the purposes of an experiment, it is required to charge a Leyden jar, several times successively with the same amount of electricity. How may this be effected? 16

5. How do counter-currents arise in galvanic batteries? How may you prevent their production? 20

6. Explain the construction and use of the Thermo-Electric Pile. 16

TUESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define and explain the following expressions: *velocity, uniform acceleration of velocity, variable acceleration of velocity, accelerating force, momentum.* 8

2. If the accelerating effect of gravity be numerically represented by 2115, a yard being the linear unit, find the unit of time. 8

3. A particle is projected with a velocity u, and acted upon by an accelerating force f, in the direction of motion, during t seconds; find the space passed over and the velocity acquired 10

Question No. 2

3. Determine the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. 10

Pieces of ice are floating in water, and gradually melt, how will the surface of the water be affected?

4. Show that the pressure of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space it occupies. A closed cylindrical vessel nearly full of water is placed upright on its base. A hole is bored in the vessel close to its base, will all or the greater portion of the water run out, and if not, why not? 10

5. Explain the formation of dew. What is meant by the *dew point*, and how can it be practically determined? 10

Show how the density of a mixture of air and vapour may be compared with the density of dry air at the same temperature and under the same pressure.

6. Describe the construction and action of the common pump and of the forcing pump. Deduce an expression for the tension of the rod in the common pump. What is the extreme limit to which water can rise in a common pump? 10

7. When the mercury in a barometer stands at 30 inches, show that the pressure of the atmosphere on a square inch is about 14¾ lbs., the specific gravity of mercury being 13·6, and the weight of a cubic foot of water 1000 ozs. 10

8. Show how to graduate a thermometer; and explain the method of comparing the scales of two differently graduated thermometers. 9

9. Explain the principle and working of the hydraulic press. 10

10. Describe Watt's improvements in the steam-engine. Explain the distinction between a high pressure and low pressure engine. For what kinds of work is each kind of engine used? 14

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1868-69.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, LATIN, AND SANSKRIT).

EXAMINERS.

W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S.	In English.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.	
J. G. Buhler, Ph.D.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
J. G. Buhler, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In History and Philosophy.
The Rev. J. A. Will, S.J., D.D.	

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

H. M. Birdwood, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	

MONDAY—16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Paper I.

W. WEDDERBURN, ESQ. C.S.; THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

SHAKESPEARE'S. { JULIUS CÆSAR; CORIOLANUS; TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.

MILTON'S AREOPAGITICA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the dates assigned to the plays of Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, and Troilus and Cressida? Divide the dramatic writings of Shakespeare into periods with reference to the dates and nature of the plays, describing the characteristic features of each period; and state to which period the three plays above named belong. 8

2. Analyze the character of Brutus in its moral and political aspects, illustrating your remarks— 14

(1) By quotations from his speeches, and (2) by his conduct towards Cassius, Julius Cæsar, and Mark Anthony, in the successive incidents of the drama.

3. Name and describe the poetical works in which the subject-matter of Troilus and Cressida was treated before Shakespeare's play was written. Show in what respects the treatment of the subject by Shakespeare differs from that of Homer and Chaucer, especially with reference to the characters of Troilus, Thersites, and Ulysses. 15

4. (*a*) The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empiricutick, and, to this preservative, of no better report than a horse-drench. 12

(*b*) Thou wast a soldier even to Cato's wish.

(*c*) He shent our messengers; and we lay by our appertainments, visiting of him.

(*d*) Blow, villain, fill thy sphered bias-cheek
Outswell the colick of puffed Aquilon.

(*e*) If you see this in the map of my microcosm, follows it, that I am known well enough too? What harm can your bisson conspectuities glean out of this character, if I be known well enough too?

(*f*) Two curs shall tame each other: Pride alone
Must tarre the mastiffs on, as 'twere their bone.

(*g*) There is a mystery (with whom relation
Durst never meddle) in the soul of state.

Give the meaning of these extracts, explaining the allusions, and noting any peculiarities of construction.

5. Paraphrase the following passage, annotating where necessary :— 12

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him: your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry
While she chats him: the kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him: stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads filled, and ridges horsed
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him: sold-shown flamens
Do press among the vulgar throngs, and puff
To win a vulgar station; our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white and damask, in
Their nicely gawded cheeks, to the wanton spoil
Of Phœbus' burning kisses: such a pother
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were slily crept into his human powers,
And gave him graceful posture.

6. There is a tide in the affairs of men 14
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

(*b*) Of all the wonders that I yet have heard
It seems to me most strange that men should fear.

(*c*) One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

(*d*) Modest doubt is called
The beacon of the wise, the tent that searches
To the bottom of the worst.

(*e*) Omission to do what is necessary
Seals a commission to a blank of danger.

(*f*) Distinction with a broad and powerful fan
Puffing at all, winnows the light away.

(*g*) I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon

Note briefly the circumstances under which these sentences are spoken, explaining the meaning of each with reference to the person addressed. Can you quote other sentences from Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, or Troilus and Cressida that have become proverbial?

7. They who to states and Governors of the commonwealth direct their speech, high Court of Parliament! Or wanting such acces in a private condition, write that which they foresee may advance the public good; I suppose them, as at the beginning of no mean endeavour, not a little altered and moved inwardly in their minds; some with doubt of what will be the success, others with fear of what will be the censure; some with hope, others with confidence of what they have to speak. And me perhaps each of these dispositions as the subject was whereon I entered, may have at other time variously affected; and likely might in these formost expressions now also disclose which of them swayed most, but that the very attempt of this address thus made, and the thought of whom it hath recourse to, hath got the power within me to a passion, far more welcome than incidental to a preface. 14

Paraphrase this passage, avoiding as far as you can the use of words having a Latin origin. Show, by examples, in what respects the prose style of Milton differs from that in ordinary use at the present day.

8. State concisely the arguments adduced in the Areopagitica in support of the following propositions:— 12

(*a*) That history shows the origin of Licensing to be bad.

(*b*) That Licensing can do no good.

(*c*) That it will cause manifest hurt.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

THE CANTERBURY TALES, AND STEWART'S LIVES OF SMITH, ROBERTSON, AND REID.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase:— 25

(*a*) "O stormy people, unsad and ever untrewe,
Ay full of clapping, dere y-nough a jane."

(*b*) "But Crist, that starf for our redempcioun,
So geve me grace his hestes to fulfille,
I wrecched woman, no fors they I spille."

(*c*) "Eek for to pride him of his gentrie is ful gret folye; for often tyme the gentrie of the body bynymeth the gentery of the soule. . . . For sothe oon maner gentry is for to prayse, that apparailleth mannes corrage with vertues

and moralities; for trustith well, over what man that synne hath maistry, he is a verray cherl to synne."

(*d*) "It is ful fair a man to bere him evene,
For al day meteth men atte unset stevene.

Whan that Arcite had romed al his fille,
And songen all the roundel lustily,
Into a studie he fel sodeynly,
As doth thes lovers in here queynte geeres,
Now in the croppe, now doun in the brere."

(*e*) "Ther saugh I furst the derk ymagining,
Of felony, and al the compassyng;
The cruel ire, as reed as eny gleede;
Contek with bloody knyfe, and sharp manace.

* * * *

Yet sawgh I brente the schippes hoppesteres;
The hunte straugled with the wild beres;
The sowe freten the child right in the cradel."

2. Annotate on the following words:— 15

Wanhope, disease, forward (noun), catel, buxom, daungerous, defend, drench, unsely, spices, uncouthe, fetys, namely, worthy, religion.

Give additional words used by Chaucer in sense now obsolete.

3. Explain, as used by Chaucer:— 6

Unnethe, gruf, hardily, farthing, burel-men, precious, make (noun), thewes.

4. Explain:— 15

(*a.*) Out of drede.

(*b.*) A fair for the maistrie.

(*c.*) His purchace was better than his rente.

(*d.*) I kepe nat of armes for to yelpe.

(*e.*) Men may the eelde at-ren but nat at-rede.

(*f.*) God may do bote of bale that is now *i*-wrought.

(*g.*) Tho fond the scherreve nest, but non ay

(*h.*) Thus Walter louly, nay but really,
Weddid.

(*i.*) Mette in feere.

(*j.*) Evil mot he cheeve.

(*k.*) Thay counseil you rather to youre talent than to your profyt.

(*l.*) Overthward and ondelonge.

(*m.*) As was tho the gyse.

(*n.*) Thyn sys fortune is torned unto an aas.

(*o.*) Lo heer hath kynd his domination
And appetit flemeth discretion.

5. State generally, and illustrate by examples, the most important grammatical distinctions between Anglo-Saxon and Modern English. Give the chief Anglo-Saxon verbal inflexions, and the corresponding forms used by Chaucer. 10

6. Specify the chief stages of the language before it became Modern English, and the principal writers belonging to each stage, with the names of their works. State accurately the influence exercised on the language by Chaucer. 8

7. Write a paraphrase, in the style of Chaucer, of the following :— 12

"I have described to you the circumstances, the equipment, and the number of those who met at the inn which was called the Tabbard,—also the cause of their assembling. Our host served us with the best of victuals. The wine was strong, and we were well inclined to drink. He said, 'My Masters, I have not this year till now seen so merry a company as the present at one time in this lodging-house. I would gladly minister to your amusement, if I knew how I could do so. And I have just this moment thought of an amusement which would give you satisfaction, and cost you nothing. I am right sure that you design, on your way to Canterbury, to talk and to have sport. And if you all choose to abide by my judgment, behead me if you be not merry to-morrow.' We thought it not worth while to make the matter a subject of deliberation, and consented without more thought, bidding him give whatever decision he pleased."

8. Sketch Stewart's estimate of "*The Wealth of Nations*." 9

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

Paper I.

J. G. BUHLER, PH.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

JUVENAL, SAT. I., III., IV., V., VII.; AND TACITUS, ANNALS BOOKS I—VI.

1. Translate with such notes as you may think necessary :— 25

(*a*) Consedere Duces: surgis tu pallidus Ajax
Dicturus dubiâ pro libertate, bubulco
Judice. Rumpe miser tensum jecur, ut tibi lasso
Figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmæ.
Quod vocis pretium? Siccus potasunculus et vas
Pelamydum; aut veteres, Afrorum opimenia, bulbi,
Aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagenæ,
Si quater egisti. Si contigit aureus unus,
Inde cadunt partes ex fœdere prægmaticorum.

(*b*) Lectus erat Codro, Procula minor, urceoli sex,
Ornamentum abaci; nec non et parvulus infra
Cantharus, et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron;
Jamque vetus Græcos servabat cista libellos.
Et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.
Nil habuit Codrus: quis enim negat? Et tamen illud
Perdidit infelix totum nihil; ultimus autem
Ærumnæ cumulus, quod nudum et frustra rogantem
Nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque juvabit.
Si magna Asturici occidit domus, horrida mater,
Pullati proceres, differt vadimonia prætor;
Tunc gemimus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem.

2. Translate and explain :— 15

(*a*) Et nos ergo manum ferulæ subduximus, et nos
Concilium dedimus Sullæ privatus ut altum
Dormiret.

(*b*) Quidquid conspicuum pulchramque est æquore toto
Res *fisci* est.

What was the distinction between *fiscus* and ærarium?

(c) Scurra Palati
Jam princeps equitum magna qui voce solebat,
Vendere municipes fracta de merce siluros.

(d) Debetur magnus patinæ subitusque Prometheus:
Argillam atque rotam citius properate sed ex hoc
Tempore jam, Cæsar, figuli tua castra sequantur.

Which Cæsar is alluded to here? And what internal evidence do these Satires give us regarding the life of Juvenal, and the emperors in whose reigns he lived?

(e) Ipse capellato diffusum consule potat,
Calcatamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam,
Cardiaco nunquam Cyathum misurus amico.

3. Horace calls Satira "Græcis intactum carmen." Explain this, and give some account of the rise and progress of Satira in Rome. 10

Quote the lines in which Juvenal describes his work. What are the subjects of those of his Satires which you have read?

4. Translate with explanatory notes:— 25

(a) Responsum est a concione, mandata Clementi centurioni quæ porferret. Is orditur de missione a sedecim annis, de præmiis finitæ militiæ; ut denarius diurnum stipendium foret: ne veterani sub vexillo haberentur. Ad ea Drusus cum arbitrium Senatus et patris obtenderet, clamore turbatur. Cur venisset neque augendis militum stipendiis, neque ad levandis laboribus, denique nulla benefaciendi licentia? At Hercule verbera et necem cunctis permitti. Tiberium olim nomine Augusti desideria legionum frustrari solitum: easdem artes Drusum retulisse. Nunquamne nisi ad se filios familiarium venturos? Novum id plane, quod imperator sola militis commoda ad Senatum rejiciat. Eundem ergo Senatum consulendum, quotiens supplicia aut præliæ indicantur. An præmia sub dominis, pœnas sine arbitro esse?

(b) Ideo se non illuc decurrere, quod promptum rescriptu; posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus iisdem tolerandum haberet: esse illi matrem et aviam, propriora consilia: simplicius acturum. De inimicitiis primum Agrippinæ; quas longe acrius arsuras, si matrimonium Liviæ velut in partes domum Cæsarum distraxisset. Sic quoque erumpere æmulationem feminarum, eaque discordia nepotes suos convelli: quid si intendatur certamen tali conjugio?

On what occasion was this written? What was the relationship between the persons alluded to in this passage?

5. Translate and explain :— 15

(*a*) Sensit vetus regnandi falsos in amore odia non fingere.

(*b*) Ut quisque obvius quamvis levitor audita in alios, atque ibi in plures cumulata gaudio transferunt.

(*c*) Servos quoque Silani ut tormento interrogarentur actor publicus mancipio acceperat.

(*d*) Sed creditores ad solidum appellebant, nec decorum appellatis minuere fidem.

(*e*) Legem majestatis reduxerat.

State what change had taken place in the meaning of "majestas."

(*f*) Achaiam et Macedoniam onera deprecantes levari in præsens proconsulari imperio, tradique Cæsari placuit.

What were the names of the provinces in the time of Tiberius? and into what two classes were they divided? What would be the effect of the measure mentioned in this passage?

(*g*) De pecuniis repetundis ad reciperatores itum est.

(*h*) *Intestabilis* sævitia.

6. "Morum quoque tempora illi diversa." 10

Write a sketch of Tiberius' life, showing the truth of this remark of Tacitus. Into what period does Tacitus divide Tiberius' career, and what influence according to him was exercised upon Tiberius' character, at different periods by different persons?

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

TERENCE, ANDRIA; CICERO, EPIST. AD ATT. VII.—IX.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a.*) State what you know of the life of Terence. 15

(*b.*) Whence is the name Andria derived? On what Greek play is the Andria based? Quote Terence's own words on this subject.

(*c.*) Give the names of the Greek poets whose works Terence used for his other plays, and state in what manner he used them.

(*d.*) To which class of plays did Terence's Greek prototypes belong? and to which class do the Romans refer Terence's own compositions?

2. Translate:— 18

(*a.*) Eho quid Pamphilus ?
Quid ? *symbolam* dedit, cœnavit.

(*b.*) Et spero *confore.*

(*c.*) Verbum unum cave de nuptiis, ne ad morbum hoc etiam.

(*d.*) Vix, inquit, drachmis est *obsonatum* decem.

(*e.*) Hiccine me si imparatum in veris nuptiis
Adortus esset quos mihi ludos redderet ?

(*f.*) Nempe incommoditas denique huc omnis redit:
Si eveniat, quod Di prohibeant, discessio.

(*g.*) Fallacia alia aliam trudit; jam susurrari audio
Civem Atticam esse hanc. Ch. Eho. Da. Coactus *legibus.*

(*h.*) Eam uxorem ducet.

(*i.*) O optime hospes Pol Crito antiquum obtines.

(*k.*) Quid tu Athenas insolens ?

Give notes on the words in italics, and state in what connexion each of the above passages occurs.

3. (*a.*) Translate:— 15

Hoccine est credibile aut memorabile
Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut siet
Ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis
Alterius sua ut comparent commoda ? ah
Idne est verum ? imo id genus hominum pessimum in
Denegando modo quis pudor paululum adest;
Post ubi tempus promissa jam perfici,
Tum coacti necessario se operiunt,
Et timent; et tamen res premit denegare·
Ibi tam eorum impudentissima oratio est,
Quis tu es ? quis mihi es ? cur meam tibi ? Heus
Proximus sum egomet mihi. Attamen "Ubi fides"
Si roges, nihil pudet, hic ubi opus est
Non verentur: illic ubi nihil opus est verentur.
Sed quid agam ? adeamne ad eum, et cum eo injuriam
hanc expostulem ?
Ingeram mala multa ? Atque aliquis dicat
"Nihil promoveris"
Multum: molestus certe ei fuero: atque animo
morem gessero.

(*b.*) What are the metres of the above passage ? Notice any metrical irregularities which you find in this passage, or those given under question 2.

4. Translate :— 20

(*a.*) De triumpho autem nulla me cupiditas unquam tenuit ante Bibuli impudentissimas litoras, quas amplissime supplicatio consecuta est; a quo si ea gesta sunt, quæ scripsit, gauderem, et honori faverem; nunc illum qui pedem porta, quoad hostis cis Euphratem fuit, non extulerit, honore augeri, me, in cujus exercitu spem illius exercitus habuit, idem non assequi dedecus est nostrum.

(*b.*) Explain the above passage, and state if there are any other letters referring to this same matter.

(*c.*) Quote the remarks of Cicero on Terence and his language.

(*d.*) Dolabellam video Liviæ testamento cum duobus cohæredibus esse in triente, sed juberi mutare nomen. Est πολιτικὸν σκέμμα, rectumne sit nobili adolescenti mutare nomen mulieris testamento, Sed id φιλοσοφώτερον διακρινήσομεν, cum sciemus quantum quasi sit in trientis triente.

(*e.*) Nequi conspectus fieret, aut sermo, lictoribus præsertim *laureatis*. Give a note on *laureatis*.

(*f.*) Omnis expectatio nostra erat in nuntiis Brundusinis. Si nactus esset hic Cnæum nostrum, spes dubia pacis : sin ille ante transmisisset, exitiosi belli metus. Give notes.

5 (*a.*) Give a succinct account of the political events 12
alluded in the Epist. ad Att. Lib. VII.—IX., especially as regards the part played by Cicero in them, his position towards the leaders, his opinions on these events, his hopes and fears.

(*b.*) Give short notices of the following persons, mentioned in the letters; Dionysius, Philotimus, Labienus, the Balbi and Vibullius.

6. Translate and annotate :— 15

(*a.*) Me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Getarum et Armeniorum et Colchorum copias ad eam adducere? Me meis civibus famem, vastitatem inferre Italiæ? hunc primum mortalem esse, deinde etiam multis modis posse exstingui cogitabam.

(*b.*) Ego me in hac omni causa, facile intelligebam pugnandi cupidis hominibus non satisfacere. Primum enim præ me tuli, me nihil malle, quam pacem : non quin eadem timerem quæ illi : sed ea bello civili leviora ducebam. Inde, suscepto bello, cum pacis conditiones ad te afferri, atque ad eas honorifice et large respondere viderem, duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum pro tuo in me beneficio, arbitrabar. Memineram me esse unum, qui

pro meis maximis in rempublicam meritis supplicia miserrima et crudelissima pertulissem, me esse unum, qui, si offendissem ejus animum, cui tum, cum jam in armis essemus, consulatus tamen alter et triumphus amplissimus deferebatur, subjicerer eisdem præliis, ut mea persona semper ad improborum civium impetus aliquid videretur habere populare.

7. Enumerate and explain any archaic verbal and nominal forms in Terence's Andria, which you may remember. 5

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Paper III.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Latin:— 50

Rhetoric being the art of persuasion, is necessarily open to the reproach that it may be used indifferently in behalf of wrong and right, and may avail to 'make the worse appear the better reason.' But so far was it in Greece from being taught or recommended for this purpose by its popular teachers, that Gorgias, the most celebrated of them, in the dialogue, bearing his name, and intended to lay rhetoric and the rhetoricians prostrate in the dust, is represented as emphatically deprecating such a use of it. After extolling, in magnificent terms, the value of his art, the general power it gives of attaining objects, and the ascendancy it confers in the State, he proceeds to say that, like all other powers, it should be used justly; and as gymnastical teachers are not blamed or expelled from the city, if any one trained by them abuses the bodily strength, he had acquired, by assaulting his parents or his friends, so the teachers of rhetoric are not in fault, if their pupils make an unjust use of the valuable talent bestowed upon them. 'For they, the teachers, bestowed it to be rightly used against the enemies of the State and against evil-doers, not in aggression, but in defence?' Thus far Gorgias.

2. Translate into English:— 25

(a) Admonet promissæ brevitatis fides quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint. Sequens fortunam suam Cæsar, pervectus in Africam, quam, occiso Curione, Julianarum

duce partium Pompejani obtinebant exercitus. Ibi primo varia fortuna, mox pugnavit sua; inclinataque hostium copia. Nec dissimilis ibi adversus victos, quam in priores, clementia Cæsaris fuit. Victorem Africani belli C. Cæsarem gravius excepit Hispaniense (nam victus ab eo Pharnaces, vix quicquam gloriæ ejus adstruxit) quod Cn. Pompejus, Magni filius, adolescens impetus ad bella maximi, ingens ac terribile conflaverat, undique ad eum adhuc paterni nominis magnitudinem sequentium, ex toto orbe terrarum auxiliis confluentibus. Sua Cæsarem in Hispaniam comitata fortuna est, sed nullum unquam atrocius periculosiusque ab eo initum prælium, adeo ut plus quam dubio Marte, descenderet equo, consistensque ante recedentem suorum aciem, increpita prius fortuna, quod se in eum servasset exitum, denunciaret militibus, vestigio se non recessurum; proinde viderent, quem et quo loco imperatorem deserturi forent. Verecundia magis quam virtute acies restitutæ a duce, quam a milite fortius. Cn. Pompejus, gravis vulnere, inter solitudines avias, interemptus est. Labienum Varumque acies abstulit.

C. V. Pat. II. 55.

(b) Jamque inopes undæ, primum tellure refossa, 25
Occultos latices, abstrusaque flumina quærunt;
Nec solum rastris, durisque ligonibus arva,
Sed gladiis fodere suis: puteosque cavati
Montis ad irrigui premitur fastigia campi.
Non se tam penitus, tam longe luce relicta
Merserit Asturii scrutator pallidus auri.
Non tamen aut tectis sonuerunt cursibus amnes,
Aut micuere novi percusso pumice fontes:
Antra nec exiguo stillant sudantia rore,
Aut impulsa levi turbatur glarea vena.
Tunc exhausta super multo sudore juventus
Extrahitur, duris silicum lassata medullis
Quoque minus siccos possent tolerare vapores
Quæsitæ fecistis aquæ; nec languida fusi
Corpora sustentant epulis, mensasque porosi
Auxilium fecere famem.

Luc. IV. 292—308.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

J. G. BUHLER, PH D.; F. KIELHORN, PH.D.

Paper I.

QUESTIONS ON RIGVEDA, MANDALA III. AND IV., AND KUSUMAÑJALI.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Contrast the Native method of interpreting the Rigveda as followed by Yâska and Sâyaṇa with the method adopted by European scholars. State particularly (1) whether you believe the learned Hindû exegetes to have been in possession of a traditional interpretation of the Rigveda handed down to them from times of the Vedic poets; if you decide in the negative, state (2) how the Hindû exegetes tried to supply the want of a tradition in regard to the interpretation of the Rigveda; and (3) point out the difficulties under which they naturally had to labour, and the weakness of the method which they have adopted. 8

2 What do the Prâtis'âkhyas teach? Why, were they given this title? What do you understand by *Sâkhâ* and *Charaṇa*? How many and which Prâtis'âkhyas are known to us? 5

3 State what historical facts are mentioned incidentally in the hymns of the 3rd and 4th Maṇḍala, and what information certain hymns of the 3rd Maṇḍala contain about the family of Vis'vâmitra. 8

4 Give an account of the myth of the Ribhus from the hymns addressed to them in the 3rd and 4th Mandala. With which Greek word has the Sanskrit ऋभु been compared? 5

5. Describe the various ways, in which the infinitive is formed in the Rigveda, and state, what peculiarities you have observed regarding its syntactical construction. 10

6. Translate into English :— 25

आ याह्यर्वाङुप वन्धुरेष्तास्तवेदनु प्रदिवः सोम-
पेयम् ।
प्रिया सखाया वि मुचोप बर्हिस्त्वमिमे हव्य-
वाहा हवन्ते ॥ १ ॥

आ याहि पूर्वीरति चर्षणीरां अर्य आशिष उप
नो हरिभ्याम् ।
इमा हि त्वा मतयः स्तोमतष्टा इन्द्र हवन्ते
सख्यं जुषाणाः ॥ २ ॥

आ नो यज्ञं नमोवृधं सजोषा इन्द्र देव हरिभि-
र्याहि तूयम् ।
अहं हि त्वा मतिभिर्जोहवीमि घृतप्रयाः सध-
मादे मधूनाम् ॥ ३ ॥

आ च त्वामेता वृषणा वहातो हरी सखाया
सुधुरा स्वङ्गा ।
धानावदिन्द्रः सवनं जुषाणः सखा सख्युः शृण-
वद्दूनदानि ॥ ४ ॥

कुविन्मा गोपां करसे जनस्य कुविद्राजानं
मघवन्नृजीषिन् ।

कुविन्म ऋषिं पपिवांसं सुतस्य कुविन्मे वस्वो अमृतस्य शिक्षाः ॥ ५ ॥

आ त्वा बृहन्तो हरयो युजाना अर्वागिन्द्र सधमादो वहन्तु ।

प्र ये द्विता दिव ऋञ्जन्त्याताः सुसंमृष्टासो वृषभस्य मूराः ॥ ६ ॥

इन्द्र पिब वृषधूतस्य वृष्ण आ यं ते श्येन उशते जभार ।

यस्य मदे च्यावयसि प्र कृष्टीर्यस्य मदे अप गोत्रा ववर्थ ॥ ७ ॥

शुनं हुवेम मघवानमिन्द्रमस्मिन्भरे नृतमं वाजसातौ ।

शृण्वन्तमुग्रमूतये समत्सु घ्नन्तं वृत्राणि संजितं धनानाम् ॥ ८ ॥

7. (*a*) Point out and explain in the above hymn all forms which you consider peculiarly vedic 20

(*b*) Give the rules, by which a verb either loses or retains its accent, and illustrate them by examples taken from the above hymn

(*c*) How does Sâyaṇa usually explain ऋजीषिन्, and what interpretation have European scholars proposed? How does Sâyaṇa explain प्रदिवः in different passages of the 3rd and 4th Mandala.

(*d*) Divide the 1st Pâda of the 1st verse, the 4th Pâda of the 1st verse, the 4th Pâda of the 2nd verse, and the 3rd

Pâda of the 5th verse into metrical feet. What conclusions may be drawn from a correct division of these Pâdas?

(*c*) Quote passages from the 3rd and 4th Maṇḍalas relating to the myth alluded to in the 2nd Pâda of the 7th verse.

8. What other works, besides the Kusumâñjali, did Udayanâchârya compose? Can his age be determined with any certainty? 4

9. State the objections raised against the existence of a supreme being which have been refuted in the Kusumâñjali. Give also the arguments in favour of the existence of a supreme being propounded in the fifth book of the Kusumâñjali. 10

10. Which are the two *Pramâṇas* assumed by the Vedântins and Purvamimâṁsakas in addition to the four *Pramâṇas* of the Naiyâyikas. How does Udayanâchârya show that those two *Pramâṇas* are no separate kinds of proof? 5

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

QUESTIONS ON THE VEDANTA SUTRAS AND THE BHAGAVADGITA'.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a succinct account of the subject-matter of Brahmasútras, Adhyâya IV. Pâda I. 8

2. Translate and explain:— 15

वाङ्मनसि दर्शनाच्छब्दाच्च ॥ अत एव च सर्वाण्यनु ॥ तन्मनः प्राण उत्तरात् ॥ सोध्यक्षे तदुपगमादिभ्यः ॥ भूतेष्वतः श्रुतेः ॥ नैकस्मिन्दर्शयतो हि ॥

3. विशेषितत्वाच्च ॥ 15

ब्रह्मलोकान्गमयति ते तेषु ब्रह्मलोकेषु पराः परावतो वसन्तीति श्रुत्यन्तरविशेषितत्वात्कार्यब्रह्मविषयैव गतिरित्यवगम्यते । न हि बहुवचनेन

विशेषणं परस्मिन्ब्रह्मण्यवकल्पते। कार्ये त्ववस्थाभेदोपपत्तेः संभवति बहुवचनम् । लोकश्रुतिरपि विकारगोचरायामेव संनिवेशविशिष्टायां भोगभूमावाञ्जसी। गौणीत्वन्यत्र ब्रह्मैव लोक एष सम्राडित्यादिषु । अधिकरणाधिकर्तव्यनिर्देशोपि परस्मिन्ब्रह्मणि नाञ्जसः स्यात् । तस्मात्कार्यविषयमेवेदं नयनम्।

Explain the bearing of the Sútra.

4. Translate and explain :— 15

अत एव चानन्याधिपतिः ॥ अभावं बादरिराह ह्येवम् ॥ भावं जैमिनिर्विकल्पामननात् ॥ द्वादशाहवदुभयविधं बादरायणोतः ॥ तन्वभावे संध्यवदुपपद्यते ॥ भावे जाग्रद्वत् ॥

5. (a) Describe the manner in which the transmigration of souls from one body to another takes place. 7

(b) What are the various interpretations of the term अनुशय? Is the प्रत्यवरोहत्र्जीवः सानुशयः or निरनुशयः and why?

6. (a) संध्ये सृष्टिराह हि ॥ 10

Translate and explain this Sútra and give the Vedánta doctrine regarding the various states of the जीव.

(b) Give the description of the nature and attributes of the Brahma, as set forth Ved. Sút. Adhyáya III. 2; Prakaranas 5—7.

7. (a) From what sources have the doctrines of the Bhagavadgitá been drawn? To what class of writings does S'ankarácharya refer the Bhagávadgitá? Give some of the chief discrepancies between S'ankará's and between the Bhagavadgitá's doctrines. 10

8. Translate and explain :— 12

(a) व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिरेकेह कुरुनन्दन ।
बहुशाखा ह्यनन्ताश्च बुद्धयोऽव्यवसायिनाम् ॥

(b) ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः सङ्गस्तेषूपजायते ।
सङ्गात्संजायते कामः कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते ॥

(c) तत्त्ववित्तु महाबाहो गुणकर्मविभागयोः ।
गुणागुणेषु वर्तन्त इति मत्वा न सज्जते ॥

(d) योगयुक्तो विशुद्धात्मा विजितात्मा जितेन्द्रियः ।
सर्वभूतात्मभूतात्मा कुर्वन्नपि न लिप्यते ॥

9 Enumerate the three Guṇas, and define them. What are the results produced by them? By what marks may he known, who has overcome them? 8

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Paper III.

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English, and explain :— 30

तदभावावेदकप्रमाणसंभवादिति तृतीयविप्रतिपत्तिः । भूतले घटाभाववदीश्वरस्याप्यनुपलब्धेरभावस्य ग्रहात् । परमात्मनोऽयोग्यतया योग्यानुपलब्धेरभावान्नाभावग्रहो यदि तदा शशशृङ्गस्याप्ययोग्यस्य नाभावः सिध्येत् । इत्यत्राह

योग्यादृष्टिः कुतोऽयोग्ये प्रतिबन्धिः कुतस्तराम् ।
क्वायोग्यं बाध्यते शृङ्गं क्वानुमानमनाश्रयम् ॥ १ ॥

अयोग्ये परमात्मनि योग्यानुपलब्धिः कुतः । सैव बाधिका । या चास्ति सा न बाधिकान्यथाकाशधर्माधर्मादिविलयापत्तेः । शृङ्गं तु योग्यमेव तथा च कुतः प्रतिबन्धिः । अयोग्यं तु शशशृङ्गं न बाध्यते किंतु साधकाभाव एव तत्र । प्रकृते पञ्चमस्तवके साधकस्य वक्तव्यत्वात् ॥ ननु कर्तृत्वव्यापकशरीरप्रयोजनाभिसंधानयोरभावादीश्वरस्याभावोऽनुमेय इत्यत्राह क्वानुमानमनाश्रयमिति । ईश्वरस्याश्रयस्य पक्षस्यासिद्धेः सिद्धौ च धर्मिग्राहकमानेनानुमानाथ एव ॥ १ ॥

नन्वसत्ख्यात्युपनीत ईश्वरस्तत्र कर्तृत्वाभावस्तस्यैव वाभावः साध्य इत्यत्राह

व्यावर्त्याभाववत्त्वेव भाविकी हि विशेष्यता ।
अभावविरहात्मत्वं वस्तुनः प्रतियोगिता ॥ २ ॥

व्यावर्त्यः प्रतिक्षेप्यस्तदभाववत्ता भाविकी पारमार्थिकी हि यतो विशेष्यताभावस्याश्रयता तथा चालोकं न विशेष्यमित्यर्थः । अभावविरहात्मत्वं प्रतियोगित्वमवस्तुनो नेति नालीकस्य प्रतिषेधाधिकरणत्ववत्प्रतिषेध्यत्वमपीति भावः ॥ २ ॥

2. ऊर्ध्वमूलमधः शाखमश्वत्थं प्राहुरव्ययम् । 20
छन्दांसि यस्य पर्णानि यस्तं वेद स वेदवित् ॥

अधश्चोर्ध्वं प्रसृतास्तस्य शाखा
गुणप्रवृद्धा विषयप्रवालाः ।
अधश्च मूलान्यनुसंततानि
कर्मानुबन्धीनि मनुष्यलोके ॥
न रूपमस्येह तथोपलभ्यते
नान्तो न चादिर्न च संप्रतिष्ठा ।
अश्वत्थमेनं सुविरूढमूल-
मसङ्गशस्त्रेण दृढेन छित्त्वा ॥
ततः पदं तत्परिमार्गितव्यं
यस्मिन्गता न निवर्तन्ति भूयः ।
तमेव चाद्यं पुरुषं प्रपद्ये
यतः प्रवृत्तिः प्रसृता पुराणी ॥
निर्मानमोहा जितसङ्गदोषा
अध्यात्मनित्या विनिवृत्तकामाः ।
द्वन्द्वैर्विमुक्ताः सुखदुःखसंज्ञै-
र्गच्छन्त्यमूढाः पदमव्ययं तत् ॥
न तद्भासयते सूर्यो न शशाङ्को न पावकः ।
यद्गत्वा न निवर्तन्ते तद्धाम परमं मम ॥
ममैवांशो जीवलोके जीवभूतः सनातनः ।
मनःषष्ठानीन्द्रियाणि प्रकृतिस्थानि कर्षति ॥
शरीरं यदवाप्नोति यच्चाप्युत्क्रामतीश्वरः ।
गृहीत्वैतानि संयाति वायुर्गन्धानिवाशयात् ॥

3. Translate into Sanskrit:— 50

Those who see in Buddhism, not a social but chiefly a religious and philosophical reform, have been deceived by the later Buddhist literature, and particularly by the controversies between Buddhists and Brahmans, which in later times led to the total expulsion of the former from India, and to the political re-establishment of Brahmanism. These, no doubt, turn chiefly on philosophical problems, and are of the most abstruse and intricate character. But such was not the teaching of Buddha. If we may judge from 'the four verities,' which Buddha inculcated from the first day that he entered on his career as a teacher, his philosophy of life was very simple. He proclaims that there is nothing but sorrow in life; that sorrow is produced by our affections; that our affections must be destroyed in order to destroy the root of sorrow, and that he can teach mankind how to eradicate all the affections, all passions, all desires. Such doctrines were intelligible; and considering that Buddha received people of all castes, who after renouncing the world and assuming their yellow robes, were sure of finding a livelihood from the charitable gifts of the people, it is not surprising that the number of his followers should have grown so rapidly. If Buddha really taught the metaphysical doctrines which are ascribed to him by subsequent writers, not one in a thousand among his followers would have been capable of appreciating those speculations. They must have been reserved for a few of his disciples, and they would never have formed the nucleus for a popular religion.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ORIGINAL ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

W. WEDDERBURN, C S; THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M.A

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PROSE.

Suppose yourself in New York; and write a letter, as if to a Bombay Periodical, describing the causes, the chief events, and the political effects, of the late Civil War in America. 50

VERSE.

The recent earthquake in Peru. 50

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY.

Paper I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What were the geographical limits, resources, and degrees of general civilization of Sweden and Russia respectively at the commencement of the eighteenth century? Describe briefly the character and aims of the two sovereigns of those countries at that date, and give a summary of the origin, progress, and issues of the war between them. 15

2. Mention the claimants to the throne of Spain after the death of Charles II, and show by a genealogical table their degree of relationship to him and to one another. 5

3. Enumerate in the order of time the principal battles that were fought in Flanders, Spain, Italy, and on the Rhine and Danube between 1702 and 1706: and show what were the ultimate grounds of the ill-success of the French, and the want, with one or two exceptions, of military genius among their generals. 15

4. Describe fully the state of feeling and the external circumstances that brought about the fall of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. 10

5. Give an outline of the history of Prussia from the times of the great Elector to the accession of Frederick II. 15

6. Give a history of the administration of Pitt and Newcastle. 15

7. Enumerate the Spanish kings of the house of Bourbon, and give some illustrations of the nature of their rule, and its results. 10

8. Give a history of the Duke of Choiseul's administration under Louis XV. and that of Turgot under Louis XVI. 15

Paper II.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the determining characteristics of European literature in the eighteenth century, and give some account of the reflex action of literature on manners and beliefs at the same period. 15

2. Into what States was Italy divided at the close of the seventeenth century, and what permanent additions to her territory has France made since that date? 10

3. State as exactly as you can the nature of the duties of a French *Intendant* under Louis XV.: and define generally the political and social status of the French Nobility during the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. 15

4. Write a short literary biography of Alexander Pope, and examine into the grounds of his extraordinary popularity and influence among his contemporaries as a poet and moralist. 10

5. In what works did Voltaire and Montesquieu first commence an attack, more or less openly, on the governing classes, civil and spiritual, of France? State what you know of the contents of those works, of their general tendency, and the nature of the arguments employed. 15

6. What important mechanical inventions by which a large economy of labour was effected, were made in the Eighteenth Century? Mention also some of the social and political consequences of those inventions. 10

7. Write a short account of the emancipation of the press from official control in England, and the gradual rise of modern journalism. Compare with this condition of things the attitude of the French Government under Louis XV. towards literature and freedom of thought. 10

8. What retrogression in the principles of Constitutional Government was openly attempted by George III., and by what means? Write briefly the history of Lord Rockingham's second administration, and that of the coalition ministry? 15

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W WOLLSWORTH, B.A.; THE REV. J A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the definition of Politics. What is the fundamental principle, on which rests the possibility and the sanction of diplomatic relations? 5

2. What is "the Law of Nations?" Show from the definition of the term "law," whether the law of nations possesses all the essential conditions of a law. 12

3. Prove that a Government is absolutely necessary to human society. Have any denied it, and on what grounds? 15

4. Prove that taxation is generally necessary to the existence of a commonwealth. Is it always necessary? Which form of taxation do you conceive to be the only one consistent with distributive justice? 12

5. What are the ends for which Government exists? Which of the three forms of Government, Monarchical, Constitutional, Republican, is most likely to further those ends? Prove this by detailing the advantages and disadvantages of each form of Government, with reference to the ends for which it is established. 15

6. On what suppositions may the public debt of a country be the cause of its flourishing condition? 6

7. What do you consider to be the condition of a state in modern times, in which (1) the nation is wholly given up to commercial pursuits, or (2) the property is vested in a few only, or (3) the conquered countries, being in a state of dependence, surpass in population and wealth the resources of the mother-country. Support your views by references to Ancient History. 23

8. It is believed that the close of the American war proved disastrous to the commercial prosperity of Bombay. Explain the causes of that fact, and show from the nature of sound commercial intercourse between nations or countries, as it obtains at the present day, that, and how, the calamity might have been avoided. 12

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What definition of logic has been given by Sir W Hamilton, and on what grounds has it been assailed? 5

2. Write down the contradictories of the following propositions:— 7

(*a*) Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven.

(*b*) It is foolish to listen to flatterers.

(*c*) All great generals have not been successful statesmen.

(*d*) The most ancient philosophers did not distinguish matter and spirit.

Convert the following:—

Let a bear robbed of her whelps meet a man, rather than a fool in his folly.

To punish the just is not good, nor to strike princes for equity.

Fortune may take away wealth, but it cannot take away virtue.

3. Show the connection between the ordinary rules of logical division and the laws of Non-contradiction, and the Excluded Middle. 8

4. Express in syllogistic form the reasoning contained in the passages below:— 15

(*a*) "Nothing is ridiculous but what is deformed, nor is anything proof against raillery but what is handsome and just And therefore 'tis the hardest thing in the world to deny fair honesty the use of this weapon, which can never bear an edge against herself, and bears against everything contrary." (*Lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics.*)

(*b*) "Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,
That in the course of justice none of us
Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy,
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy." (*Merchant of Venice.*)

(c) "For my part I am certain that God hath given us our reason to discern between truth and falsehood, and he that makes not this use of it, but believes things he knows not why, I say it is by chance that he believes the truth, and not by choice, and I cannot but fear that God will not accept this sacrifice of fools." (*Chillingworth.*)

5. State succinctly Mr. J. S. Mill's doctrine of the syllogism, and inquire what arguments might be advanced by a philosopher of the opposite school against so decided a limitation of view to the objective side of reasoning. 10

6. Explain the nature of the argument called Sorites, and expand the following into a series of syllogisms in the first figure: — 10

The prudent are temperate.

The temperate are self-possessed.

The self-possessed are full of resource.

The full of resource are fearless.

The prudent are fearless.

7. Give an example of the employment of Induction in questions relating to human conduct, and examine how far it seems possible, or not possible, to construct any of the moral sciences from the conclusions so obtained. 15

8. In what cases is a hypothetical argument based on an intentional suppression of certain facts admissible, and under what conditions may its cogency be admitted? Give illustrations from political economy, chemistry, or medicine. 8

9. State and explain the three stages of the deductive method. 10

10. Illustrate by example the nature of the sophisms which were known in the Schools as: — 12

Fallacia accidentis.
Fallacia a dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter.
Ignoratio elenchi;

and test the following by the rules of the syllogisms: —

(a) If there is a God He ought to be loved;
Now there is a God,
Therefore He ought to be loved.

(b) If I say that, I should be mistaken;
But I do not say that,
Therefore I am not mistaken.

(c) The gospel promises salvation to Christians;
Some wicked men are Christians,
Therefore the Gospel promises salvation to wicked men.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Who, in your opinion, is the first Greek Philosopher, in order of time, who merits the name of Philosopher in the modern acceptation of the term? What do you conceive to be the difference between a Philosopher, Dialectician, and a Rhetorician? 5

2. What is Pantheism, material and ideal? What is the difference between the two? And which Greek Philosophers are Pantheists, which border on Pantheism, and which are inaccurately stigmatized as Pantheists? Prove your answers. 15

3. Give a rapid outline, with chronology, of the School of Scepticism among the Greeks, mentioning its founder, its ramifications, its arguments, and the probable cause of the origin of that system. 15

4. Trace the rise and progress of dialectics up to the time of Aristotle, giving your opinion on the causes of its development. 5

5. Does there exist an historical truth at all? If so, under what conditions can we be certain of an historical fact? Apply your principles to prove, that we are certain of the authenticity of the works of either Plato or Aristotle. 15

6. State upon what principles Plato built his system of Philosophy. How would you defend him from the imputation that he drew conclusions from premises, which were themselves not proved? 10

7. Draw a parallel between Plato's and Aristotle's systems, showing the principles from which they started, the merits and demerits of the respective systems, and of their results. 15

8. Can you trace the similarity of philosophical principles and results between Greek Philosophy and the ancient Indian philosophical doctrines, supposed to be contained in the Vedas? How do you account for the fact? 8

9. What are Plato's views concerning, (*a*) God; (*b*) man; (*c*) the world? Support your answers, where possible, by short extracts from his writings. In which of his works does he chiefly treat of these subjects? 12

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Trace the state of Philosophy from the beginning of the Christian era to the VIII. century. 10

2. In what century may Philosophy be said to have revived? Can you, from the condition of the political world, point out the reasons for its revival? Who may be called the founder of modern Philosophy? Was it, considering its system and its object, an independent system of Philosophy? 8

3. Give a rapid review of the philosophical tenets of Chancellor Bacon, and show by what method and by what arguments he endeavoured to prove his tenets. 7

4. Show by citing some of their peculiar principles, whether and how Locke and Hume departed from, or developed, Lord Bacon's system of Philosophy. 8

5. Give the names of the prominent philosophers of Great Britain and Ireland from the time of Lord Bacon down to the end of the XVIII. century (*N.B.* Locke and Hume are not required), briefly stating which were the characteristic doctrines of the school to which each of those authors belonged. 12

6. How do you account for, and what is the inference you draw from, the conflicting doctrines which the rival schools mentioned in question 5 maintained, with some credit to themselves? 5

7. Give a short account of the life of Thomas Aquinas, a list of his purely philosophical works, and state, by a review of his method, and of the influence he obtained at his time, what position, as a philosopher, he is entitled to hold. 12

8. Point out the similarity if not identity of the principle and results of Modern Philosophy, as compared with the ancient Greek Philosophy, chiefly with regard to Pantheism, Scepticism, and Ethics. 18

9. Give a rapid review of the state of Philosophy in the XVIII. century in Great Britain, France, and Germany, mentioning the prominent authors, the characteristic doctrines of each, and the fundamental principles from which each started in building up their system. 20

N.B. Two names only of each country required.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Triangles upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another. 2

A B C D is a parallelogram, the angles A and C being opposite to each other. The side B C is bisected in P, and C D in Q. Prove that the triangle P A Q is equal to three times the triangle P C Q. 4

2. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts. 2

A B is the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle A C B. Portions A E and B D are cut off equal to the adjacent sides, show that the square on D E is equal to twice the rectangle A D. E B. 5

3. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn meeting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle. 3

A B C, A B D are any two circles cutting each other in A and B, A E and A F are tangents to the circles at the point A, each of them being terminated by the circumference of the other circle; show that the angle A B E is equal to the angle A B F. 6

4. To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle. 3

Prove that the area of a regular hexagon is greater than that of an equilateral triangle of the same perimeter. 4

5. If a straight line be drawn parallel to the base of a triangle, it shall cut the sides or the sides produced proportionally. 3

If the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the parallel to the base and the portions of the sides intercepted between the parallel and the vertex, touch the base, the point of contact will be the point in which the line bisecting the vertical angle cuts the base. 7

6. If two straight lines meeting one another be parallel to two others that meet one another and are not in the same plane with the first two, the first two and the other two shall contain equal angles. 4

If three limited lines be parallel and planes pass through each two of them and the extremities be joined, a prism will be formed the ends of which will be parallel if the straight lines be equal. 7

7. Define a *parabola, directrix, focus, latus rectum, tangent.* 8

If a perpendicular is drawn from the focus on the tangent at any point of a parabola the point of intersection lies in the tangent at the vertex. 4

8. In a parabola, if Q V be an ordinate to a diameter P V, then $Q V^2 = 4 SP. PV$. 5

9. The tangent to an ellipse at any point makes equal angles with the two focal distances. 4

If the tangent at a point P of an ellipse meet the directrices in Q, Q^1; and if S, S^1 be the corresponding foci and the other tangents through Q, Q^1 intersect in T; then the triangles TQS^1, $TQ^1 S$ are similar, and $TQ. TS^1 = TQ^1. TS$. 9

10. In the ellipse, if C D be conjugate to CP then will C P be conjugate to C D. 4

11 If tangents be drawn at the vertices of an hyperbola and of the conjugate hyperbola, prove that the diagonals of the rectangle so formed will be asymptotes to the hyperbola. 5

A circle is described about the focus as centre, with a radius equal to one-fourth of the latus rectum, prove that the focal distances of the points at which it intersects the hyperbola are parallel to the asymptotes. 10

12 If P H be the chord of the circle of curvature at the point P of a hyperbola which passes through the centre, then $P H, C P = 2 C D^2$. 7

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Two workmen were employed at different wages, and paid at the end of a certain time. The first received 48 Rs., and the second, who had worked for 6 days less, received 27 Rs. If the second had worked all the time and the first had omitted 6 days, they would have received the same sum. How many days did each work, and what were the wages of each? 8

2. If $A \propto B$ when C is invariable, and $A \propto C$ when B is invariable, show that $A \propto BC$, when both B and C are variable. 8

3. In what scale will the number 95 be denoted by 137? 7

4. In a scale of notation of which the radix is r any whole number when divided by $r+1$ will leave the same remainder as the difference between the sum of digits in the odd places and the sum of digits in the even places leaves when divided by $r+1$. 10

5. There are three numbers in harmonical progression, such that the greatest is the product of the other two, and if one be added to each, the greatest becomes the sum of the two. Find the numbers. 7

6. Prove that $\log_e (x+1) = 2 \log_e x - \log_e (x-1)$ 9

$$-2\left\{\frac{1}{2x^2-1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2x^2-1}\right)^3 + \ldots\ldots\right\}$$

Given $\log_{10} 3 = .47712$

$\log_{10} \frac{1}{10} = .43429$

Apply the above series to calculate the $\log_{10} 11$.

7. Prove the following identities:— 8

(i) $\tan(45° + A) - \tan(45° - A) = 2 \tan 2A$

(ii) $\dfrac{\sin A + 2 \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\sin 3A + 2 \sin 5A + \sin 7A} = \dfrac{\sin 3A}{\sin 5A}$.

8. Assign a reason why two values occur when sin ½ A is expressed in terms of cos A, and four when it is expressed in terms of sin A. 8

9. Show that in general the change of the sine of an angle is approximately proportional to the change of the angle. 9

Indicate the amount of error to which we are liable in making use of this result.

10. Two posts, A B and C D, are placed at the edge of a river at a distance A C = A B; the height of C D being such that A B and C D subtend equal angles at E, a point on the other bank exactly opposite to A, show that the square of the breadth of the river is equal to $\frac{A B^2}{C D^2 - A B^2}$, and that BC and AD subtend equal angles at E. 10

11. Show that the area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is $\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$; where s is the semi-perimeter, and, a, b, c, and d are the four sides. 8

12. Explain how any relation which has been established amongst trigonometrical functions may be expressed by means of the inverse notation. 8

Express $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1-\tan^2\theta}$ in inverse notation.

Prove that $\sin^{-1}\frac{77}{85} = \sin^{-1}\frac{13}{5} + \sin^{-1}\frac{8}{17}$

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms "Force," "Mass," "Density," and "Weight," and explain how they are measured numerically. 2

Prove that the moment of the resultant of two forces with respect to any point in the plane of the forces is equal to the algebraic sum of the moments of the two forces. 4

2. State the laws of friction, and show how to find the coefficient of friction practically. 3

A heavy ring slides on a rough circular wire in a vertical plane, and is attracted to the highest point of the wire with a force varying as the distance. If the weight of the ring be to the force at a distance equal to the radius of the circle as $1-\mu : 1$, find the limiting positions of equilibrium. 8

3. Determine the position of equilibrium of the ordinary balance when loaded with unequal weights. 3

How may a balance, whose arms are unequal, but which possesses sensibility and stability, be employed to determine with accuracy the weight of a given substance? 3

4. Define the centre of gravity, and show that such a point must exist in every heavy body. Find the centre of gravity of a parabolic area cut off by the axis of x and an ordinate. 4 7

5. Prove the general principle of virtual velocities, and explain its use in the solution of statical problems. 5

6. Determine the attraction of a uniform circular lamina attracting according to the law of nature a particle placed in the line passing through the centre and perpendicular to its plane. 7

7. Define uniform accelerating force, and show that if v be the velocity acquired under the action of such a force in a time t from rest, and s be the space described in rectilinear motion, $s = \frac{1}{2} vt$. 3

A particle A starts from a given point with uniform acceleration, and afterwards another B from the same point with a greater acceleration; show that the difference of the final velocities when B overtakes A is to the loss of the two as A's velocity when B started is to the velocity acquired by A in the remainder of the motion. 8

8. Enunciate the three laws of motion, and give examples of each. 4

9. Two imperfectly elastic uniform spheres, moving with given velocities in given directions, the same plane always containing both their centres, impinge upon each other; determine their velocities and directions after impact. 4

Find the elasticity of two bodies A and B and their proportion to each other, so that when A impinges upon B at rest, A may remain at rest after impact, and B move on with $\frac{4}{9}$th of A's velocity before impact. 6

10. A heavy particle slides down the smooth arc of an inverted cycloid; show that when it has descended through half its linear course to the lowest point as regards arc, it 7

will have accomplished three-fourths of its vertical descent, and two-thirds of its course as regards time.

11. Prove that a body projected in any direction not perpendicular to the horizon will describe a parabola, supposing that the motion is not affected by the resistance of the air. 4

A body is projected in a given direction with given velocity from the summit of a hill whose form is an upright paraboloid; find where it will strike the hill. 7

12. If a body describe the circumference of a circle uniformly in consequence of an attractive force placed in its centre, the accelerating force which acts upon the body is measured by the square of the velocity divided by the radius of the circle. 5

An equestrian standing upon a horse gallops in a ring 24 feet in diameter at the rate of 10 miles an hour, at what angle must the horse and rider be inclined to the horizon? 6

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that when a body is immersed in a heavy fluid, the resultant of the horizontal pressures at all points of the surface of the body is zero. 8

Under the same circumstances the resultant of the vertical pressures on the body is equal to the weight, and acts through the centre of gravity of the fluid displaced.

2. Define *the centre of pressure.* 9

A cubical vessel is filled with a fluid; find the amount and the position of the centre of pressure for each of the sides and for the bottom of the vessel.

3. Explain the method of finding the difference of altitudes of two stations on the earth's surface by means of the Barometer. 8

What corrections are given to the observed readings of a Barometer?

Explain the construction of the Aneroid Barometer.

4. Describe Smeaton's Air Pump. 7

Find the density of the confined air after n ascents of the piston.

What advantage has this air pump over Hawksbee's?

5. When a long tube is filled with water, the temperature of the whole water can be raised up to the boiling point, only when the flame of a lamp is applied to the bottom of the tube, and not when it is applied to the top. Explain this. 8

6. Explain the construction and use of the Diving Bell. 9

A diving bell goes down 64 feet deep in water, and the water is prevented from going into it by a draught of air forced into it by a pump from above. Find the density of the air confined in the bell.

7. Define the *centre of a lens*. How do you find its position? Investigate the conditions of the centre lying within the substance of the lens. 9

8. Investigate formulæ for the focal length of a double convex lens. 8

If the image of a luminous point Q be received upon a screen, and the lens and screen moved until the distance of the image from Q is the least possible, show that the focal length of the lens is $\frac{1}{4}$ of this distance.

9. Find the deviation of a ray of light which is reflected at the surface of two plane mirrors, inclined to each other at a given angle in the plane perpendicular to the line of intersection. 9

Show how this principle is made applicable in the construction of Hadley's Sextant.

10. When a ray of light is incident upon the surface of a medium, it is in general divided into three parts. What are those parts? 8

Explain the phenomenon of twilight.

Can you find the height of the atmosphere when the duration of the twilight or the number of degrees the sun is below the horizon at the end of it it is given?

11. Explain fully the phenomenon of the rain-bow. 9

12. Give a short description of the compound refracting microscope. 8

Wherein does the method of estimating the magnifying power of a microscope differ from that for a telescope?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND CALCULUS.

H. M. BIRKWOOD, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show how to pass from one system of co-ordinate axes to another. 6

Transform the expression $a\,x^2 + 2\,b\,x\,y + c\,y^2$ referred to rectangular axes to an expression referred to new rectangular axes inclined at an angle $\frac{1}{2}\,tan^{-1}\frac{2\,b}{a-c}$ to the first set.

2. Find the polar equation to the circle, the origin being on the circumference, and the initial line a tangent. 9

Define the *radical axis* of two circles; and show that the three radical axes belonging to three given circles meet in a point.

3. Show that in the ellipse the normal at any point bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point. If C M be the perpendicular from the centre upon the normal at a point P of the ellipse, prove that the locus of M is given by the equation 8

$$\left(\frac{a^2}{x^2}+\frac{b^2}{y^2}\right)\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2 = \left(a^2-b^2\right)^2$$

4. Determine the form of the general equation to a conic section when the axes are tangents. 5

5. Define a differential co-efficient and from the definition deduce the differential co-efficients of $\log_a x$ and $\cos^{-1} x$ with respect to x. 7

Investigate the rule for finding the differential coefficient of the quotient of two functions.

6. Given x and y, both functions of a third variable z, express the successive differential co-efficients of y with respect to x, in terms of those of y and x with respect to z. 7

Transform the equation

$$\left(\frac{dz}{dy}\right)^2 \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} - 2\,\frac{dz}{dx}\,\frac{dz}{dy}\,\frac{d^2z}{dx\,dy} + \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2 \frac{d^2z}{dy^2} = 0$$

whore z is the dependent variable into an equation in which y is the dependent variable.

7. Define the maxima and minima values of a function of one independent variable and show how to find them. Find the minima and maxima values of a normal chord of an ellipse. 9

8. Trace the curves whose equations are— 12

$$r^2 = a^2 \frac{\sin 5\theta}{\cos\theta} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

$$y^2 = a^2 \cos\frac{x^2}{a^2} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (2)$$

and $x^2 y^2 = a\,(x^3 + y^3)$ (3)

Find a test for the convexity or concavity of a curve, and show that the points of inflexion of the curve $x^2\ y^2 = a\,(x^3 + y^3)$ lie upon $x^6 - 7\,x^3\,y^3 + y^6 = 0$.

9. Integrate the following forms with respect to x:— 10

(1) $x\sqrt{\dfrac{a+x}{a-x}}$ (2) $\dfrac{1+\cos x}{x+\sin x}$ and prove the formula

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x\,dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x\,dx$$

10. Investigate a formula for determining the length of the arc of a curve, and find the length of the arc of the curve $(x+y)^{\frac{2}{3}} - (x-y)^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ between the limits (x_1, y_1) and (xy). 9

11. Prove that the limit when n is indefinitely increased of $\left\{\sin\frac{\pi}{n}\sin^2\frac{2\pi}{n}\sin^3\frac{3\pi}{n}\ldots\ldots\left(\sin(n-1)\frac{\pi}{n}\,n-1\right)\right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 9

$$= \tfrac{1}{2}\,e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

12. Find a curve such that the area between the curve, the axis of x and any ordinate shall bear a constant ratio to the rectangle contained by that ordinate and the corresponding abscissa. 9

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that the homologous sides of similar curvilinear figures are proportional, and that their areas are in the duplicate ratio of the sides. 7

When is a curve said to be of one continued curvature?

2. How do you measure the curvature of a curve at any point? 8

Define *chord* and *radius of curvature*; and show that the chord of curvature

$$= \text{limit } \frac{\text{Arc}^2}{\text{subtense parallel to the chord.}}$$

3. If a body revolve about a fixed centre the force at the middle point of the arc ultimately varies directly as the sagitta and inversely as the square of the time of describing the arc. 10

Show how this property enables us to obtain the measure of the centrifugal force.

4. A body revolves in the circumference of a circle, find the law of force tending to any given point. 8

Show that if the given point be in the circumference

$$F \propto \frac{1}{S P^5}$$

SP being the distance of the body from the point.

5. If a number of bodies revolve in ellipses about a common centre of force, prove that the squares of the periodic times are proportional to the cubes of the major axes. 7

6. A body revolves in a parabola by a force tending to the focus, show that the velocity at any point varies in the inverse duplicate ratio of the distance of the body from the focus. 8

Show that this velocity is to the velocity in a circle at the same distance as $\sqrt{2} : 1$.

7. Describe the changes that would take place in the seasons, and in the length of the days, in the annual motion of the earth round the sun— 9

First, if the axis were to lie parallel to the plane of the ecliptic.

Secondly, if it were perpendicular to it.

Lastly, if it were inclined at an angle of $67\frac{1}{2}°$ to it.

8. Explain how the diurnal rotation of the earth has been demonstrated by its effects upon the pendulum. 9

Can this proof be evident to those who reside on the equatorial line?

9. How do you find the time of rising and setting of a heavenly body on any given day of the year in any given latitude?

There are two localities on the surface of the earth where the knowledge of the semidiurnal arc is not necessary; which are they?

10. Explain the direct and retrograde motion of a planet. Show that when a planet and the earth are on the same side of the sun, the motion is retrograde, whether the planet be superior or inferior. 9

11. Show how the value of the co-efficient of aberration is found by observing the N. P. D. of a star situated on the solstitial colure at the autumnal and vernal equinoxes. 9

12 Why is it that the moon always presents the same face to the earth? What are the moon's *librations*? Describe the climate on the surface of the moon. 8

V

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1868-69.

EXAMINERS.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
E. T. LEITH, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.
RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; E. T. LEITH, LL.B, Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the terms "jurisprudence," "legal fictions," "equity," and "legislation." State the divisions of law given by Justinian. 10

2. Describe shortly the sources of the Roman Civil Law. 15

3. Explain the terms *persona*, *status*, and *capitis deminutio*. 5

4. State the several classes of which the *familia* was composed; and describe fully the various kinds of power possessed over it by the *paterfamilias*, (*a*) under the old law, (*b*) in the time of Justinian. 10

5. What was the *Jus patronatus?* Describe the modes of *manumissio legitima* recognised by the old law, and the reform effected by Justinian. 5

6. Explain the difference between *matrimonium justum* and *matrimonium non justum*, giving, at the same time, the conditions on which the former was dependent. 5

7. What was the nature of the Tutor's *auctoritas?* Distinguish between *tutela* and *curatela*. In what ways did the *tutela* end? 5

8. State the various modes of acquiring property mentioned by Justinian. What was the difference between *res mancipi* and *res nec mancipi?* 10

9. Explain the terms *dominium*, *usucapio* and *præscriptio longi temporis*. 5

10. Sketch briefly the various changes which took place in the Roman law with regard to Testaments. 15

11. Explain the *testamenti factio*. At what periods must it exist? 5

12. Define *obligatio* and *contractus*. Whence do *obligationes* arise? 5

13. Explain the origin and use of the *exceptio*. 5

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL AND PROPERTY LAW, INCLUDING THE HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAWS OF FAMILY AND SUCCESSION, AND THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT OF 1865.

JOHN MARRIOTT B.A., Barrister-at-Law; E. T. LEITH, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the leading schools of Hindu Law; the authorities acknowledged by them; and the chief points of difference in their doctrines. 10

2. Extent of testamentary power enjoyed by the Hindus and Muhammadans of the Bombay Presidency, and by persons subject to the provisions of the Indian Succession Act of 1865. 5

3. The following persons have died without making a will:— 10

(*a*) A Jain of Ahmedabad, leaving a mother, one married daughter, two sons of another married daughter, and one unmarried daughter.

(*b*) A Lingáyat of Dharwar, leaving a widow, one son, and two unmarried daughters.

(*c*) A Muhammadan, leaving a mother, two sons, and one daughter.

(*d*) A Portuguese Christian from Salsette.

How will their property be distributed?

4. Can a Hindu or a Muhammadan girl select her own husband without the intervention of her parents or guardians, and, if so, under what circumstances? 4

5. Discuss the position of illegitimate sons according to the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws in regard to succession to family property. 9

6. What bequests are void under the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws, and under Act X. of 1865. 10

7. Give an account of the different forms of marriage according to Hindu Law. How do they affect the succession to the wife's property? State the theory of such succession. 7

8 What persons are incapacitated from making gifts according to Hindu Law? Explain the doctrine of "subtraction of gifts" in Hindu Law 6

9. State the circumstances necessary to make a gift valid according to the Muhammadan Law 8

10. What is partition according to Hindu Law? When can it be effected, by whom, and of what property? Is there any property which cannot be divided?

11. What is Waqf? What property can become the subject of Waqf, and what are the characteristics of such property according to the Muhammadan law, and the customs of the Bombay Presidency? 4

12 What is preemption? When does a claim to preemption arise, and under what conditions? 4

13. State the exact interest possessed by a divided and an undivided Hindu's widow in— 10

(a) Her Saudáyaka Stridhana.

(b) Her husband's self-acquired property, moveable and immoveable.

(c) Her husband's ancestral property, moveable and immoveable.

(d) Her father's property which has descended to her as heir.

14. Describe the essential conditions to a valid adoption by a widow in Hindu Law, according to the Bengal, Dravida, and Maháráshtra schools. 10

(a) Who cannot be adopted?

(b) A dies leaving three widows B, C, and D, C, the second, adopts E, without the consent of the eldest widow B, who afterwards adopts F. Which of the two adoptions will prevail?

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONTRACTS, TORTS, AND THE PENAL CODE.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; E.T. LEITH, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is a lien? 5

(a) How many species of lien are known to the law?

(b) How is a right of lien acquired? How lost?

2. What contracts are required to be in writing? 5

3. Is the mere existence of the debt, default or miscarriage, in respect of which a guarantee is given a sufficient consideration to support a guarantee? 5

4. A contracted in writing to work for B, in his trade, and for no other person, during twelve months and so on, from twelve months to twelve months, until A should give notice of quitting. Is this a valid contract? State fully the reasons for your answer. 10

5. Can a consignee of goods defeat the consignor's right to stop the goods in transitu? 5

6. What constitutes a tort? 5

What is a tort, founded on contract?

7. Do the same rules of law govern the right to the enjoyment of surface water, and of water beneath the surface? 10

8. In what cases is a master liable:— 10

(a) For the negligence of his servant?

(b) For any injury, resulting to one of his servants, from the negligence of another of his servants?

9. What is the rule laid down in Armory *v.* Delamirie? 5

10. What constitutes:— 10

(a) Culpable homicide, amounting to murder?

(b) Culpable homicide, not amounting to murder?

11. What is abetment? 5

Is it necessary, to constitute abetment, that the person abetted should be punishable or responsible, in case the offence be committed?

12. Define, Theft—Robbery—Criminal mis-appropriation Breach of Trust—Cheating. 12

13. For what crimes is a person liable, on conviction, to a sentence of forfeiture of property, and to what extent? 8

Does forfeiture of property absolutely attach, for any crime on conviction?

14. A procured poison, and gave it to B, with directions how to apply it in order to kill D. What would A's offence be? 5

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE CODES OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; E.T. LEITH, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A, dwelling in Bombay, brings a suit in the High Court against B, also dwelling in Bombay, for foreclosure of a mortgage of land situate beyond its local limits. Has the High Court jurisdiction to entertain the suit? And if so, give your reasons, and cite any cases on the point. 5

2. Give the various grounds on which a plaint is liable to be rejected by the Court, and state whether an appeal will lie from the order rejecting it.

3. In what cases has the Court the power to remit an award, or any of the matters referred to arbitration, to the reconsideration of the same arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire? On what grounds is an award liable to be set aside? 5

4. A obtained, in 1864, a decree against B, for a garden. Can he get mesne profits in execution, and, if so, under what circumstances? Can interest be awarded on such profits? 5

5. Under what circumstances can a review of an order or a decree be granted?

A forcibly dispossesses B of a house, which the Civil Court does not award at the summary suit of B. The plaintiff afterwards discovers new evidence. How is he to proceed? 5

6. Give the meanings of the following words and expressions in the Criminal Procedure Code: "British India," "moveable property," "inquired into," "determined," and "Court of Justice." 5

7. State fully the limits within which a Session Judge, an Assistant Session Judge, a Magistrate of a District, a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class are respectively competent to pass sentence. What officers are alone empowered to pass sentence of solitary confinement under Section 173 of the Indian Penal Code? 10

8. Can an Appellate Criminal Court suspend a sentence, and release a prisoner on bail? and if so, state how far such power will be exercised in the cases of persons convicted of:— 5

(a) Theft,
(b) Perjury,
(c) Murder,
(d) Criminal Breach of Trust,
(e) Adultery.

9. Name the classes of persons entitled to an order for maintenance at the hands of a Magistrate. Is an appeal allowed against such an order? Under what circumstances can a husband seek the reduction of such maintenance? Can a Hindu daughter-in-law apply for such an order against her father-in-law? Give reasons for your answer. 5

10. How far will the following be admissible in evidence before a Court of Sessions :— 5

(a) Examination of a witness before a Magistrate.

(b) Examination of the accused before a Magistrate in the form of a narrative.

(c) The report of the Chemical Analyser to Government.

(d) The declaration of a deceased person?

11. When may a finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any error or defect either in the charge or in the proceedings on trial? State the exception to the rule, that sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final. 8

12. State briefly the sources of the Indian Law of Evidence. 8

13. State what persons are incompetent to give evidence in civil and criminal cases. 5

14. In what respect does the law of British India differ from that of England with regard to privileged communications made to professional agents? According to the 10

former, how long does the privilege continue, and in what way may it be ended?

15. Describe and distinguish:— 5

(*a*) Hearsay evidence,

(*b*) Secondary evidence,

(*c*) Opinion evidence.

State the exceptions to the rule excluding hearsay and secondary evidence.

16. How far will the improper admission or rejection of evidence affect the decision of a case:— 9

(*a*) In the Court of first instance,

(*b*) In an Appellate Court,

(*c*) In a Court of Special Appeal?

VI.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1868-69.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. Sylvester, F.C.S. ..... A. Sanderson, A.M., M.B.	In Anatomy (Descriptive and Practical).
W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P ..... F. S. Stedman, Esq.	In Anatomy (General) and Physiology.
I. B. Lyon, Esq. ..... D. S. Kemp, Esq	In Chemistry.
G. C. Bell, M.D. ..... Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.	In Botany.
G. C. Bell, M.D. ... . W. Dymock, B.A.	In Materia Medica.
J. T. Mackenzie, M.B. ..... A. Sanderson, A.M., M.B.	In Comparative Anatomy.

MONDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY.

G. C. BELL, M.D.; NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate the different parts which enter into the structure of a dicotyledonous stem; begin from the centre and proceed outwards, and state shortly their respective structure and function. 15

2. Define and state the difference between each of the following pairs of terms, and give an example of each— 25

Tubercle and *Tuber*. *Epiphyte* and *Parasite*. *Bulb* and *Corm*. *Spine* and *Prickle*. *Legume* and *Siliqua*. *Amentum* and *Spike*. *Achænium* and *Cremocarp*.

3. Describe the formation and structure of the Ovule; the changes which take place in it during the development of the embryo, and the subsequent growth of the latter in dicotyledons. 25

4. State in Botanical terms the general characters of the Natural Orders— 25

a. *Apocynaceæ*. *b*. *Liliaceæ*.

Mention their position in the Vegetable Kingdom, and give examples of each from the local flora.

5. Explain the distribution of fluid matter through the tissues of a dicotyledonous plant, and explain in what way light influences and modifies the essential functions of leaves. 10

MONDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.; A. SANDERSON, A.M., M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate the articulations of the Sphenoid with other bones of the skull, and specify the surfaces by which it is connected with each. 15

2. State fully the nature of the arrangements by which the Astragalus is retained in position in the human foot. 15

3. Give a description of the relative Anatomy of the subclavian artery in the posterior inferior triangle of the neck. 15

4. Describe the vocal cords, the rima glottidies, and the ventricle of the larynx. How is the mucous membrane attached to the laryngeal walls. 20

5. Suppose the thoracic cavity to be open: give the dissection of the thoracic duct from its origin to its termination. 15

6. Give the dissection necessary to expose the suprascapular nerve of the arm and its branches, from the origin to the termination. 20

TUESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MATERIA MEDICA.

G. C. BELL, M.D.; W. DYMOCK, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name as many of the Officinal Anthelmintics as you can remember, and briefly notice their physiological effects, as far as regards the destruction or expulsion of worms. 20

2 What drugs are obtained from the Order Leguminosæ? describe the peculiarities of the Senna leaf and legume. 15

3. Describe and explain the methods given in the Pharmacopœia for the preparationof Calomel, Corrossive Sublimate, and the Acid solution of the Nitrate of Mercury. 25

4. How is the Volumetric Solution of Soda prepared, and what is it used for? 15

5. What are the therapeutical effects of Opium? Mention the peculiar circumstances demanding, or contra indicating, its employment in the treatment of disease. 25

TUESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; D. S. KEMP, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the causes tending to diminish the power of a simple Voltaic circuit? How may their remedy be attempted? 16

2. State what forces are concerned in the following phenomena:— 15

a' Solution of Sugar in Water.

b' Solution of Glass or Silica in Hydrofluoric Acid.

c' Distillation of Water.

d' Absorption of Gases by Charcoal.

e' Ignition of Hydrogen by Spongy Platinum.

3. Explain the terms—Latent Heat, Specific Heat, Specific Gravity, and Atomic Weight, giving an illustration of each. 8

4. Calculate the Specific Gravity as compared with air of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas. What is the weight of 100 cubic inches of that gas measured at the standard temperature and pressure? 10

5. Briefly indicate from what sources and in what manner the following substances are usually obtained:— 35

Sulphur.

Phosphorus.

Boracic Acid.

Iodine.

Bromine.

Carbonate of Soda (commercial).

Carbonate of Potash (commercial).

Oxide of Calcium.

Nitrate of Potash.

Mercury.

6. Explain the phenomenon of Alcoholic fermentation, showing by chemical formulæ the changes which occur. 8

7. By what tests may the presence of Hydrocyanic Acid be recognized? 8

WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY.

W. S. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.; F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the different glands concerned in digestion. State the composition and uses of saliva and gastric juice. 23

2. Describe the minute structure of a pulmonary lobule. 23

3. How are the movements of respiration effected—(*a*) In ordinary quiet breathing. (*b*) In forced respiration. 18

4. What are the different terminations of nerve fibres? Describe a Pacinian body. 18

5. Explain the physiology of the following branches of the pneumogastric nerve—(1) The Pharyngeal. (2) The Inferior Laryngeal. (3) The Superior Laryngeal. 18

WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.; A. SANDERSON, A.M., M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what you know of the reproductive processes in sponges. 10

2. Briefly describe— 20

(*a.*) The water vascular system of Annelida.

(*b.*) The vascular system of Crustacea.

(*c.*) The respiratory apparatus of Insecta.

3. Give a short account of the nature of the alimentary canal in Gasteropoda. 10

4. Give a brief description of the circulating system in Reptilia. 10

5. Point out the homologies which exist between the bones of the anterior extremity of a Horse and those of the upper extremity of a man. 20

6. Describe the process of development of a complete vertibra according to Professor Owen. 30

VII.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1868-69.

EXAMINERS.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.	In Medicine.
J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.	
F. S. Stedman, Esq.	In Surgery.
A. Sanderson, A.M., M.B.	
Surgeon John Mills	In Medical Jurisprudence.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.	
T. B. Beatty, M.D.	In Midwifery.
F. G. Joynt, Esq.	

MONDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.; J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the symptoms, pathology, and treatment of Capillary Bronchitis. 25

2. Give the pathology and treatment of Chronic Hydrocephalus. 25

3. Mention the diagnosis between Jaundice dependent on obstruction, and suppression of Bile. 25

4. Give the causes, symptoms, and diagnosis of Acute Desquemative Nephritis. 25

MONDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY.

T. B. BEATTY, M.D.; F. G. JOYNT, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the leading indications for Induction of Premature labour. Describe the various methods by which it may be effected. Add your estimate of the comparative values of those methods. 25

2. Describe the various forms of Mal-presentation in their order of frequency, and say what plan of treatment you would adopt in each. 25

3. Give a succinct account of Uterine deviations; (*a*) the symptoms and signs; (*b*) the differential diagnosis; and (*c*) the appropriate treatment of each. 25

4. Define Peri-uterine Hœmatocele. Name some affections for which it is likely to be mistaken, and mention any points of differential diagnosis with respect to hœmatocele. 25

TUESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SURGERY.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.; A. SANDERSON, A.M., M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe Hypertrophy or chronic enlargement of the prostate gland. The appearance of the middle lobe after death; its symptoms and treatment. 20

2. Give the arguments in favour of extripation of Scirrhus of the Breast, and those against it; and describe the methods of treatment in both. 20

3. Mention the cases in which you would perform Tracheotomy and Laryngotomy respectively. Describe fully the different steps of each operation, and point out the dangers to be apprehended during and after operation. 20

4. Enumerate the different forms of fracture of the cranium, and describe shortly the principal symptoms of each variety. In what cases would you trephine? 20

5. Describe the nature, histological structure, and treatment of Epulis. 10

6. What are the steps and dangers of the operation for extracting a Cataractous lens? and when is the operation suitable? 10

TUESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

SURGEON JOHN MILLS; I. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Supposing the dead body of a newly-born child to be sent you for examination, what circumstances would guide you in forming an opinion as to whether the child had been born alive or not? 30

2. Describe the symptoms, treatment, and *post mortem* appearances in a case of poisoning by Corrosive Sublimate. In what respect do the symptoms differ from those produced by Arsenious Acid? 30

3 How would you decide whether a stain on a piece of cloth was caused by blood or not? Supposing it to be blood, how far would you be justified in giving an opinion, as to whether it was caused by that of a human being, or of some other animal? 20

4 In cases of hanging, how may death take place? What may be the *post mortem* appearances? What circumstances would guide you in forming an opinion, as to whether the hanging was suicidal, homicidal, or *post mortem*? 20

VIII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1868-69.

EXAMINERS

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE Lieutenant HENRY DOVETON, R.E.	In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
J. B. LYON, Esq. ... . Captain W. M. DUCAT, B.E.....	In Experimental and Natural Science.
Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E. ..... Captain W. M. DUCAT, R.E.	In Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Professor KESO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; Lieut. H. DOVETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the G.C.M. of 1908, 936, 630; and the L.C.M. of 7, 18, 28, 30, 42. 5

2. Reduce $\frac{1}{11}$ to a decimal; and find the vulgar fraction equivalent to $\cdot\dot{2}4\dot{3}6\dot{4}$. 5

3. A cistern is filled by two spouts in 20 and 24 minutes respectively, and emptied by a tap in 30 minutes; what portion of it will be filled in 15 minutes, when they are all left open together and run uniformly? 8

4. Four persons A, B, C, D, rent a pasture for Rs. 1000. A puts in 10 oxen and 5 horses; B 5 oxen and 10 horses; C 15 oxen; and D 15 horses; now how much must each pay, supposing 2 horses eat as much as 3 oxen? 10

5. A farmer wishes to exchange a triangular field for a square one of equal area; what must be the side of the latter, if the sides of the former are 70, 168 and 182 yards respectively? 10

6. Resolve $a-b$ into two factors. And simplify the fraction $\frac{a^2-5a+6}{a^2-7a+12}$ 5

7. Solve the equations 9

(i) $$\sqrt{\frac{x}{4}-2}+\sqrt{\frac{x}{4}+2}=\sqrt{x-4}$$

(ii) $$\left.\begin{aligned} x^2+y^2 &= 74 \\ xy &= 35 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

8. The first term of an arithmetical progression is 10, the common difference $\frac{1}{2}$ and the number of terms 21. Required the sum of an ascending and descending series. 9

9. Find the number of permutations that can be formed out of n things taken r together. 10

10. Given $\log 3 = \cdot 477121$ find $\log 24\frac{3}{8}$. 7

11. Expand the expression $\sqrt{1+x}$ as far as x^4 11

12. Find the square root of $3+\sqrt{8}$ in the form of a binomial surd. 11

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; Lieut. H. DOVETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The greater side of every triangle has the greater angle opposite to it, and conversely the greater angle of every triangle is subtended by the greater side. 8

2. Prove that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle. 8

3. Draw a straight line which shall touch two given circles. 10

4. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides. 9

5. Upon a given straight line to describe a segment of a circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given angle; the given angle being either acute or obtuse. 9

6. Inscribe a square in a given segment of a circle. 12

7. Having given the sine and cosine of an arc, find the tangent, secant, and versed sine of that arc. 7

8. A person standing at a distance of 82 feet 4 inches from the base of a tower, observes that the altitude of the tower is exactly 45°: find the height of the tower, the eye of the observer being 5 feet 2 inches from the ground. 10

9. Given $\tan(45°+x) + \cos t\,(45^2+1) = a$. Find $\tan x$. 9

10. Find the values of $\sin 18°$ and $\cos 9°$. 9

11. A colossal statue on top of an obelisk whose height is b, subtends an angle A when viewed at a distance (L) from the base of the obelisk; show that the height of the statue is $\dfrac{(a^2+)\tan A.}{a-b\tan A.}$ 9

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; Lieut. H. DOVETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that a tangent to an ellipse bisects the exterior angle of the generating triangle. 9

2. If a tangent meet two conjugate diameters of an ellipse, the rectangle of the segments of the tangent from the point of contact will be equal to the square on the semi-diameter to which it is parallel. 12

3. If two tangents be at the extremities of a chord passing through the focus of a parabola, they cut each other at right angles in the directrix, and the line joining their point of intersection with the focus is at right angles to the line joining the points of contact. 15

4. From the last question, prove that the principal semi-parameter is a harmonic mean between the segments of any chord drawn through the focus. 10

5. Find the equations to the straight lines, which pass through the point (4, 5) and which make an angle of 60° to the line whose equation is $y = 2x + 3$. 8

6. Interpret the following:— 9

(i) $2y + 4x = 7$

(ii) $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 7)^2 = 0$

(iii) $6x^2 + 6y^2 + xy + 3x + 2y + 6 = 0$

7. Find the position and magnitude of the circle represented by the equation:— 12

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 6y - 6 = 0.$$

8. Find the locus of the intersection of the tangents drawn from the extremities of chords, passing through a given point. 10

9. Is the line whose equation is $5y - 6x = 15$ a tangent to the circle represented by the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 4$? 8

10. Find equation to the normal, at a given point in the circumference of a circle. 7

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; Lieut. H. DOVETON, R E

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that the moment of the resultant of any number of forces in the same plane, with respect to a given point, is equal to the sum of the moments of the component forces. 8

2. Four bodies considered as points, whose weights are 3, 4, 5, and 6 lbs. are placed at the successive angles of a square, whose side is 12 inches; required the distance of the centre of gravity from the least body, both by construction and calculation. 10

3. What are the requisites of a good balance? 9

4. Divide the beam of a steel-yard of uniform thickness, so that the weights 1, 2, 3, &c. lbs. on the one side, shall balance a constant weight of 95 lbs., at the distance of two inches on the other side of the fulcrum; the weight of the beam being 10 lbs., and its whole length 36 inches. 8

5. Required the weight, which will be balanced by a power of 30 lbs. if the radii of four axles be 2, 4, 5, and 3 inches, and the radii of the wheel 10, 12, 8, and 15 inches, respectively. 7

6. Prove that in a system of pulleys, where each pulley hangs by a separate string, and the strings are parallel, $P : W :: 1 : 2^n$, n being the number of pulleys. 7

7. Find the relation existing between the weight, the power, and the pressure on an inclined plane. 8

8. The weight, power, and pressure on an inclined plane are respectively 13, 9, and 6; required the inclination of the plane and the angle which the direction of the power makes with the plane. 8

9. Show that the power required to keep a body in equilibrium on an inclined plane when it is smooth, is a harmonic mean between the greatest and least powers when it is rough. 10

10. If θ be the inclination of a rough plane, when a body placed on it just begins to move downwards, show that the co-efficient of friction is equal to tan θ. 8

11. The lever of a simple screw is 2 ft. the thickness of the thread 2 in. If a pressure of 100 lbs. be applied to the lever, what pressure will be produced on the pressure board? 8

12. In an endless screw the length of the handle is 1·4 ft., the number of teeth in the cog-wheel is 30, and the radius of the axle is ·2 ft. If 1 lb. pressure be applied to the handle, what weight would be raised, friction being neglected? 8

WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; Lieut. H. DOVETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The measure of the Earth's gravity is 32·2 feet when the unit of time is a second and the unit of space a foot. What would be its measure according to Hindu units of time and space? One vipul = $\frac{1}{5}$ of a second; and one cubit = 18 inches. 8

2. With what velocity must a body be projected downwards from a height of 150 feet, that it may pass over that space in two seconds? 8

3. If a circle be in a vertical plane, the times of descent down all its chords, drawn from either extremity of the vertical diameter, are equal; and the velocity acquired in falling down each chord is proportional to its length. 9

4. There are two equal weights, one of which descends vertically and draws the other up a plane, inclined 30° to the horizon; required the accelerating force. 10

5. Find the length of a pendulum making 100 vibrations in a minute; the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds being 39$\frac{1}{8}$ inches. 6

6. How far will a ball range on a plane which ascends 30°, the velocity or impetus being 3,000 feet and the elevation 60° 9

7. Suppose the radius of the Earth to be 3,956 miles, and the distance of the moon from the centre of the Earth to be 60·24 of its radii, show that the accelerating force which causes the moon to move round the Earth in a circular orbit in 27$\frac{1}{3}$ days nearly, is the Earth's gravity. 10

8. Show that fluids of different densities, communicating with each other in a pipe, rise to heights which are in an inverse ratio to their densities. 8

9. The pressure of water on an embankment 100 feet long is 253,125 lbs; required the depth of water. 8

10. Define *meta centre*. A triangular piece of wood floats in water, half in and half out of it. Where will its vertex be? 8

11. Describe the construction and use of a common *Fire Engine*. 8

12. Explain the action of the slide valve in a steam engine. 8

WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY CHEMICAL PHYSICS, INCLUDING HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM, AND THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

I. B. LYON Esq.; Captain W. M. DUCAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The specific gravity of Oxygen is 1·1057. Calculate the specific gravity of dry Ammonia gas and of Carbonic Acid gas. 15

2. Calculate the weight of 100 cubic inches of Hydrochloric Acid gas. 10

3. A salt has the following percentage composition, calculate its formula:— 10

Oxygen	38·095
Sodium	36·508
Sulphur	25·397
	100·000

N.B.—Sodium = 23.

4. Briefly contrast the effects of heat upon solids, liquids, and gases. 15

5. Describe the corrections which have to be applied in order to deduce the true height of the mercurial column from its height in a barometer. 15

6. Explain carefully the way in which a Leyden jar accumulates a charge of electricity. 15

7. A Voltaic battery of several cells has to be arranged (*a*) for Electroplating; (*b*) for Telegraphing along a considerable length of wire; what would be the best way of connecting the cells together for each purpose? Give fully your reasons for adopting the arrangement you prefer in each case. 20

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PROPERTIES AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS; EARTH-WORKS; CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.; W. M. DUCAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the requisites of stone for building purposes? Describe sand-stone, the characteristics of good sand-stone, and its advantages for building purposes. 5

2. Describe mortar, and the process of making it; in slaking lime, what is "the equivalent of water?" 6

3. What is the difference between hydraulic lime and hydraulic cement? and what are the component parts of artificial hydraulic cement? 8

4. What are the characteristics you would look for in selecting strong and durable timber? 10

5. Sometimes cast-iron, sometimes wrought-iron, is used in structures; define the advantages of each. What is the description of iron best fitted for armour plates and for rails? and what is the ratio of resistance to crushing in cast-iron and wrought-iron respectively? 15

6. State how the transverse strength, of rectangular, square, and cylindrical beams vary. 5

7. A uniform beam of cast-iron 18 feet in length, is required to carry a weight of 20,000 lbs. on the middle between the supports, what must be the breadth and depth in inches, when the breadth is one-fifth of the depth, and the strain not to exceed one-third of the strength, the strength of cast-iron being taken at 2550? 12

8. What is the difference between cold blast iron and hot blast iron? Which possesses the greatest transverse strength, and by how much does the strength of one exceed that of the other? 12

9. Describe the process of lining out and constructing an embanked road across low land; give a cross section; and the prismoidal formula for calculating its contents. 16

10. Give sketches of cross sections of a road along a hill side of varying slope, and explain the process of metalling a road. 12

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BRIDGES, OBLIQUE BRIDGE.

Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.; Captain W. M. DUCAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the terms, "spandrels," "blocking course," "starling," "wings," "invert," and "askew." 6

2. State the advantages and disadvantages of semi-circular, segmental, and semi-elliptical arches. 10

3. How do you describe a curve composed of three arcs each of 60°? 6

4. Explain the reason why the haunches of an arch are made thicker than the crown. 6

5. Draw the plan, elevation, and sections, noting all dimensions, of a Bridge of 3 arches of 30 feet span; rise of $\frac{1}{4}$th, height of flood level 12 feet; clear width of roadway 20 feet; firm soil on both banks; one pier on rock, the other on loose sand with rock at a depth of 24 feet. 24

6. Describe the method of founding on wells. 20

7. How many centres are necessary for the above Bridge, and why? Describe with a rough hand-sketch the centre you would propose and the method of striking it. 20

8. What is the rule for calculating the safe deflection of a cast-iron beam of given dimensions when loaded at the centre and when loaded uniformly? 8

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE, ELEMENTARY CARPENTRY, SURVEYING WITH COMPASS AND CHAIN, AND LEVELLING WITH DUMPY OR Y LEVEL.

Captain W. M. BAKER, R.E.; Captain W. M. DUCAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe in a few words the action of, and results produced by, steam in a steam engine. 8

2. Give a sketch of a king post truss, naming the different pieces, with the dimensions you would give each for teak trusses, 20 feet span, to support a double-tiled roof. Show how the different pieces are joined together. 16

3. What is the difference between a "fished joint" and a "scarf"? Give explanatory sketches of both kinds of joint. 10

4. Explain the terms "dragon beam," "treenails," "stirrup," "mortise and tenon joint." 8

5. Describe your course of procedure in making a survey with the prismatic compass and Gunter's chain. 12

6. Explain the adjustments of the Y level. 12

7. Fill in an imaginary field book for six stations on undulating ground, and plot a section to agree therewith. 14

8. Explain clearly what you mean by "a level line," "datum line," "reduced level," "bench mark." 8

9. What is the correction to be made for curvature and refraction when two stations are 9 miles distant from each other? 12

IX.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1868-69.

EXAMINERS.

Professor LERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ...	In Mathematics.
Captain C. T. HAIG, R.E.	
Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ...	In Applied Mathematics.
Captain C. T. HAIG, R.E.	
I. B. LYON, Esq.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
Captain W. M. DUCAT, R.E.	
Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.	In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.
W. EMERSON, Esq	

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If two straight lines bisecting two angles of a triangle and terminated at the opposite sides be equal, the bisected angles shall be equal. 10

2. The base of a triangle is given and is bisected by the centre of a given circle: if the vertex be at any point of the circumference, show that the sum of the squares on the two sides of the triangle is invariable. 10

3. If from any point in the circumference of the circle described round a triangle perpendiculars be drawn to the sides of the triangle, the three points of intersection are in the same straight line. 10

4. Show that each of the triangles made by joining the extremities of adjoining sides of a regular pentagon is less than a third and greater than a fourth of the whole area of the pentagon. 10

5. Show how the shadow of an object may be used to determine its height. 7

6. There are four given points A, B, C, D in a straight line; required the locus of a point at which AB and CD subtend equal angles. 10

7. Define *parabola, hyperbola, ellipse, latus rectum, subnormal, conjugate diameters, asymptote of an hyperbola.* 7

8. If a cone be cut by a plane parallel to its side the section is a parabola. 8

9. In an ellipse the square of any diameter is to the square of its conjugate as the rectangle of its abscissæ is to the square of their ordinate. 9

10. In an hyperbola if a tangent and ordinate be drawn from the same point to any diameter, half of that diameter will be a mean proportional between the distances of the two intersections from the centre. 9

11. All the parallelograms formed by drawing lines from any point of a hyperbola parallel to the asymptotes are equal to each other. 10

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P. M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ; Captain C. T. HAIG, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the value of 6

Sin 22°30′, cos 33°45′ tan 37°30′ and cot 18°

2. In any triangle the distance of a perpendicular drawn from C on A B, from the middle point of A B 8

$$= \frac{c}{2} \cdot \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{\tan A + \tan B}$$

3 On the opposite bank of a river to that on which I stood is a tower 216 feet high. With a sextant I ascertained the angle subtended at my eye by the height of the tower to be 47°56′. Find my distance from the foot of the tower, supposing my eye to be 5 feet above the level of the tower's foot. 9

4 Adapt to logarithmic computation $a \sin x + b \cos x = c$. 9

5. Having given the three angles A,B,C, of a spherical triangle to find the sides a, b, c. 8

6. Having given the latitudes and longitudes of two places on the earth's surface (considered as a sphere) to find the distance between them. 8

7. Find the equation to the circle, passing through any three given points. 8

What circle passes through (0, 3) (0, 0) (2, 0) ?

8. The expression $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 - c^2 = s$ would be an equation to the circle if $s = 0$; what would it represent if s is $>$ or < 0. 10

9. The equation $s = 0$ represents a circle, and $s_1 = 0$ represents another circle, what line is represented by $s - s_1 = 0$, and what is its geometrical designation ? 10

10. A parabola having its focus in the centre of a circle passes through the extremities of its diameter ; find the position of the vertex of the parabola. 6

11. Find the polar equation to the ellipse, a focus of the ellipse being the pole, and the axis major the initial line. 8

Show that the distance of the focus from the extremity of the axis minor is equal to the semi-axis major.

12. Find the equation to the hyperbola referred to its asymptotes. 8

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; Captain C. T. HAIG, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the fundamental definition of the differential co-efficient. 8

Is the symbol $\frac{dy}{dx}$ to be considered as a whole, or can a separate meaning be attached to dy and dx.

2. Find the differential co-efficient of $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, and point out its geometrical application. 10

3. Differentiate the following:— 8

(i) $y = \sin x$

(ii) $y = \sin^{-1} x$

(iii) $y = x^z$, in which z is a function of x.

4. Find the differential coefficient of:— 6

(i.) $y = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$

(ii.) $y = x \log x$.

5. Find the successive differentials of $y = (\cos x)^2$. 8

6. Expand $\cos x$ in terms of x. 8

7. In what cases does Taylor's theorem fail? 10

8. Show that the value of $f(x)$ will be a maximum or a minimum when $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$. How do you proceed in finding whether it be one or the other? 8

9. What are the values of x for the maximum and minimum values of the expression $x^3 - 9x^2 - 24x - 7$? 8

10. State the object of the integral calculus. 8

11. Integrate:— 8

(i) $y = \cos x$

(ii) $y = \dfrac{x\,dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$

12. Explain integration by parts. 10

Integrate $(\sqrt{x(^2 - a)}\ dx$.

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS, DYNAMICS, AND THE THEORY OF THE ARCH.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; Captain C. T. HAIG, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *Statics, Dynamics, Centre of Gravity, Moment of Pressure, Sensibility of a Balance, Vis viva, Modulus of Elasticity.* 8

2. Enunciate and prove the proposition of the parallelogram of forces. 8

3. Two men carry a load of 2 maunds hung on a pole the ends of which rest on their shoulders. How much of this weight is borne by each man when the load hangs 6 inches from the middle of the pole the length of which is 4 feet. 9

4. A uniform and straight plank of length l rests with its middle point upon a rough horizontal cylinder whose radius $= r$ their directions being perpendicular to each other; find the greatest weight that can be suspended from one end of the plank whose weight is w without its sliding off the cylinder. 10

5. Find the pressure exerted to overturn the pier of an arch. 9

6. If every part of an arch be pressed vertically by the weight immediately above it; find the height of the extrados above the intrados. 9

7. Determine the strength of a rectangular beam the neutral axis being supposed to pass through the centre of gravity of the section of fracture. 10

8. The sides AB, CD of a billiard table are parallel, and an imperfectly elastic ball struck from a point C in one side impinges at E in the other and is reflected to D in the 9

first side. Show that the time alongo C.E. : time along ED = e : 1.

9. A ball whose elasticity is ·6 falls from a height of 50 feet upon a hard horizontal plane and rebounds continually till its velocity is destroyed : find the whole space described. 9

10. The length of a seconds pendulum at the equator = 39·0265 inches and at the poles 39·1873 inches. A pendulum, that beats seconds at the equator is brought ty latitude 18°; determine the effect on the daily number of vibrations. 9

11. A body is projected from the top of a tower 200 feet high with a velocity of 50 feet per second, and at an angle of elevation of 60°. Find the range on the horizontal plane passing through the foot of the tower, and the time of flight. 10

WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND OPTICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; Captain C. T. HAIG, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Determine the thickness of the wall at the bottom, when its section is a right angled triangle, with its vertical side next the water; the water being 10 feet deep, and the wall 12 feet high, and the specific gravity of the wall to that of water = 11 to 7. 6

2. The concave surface of a cylinder filled with fluid, is divided into three annuli, in such a manner that the pressure on each annulus is equal to the pressure on the base. Given the radius of the cylinder to find its height, and also the breadth of each annulus. 8

3. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer. A weight of 1000 grains sinks it to the given point on the stem. A piece of metal is then placed in the upper cup and 912 grains sink it to the same point; it is then put in the lower cup in the water, and 923 grains sink it to this point. Required the specific gravity of the metal, making allowance for the weight of the air. 10

4. Describe the construction of the Forcing Pump; and the great advantage gained by the addition of an air-vessel to it. 8

5. With what velocity will the water issue out of a small orifice, 20 feet below the surface of the fluid, into another vessel in which $\frac{1}{4}$ of the air has been exhausted? 10

6. According to Sir A. Barnes, the velocity at the surface of the Indus, in the middle of the stream, at Tatta, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour; the breadth of the river is 670 yards, and its mean depth 15 feet: required the quantity of water discharged per second. 10

7. What must be the form of a clepsydra, that the water may descend through equal depths in equal portions of time? 10

8. State the laws of Reflection and Refraction. How do you find the *critical angle*? 6

9. Show that in a concave mirror the image of an object will always be small, erect, on the same side of the lens as the object, and between the lens and its principal focus. 10

10. Explain the principle made use of in the construction of *Kaleidoscopes*. 8

11. Show that, when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal the deviation of a ray through a prism will be at its minimum. 10

12. Show that in common Astronomical Telescopes, the magnifying power 6

$$= \frac{\text{the focal length of the object glass,}}{\text{the focal length of the eye glass.}}$$

WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; Captain W. M. DUCAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. How is Ransome's patent Stone made? Explain the Chemistry of the process. 10

2. In what ways may hard water be softened or prevented from depositing crusts in steam boilers? Explain the process. 12

3. How would you distinguish Galena from Sulphide of Antimony? 10

4. Describe and explain the process by which Carbonate of Soda is made from common Salt. 18

5. Give as long a list as you can of metals and other substances arranged in the order of their conductive power for electricity. 15

6. Describe Grove's Battery, and state what are its advantages and disadvantages. 15

7. On what theory may the phenomena of Magnetism be accounted for? Give any arguments in support of it that you are acquainted with. 20

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT, AND ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY.

Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.; Captain W. M. DUCAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define accurately what is meant by the term "Boiling point of a liquid." What circumstances influence it? 20

2. What by calculation would be the force of the draught in a furnace chimney 55 feet in height, the average temperature of the air inside the chimney being 170° F and that of the external air 60° F? 15

3. What is the mechanical equivalent of heat? 10

4. What is understood in Geology by the following terms, viz. "dip," "strike" "anticlinal axis," "fault," and "stratification"? 10

5. What kind of rock is Basalt? Is the presence of Basalt any guide in determining the age of other rocks in its vicinity? 10

6. Write down the main subdivisions of the Palæozoic period. 20

7. In what period would you class the Oolitic rocks, and where are they to be found in Western India? 15

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE CLASSIC ORDERS; THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOTHIC, SARACENIC, AND HINDU ARCHITECTURE.

Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.; W. EMERSON, M. R. I., B. A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the terms Cantaliver, Entablature, Intercolumniations, Triglyph, Tympanum, Spandril, Boss, Cusp. 4

2. Make two sketches showing the difference between an Ionic and Corinthian Entablature. 12

3. Describe the differences in proportion of the various orders of Classic Architecture, and also the difference in proportion of the capitals of an Ionic and Corinthian column. 12

4. Describe with hand sketches the various kinds of mouldings used in Classic, Mediæval, and Saracenic Architecture; give the names of each, and explain the differences in the mouldings belonging to the different periods of Gothic Architecture. 6

5. Make sketches sufficient to show the difference between the tracery used in windows of the Geometric, Late Decorated, and Perpendicular periods of English Gothic Architecture, and the French Flamboyant Tracery. 6

6. Describe in detail the peculiar features of Mahomedan and Hindu Architecture. Sketch a specimen of Saracenic Tracery. 8

7. Give a short sketch of the history of the rise and spread of Mahomedan Architecture, and name the countries in which it flourished most. 14

8. What is the difference between a surbased and a surmounted dome? What is the earliest dome we know of? 10

9. Explain with a sketch the distinctive character of the Jaina Temple Architecture, and note the great defect of their porches, and the rate of proportion between the centre and other aisles. 10

10. Explain how the light was introduced into the central compartment of a mosque. 8

11. What is a pendentive sketch an early Gothic one, and a Saracenic one? 10

[FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.]

10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY; TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYING; TRAVERSING WITH THE THEODOLITE; LEVELLING WITH A SPIRIT LEVEL, AND THE ADJUSTMENTS AND USE OF INSTRUMENTS, METHOD OF FINDING AZIMUTH, LATITUDE, AND LONGITUDE AT A PLACE.

Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.; W. EMERSON, M.R.I., B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms "geometrical plane," "fundamental line," "horizontal line," "vanishing point," "primitive circle," "line of measures." 4

2. Draw the development of a dodecahedron. 10

3. Make a perspective drawing of the frustum of a pyramid whose base is a pentagon, as seen from one of its angles. 10

4. Explain with a figure how the lines of latitude and longitude are drawn on a globe or map. 10

5. Describe in detail the method of measuring a base line to find its true length reduced to the mean level of the sea. 16

6. What is meant by "spherical excess"? Give the rule for finding the proper allowance to be made for it in calculating the area of a triangle. 12

7. Detail the various adjustments requisite for the Theodolite, and the method of measuring horizontal and vertical angles. 10

8. Describe the optical square and its use. 8

9. Make an imaginary field-book for six stations on undulating ground, and plot the section according therewith. 12

10. How would you find your longitude at sea on observing an eclipse of one of Jupiter's satellites? 8

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DESIGNING AND ESTIMATING; SPECIFICATION; SETTING OUT WORKS ON THE GROUND.

Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.; W. EMERSON, M.R.I., B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. What are the requisites of a "good design" for any proposed building? 6

2. Draw the plan, elevation, and section, of a clock-tower 90 feet high, in brick and stone. 20

3. Give a specification for the above. 8

4. Take out the quantities of the above (without calculations). 10

5. Give a detailed sketch with all dimensions for a handsome doorway and door in Gothic style, showing how it is fixed in the masonry of a wall. 8

6. Give a section of an upper storied building with clerestory windows in the upper floor, arcade below, verandah above. 20

7. How would you lay out on the ground the curve to connect two lengths of road meeting at an angle? 10

8. Describe the process of lining out on the ground a house, of an octagonal plan, supposing it to be built on a hill side. State how you would ensure that the walls are truly at right angles to each other. 10

9. In the construction of an arch, how would you ensure that the joints of the voussoirs are directed truly to the centre? 8

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

IRRIGATION; CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND RAILWAYS; MORTARS AND CEMENTS; QUARRYING AND BLASTING ROCKS.

Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.; Captain W. M. DUCAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the terms "weir," "dam," "puddle," "silt," "hydraulic mean depth," "inlet," "superpassage," "module." 6

2. Calculate the discharge per second of a canal with the following dimensions: Width at bottom 20 feet, side slopes 2 to 1, depth 8 feet, slope per mile 6 inches. 10

3. What are about the safe minimum and maximum velocities of current in an irrigation canal, and what considerations determine those limits? 10

4. Give a cross section with all dimensions of a dam 20 feet high across a gorge; note the high water level and the level of the waste weir; show your arrangements for preventing leakage and for the supply of water; and describe the mode of construction. 16

5. The weight of a Train is 20 tons; its velocity 30 miles per hour; its frontage 60 square feet; what is the resistance in lbs. on an ascent of 1 in 528. 10

6. Describe the method of laying out the centre line of a tunnel. 12

7. Given the velocity of a Train 30 miles per hour, the radius of curve 1,000 yards, find the requisite "cant" on a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, and explain its necessity. 10

8. How do you test a stone supposed to contain hydraulic lime? 6

9. Describe the process of making and laying concrete, the circumstances under which it is used; and note the difference between concrete and beton. 10

10. Describe the process of blasting rock, the instruments used; and give the rule for fixing the amount of charge. 10

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE AND OTHER MACHINERY; PRINCIPLES OF FRAMING IN WOOD AND IN IRON.

Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.; W. EMERSON, M.R.I., B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the difference between a single acting and double acting Steam Engine, and for what purposes is the former applicable? 6

2. Describe, with a sketch, the Mercurial Steam Gauge for low pressure boilers. 12

3. Describe Watt's Condenser and its object. 10

4. What is the pitch of a toothed wheel? What is the best form of teeth for crane wheels? 10

5. Give the general rule for fixing the length of the teeth, and state the best proportion of the number of teeth on each pinion to the number on its wheel. 10

6. Make a rough sketch of a crane which is theoretically the strongest. Explain why it is so, and why practically it is not so. 8

7. Sketch a queen post truss 36 feet span; name each piece, note all dimensions, and show how the several pieces are joined together. 18

8. Sketch a centre for a Bridge of 40 feet span, 10 feet rise, without intermediate supports, no piece of wood being more than 20 feet in length. Explain how it is lowered when sand boxes are used. 10

9. What is a built beam? What should be the aggregate depth of all the keys, and what should be the breadth of each key? Sketch such a beam. 6

10. Describe the principle kinds of girders used in wrought iron Bridges, and give the formula for calculating the breaking weight of an iron girder. 12

X.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS, 1868-69.

EXAMINERS.

J. G BUHLER, Ph.D.

SHRIKRISHNA RAGHUNATH SHASTRI TALEKAR, Esq.

MONDAY—23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Paper I.

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.; SHRIKRISHNA RAGHUNATH SHASTRI TALEKAR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a). Translate into English the following verses from Sávitryupákhyána:— 20

॥ यम उवाच ॥

निवर्त तुष्टोस्मि तवानया गिरा स्वराक्षर-
व्यञ्जनहेतुयुक्तया ।
वरं वृणीष्वेह विनास्य जीवितं ददानि ते सर्व-
मनिन्दिते वरम् ॥ २५ ॥

॥ सावित्र्युवाच ॥

च्युतः स्वराज्याद्वनवासमाश्रितो विनष्टचक्षुः
श्वशुरो ममाश्रमे ।
स लब्धचक्षुर्बलवान्भवेन्नृपस्तव प्रसादाज्ज्व-
लनार्कसंनिभः ॥ २६ ॥

॥ यम उवाच ॥

ददानि ते सर्वमनिन्दिते वरं यथा त्वयोक्तं भवि-
ता च तत्तथा ।
तवाध्वनि ग्लानिमिवोपलक्षये निवर्त गच्छस्व
न ते श्रमो भवेत् ॥ २७

॥ सावित्र्युवाच ॥

कुतः श्रमो भर्तृसमीपतोद्य मे यतो हि भर्ता मम
सा गतिर्भुवा ।
यतः पृतिं नेष्यसि तत्र मे गतिः सुरेश भूयश्च
वचो निबोध मे ॥ २८

(b.) Give the description of धर्म as given by सावित्री to यम in the Sávitryupákhána.

(c.) What is the metre of the above passage ?

(d.) Give a note on the forms निवर्त and गच्छस्व.

2. (a.) Translate into English the following verses from Draupadípramátha :— 35

तत्रापश्यत्प्रियां भार्यां पाण्डवानां यशस्विनीम् ।
तिष्ठन्तीमाश्रमद्वारि द्रौपदीं निर्जने वने ॥ ८ ॥
विभ्राजमानां वपुषा बिभ्रतीं रूपमुत्तमम् ।
भ्राजयन्तीं वनोद्देशे नीलाभ्रमिव विद्युतम् ॥ ९ ॥
अप्सरा देवकन्या वा माया वा देवनिर्मिता ।
इति कृत्वाञ्जलिं सर्वे ददृशुस्तामनिन्दिताम् ॥ १० ॥
ततः स राजा सिन्धूनां वार्धक्षत्रिर्जयद्रथः ।
विस्मितस्त्वनवद्याङ्गीं दृष्ट्वासीद्दृष्टमानसः ॥ ११ ॥
स कोटिकाश्यं राजानमब्रवीत्काममोहितः ।
कस्य त्वेषानवद्याङ्गी यदि वापि न मानुषी ॥ १२ ॥
विवाहार्थो न मे कश्चिदियां प्राप्यातिसुन्दरीम् ।
एतामेवाहमादाय गमिष्यामि स्वमालयम् ॥ १३ ॥
गच्छ जानीहि सौम्यैनां कस्य वात्र कुतोपि वा ।
किमर्थमागता सुभ्रूरिदं कण्टकितं वनम् ॥ १४ ॥

अपि नाम वरारोहा मामेवालोक्य सुन्दरी ।
भजेदद्यायतापाङ्गी सुदन्ती तनुमध्यमा ॥ २५ ॥
अप्यहं कृतकामः स्यामिमां प्राप्य वरस्त्रियम् ।
गच्छ जानीहि को न्वस्या नाथ इत्येव कोटिक ॥ २६ ॥

(b.) Give the substance of the description of Draupadí by Kotikás'ya.

3. (a.) Translate into English :—

अथ भार्यासहायः स फलान्यादाय वीर्यवान् ।
कटिनं पूरयामास ततः काष्ठान्यपाटयत् ॥ १ ॥
तस्य पाटयतः काष्ठं स्वेदो वै समजायत ।
व्यायामेन च तेन स्म जज्ञे शिरसि वेदना ॥ २ ॥
सोभिगम्य प्रियां भार्यामुवाच श्रमपीडितः ।
अङ्गानि चैव सावित्रि हृदयं दह्यतीव च ॥ ३ ॥
अस्वस्थमिव चात्मानं लक्षये मितभाषिणि ।
तत्स्वप्तुमिच्छे कल्याणि न स्थातुं शक्तिरस्ति मे ॥ ४ ॥

(b.) What is the force of the particles वै and स्म ?

(c.) Explain the following words :—पूरयामास, दह्यति, स्वप्तुम्, इच्छे, मितभाषिणि.

(d.) Explain सोभिगम्य, and give the rules regarding the Sandhi of the first of the words combined.

4. (a) Translate into English the following verses from the S'ákuntalopákhyána :— 25

॥ वैशंपायन उवाच ॥

ततो मृगसहस्राणि हत्वा सबलवाहनः ।
राजा मृगप्रसङ्गेन वनमन्यद्विवेश ह ॥ १ ॥

एक एवोत्तमबलः क्षुत्पिपासाश्रमान्वितः।
स वनस्यान्तमासाद्य महच्छून्यं समासदत् ॥ २ ॥
तच्चाप्यनंतरं नृपतिरुत्तमाश्रमसंयुतम्।
मनः प्रह्लादजननं दृष्टिकान्तमतीव च ॥ ३ ॥
शीतमारुतसंयुक्तं जगामान्यन्महद्वनम्।
पुष्पितैः पादपैः कीर्णमतीव सुखशाद्वलम् ॥ ४ ॥
विपुलं मधुरारावैर्नादितं विहगैस्तथा।
भृङ्गकोकिलनिनदैश्च त्रिलोकगणनादितम् ॥ ५ ॥
प्रवृद्धविटपैर्वृक्षैः सुखच्छायैः समावृतम्।
षट्पदाघूर्णिततलं लक्ष्म्या परमया युतम् ॥ ६ ॥
नापुष्पः पादपः कश्चिन्नाफलो नापि कण्टकी।
षट्पदैर्नाप्यपाकीर्णस्तस्मिन्नै काननेभवत् ॥ ७ ॥

(b.) Explain the following technical terms of Sanskrit Grammar in English :—

गुण, वृद्धि, सर्वनामस्थान, प्रकृति, टि, संयोग.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Paper II.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Translate into English :— 25

दृष्ट्वेमं स्वजनं कृष्ण युयुत्सुं समुपस्थितम् ॥
सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि मुखं च परिशुष्यति ।
वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते ॥
गाण्डीवं स्रंसते हस्तात्त्वक् चैव परिदह्यते ।

न च शक्नोम्यवस्थातुं भ्रमतीव च मे मनः ॥
निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव ।
न च श्रेयोनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे ॥
न काङ्क्षे विजयं कृष्ण न च राज्यसुखानि च ।
किं नो राज्येन गोविन्द किं भोगैर्जीवितेन वा ॥
येषामर्थे काङ्क्षितं नो राज्यं भोगाः सुखानि च ।
त इमेवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि च ।
आचार्याः पितरः पुत्रास्तथैव च पितामहाः ।
मातुलाः श्वशुराः पौत्राः श्यालाः संबन्धिनस्तथा ॥
एतान्न हन्तुमिच्छामि घ्नतोपि मधुसूदन ।
अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किं नु महीकृते ॥
निहत्य धार्तराष्ट्रान्नः का प्रीतिः स्याज्जनार्दन ।

2. दमनकोक्ताकारं दृष्ट्वा तं पिङ्गलकं स चकितः 25
संवृतशरीरो दूरतरं प्रणामकृतिं विनाप्युपविष्टः । पिङ्गलकोपि तथाविधं विलोक्य दमनकवाक्यं श्रद्दधानः कोपात्तस्योपरि एधान । अथ संजीवकस्तु पिङ्गलकखरनखरविकर्तितशरीरः पृष्ठशृङ्गाभ्यां तदुदरमुल्लिख्य कथमपि तस्मादपेतः । पुनरपि शृङ्गाभ्यां तं हन्तुमिच्छन्युद्धायावस्थितः । अथ द्वावपि तौ पुष्पितपलाशप्रतिमौ परस्परवधकाङ्क्षिणौ दृष्ट्वा करटकः साक्षेपं दमनकमुवाच । भो मूढमते यदनयोर्विरोधस्त्वया कृतस्तन्न साधु विहितं यतः सकलमपि

वनमिदं व्याकुलीकृतं भवता । तत्त्वं न नीतिज्ञं वेत्सि । उक्तं च नीतिविद्भिः ।

कार्याण्युत्तमदण्डसाहसफलान्यायाससाध्यानि ये
प्रीत्या संशमयन्ति नीतिकुशलाः साम्नैव ते मन्त्रिणः ।
निःसाराण्यफलानि ये त्वविधिना वाञ्छन्ति दण्डोद्यमै-
स्तेषां दुर्णयचेष्टितैर्नरपतेरारोप्यते श्रीस्तुलाम् ।
तद्यदि स्वाम्यभिघातो भविष्यति तत्किं त्वदीयम-
न्त्रबुद्धया क्रियते । अथ संजीवको न वध्यते ।
तथाप्यभव्यं यतः प्राणसंदेहात्तस्य च वधः । तन्मूढ
कथं त्वं मन्त्रिपदवीमभिलषसि । सामसिद्धिं न
वेत्सि । तदृथा मनोरथोयं दण्डरुचेः ॥

3. Translate into Sanskrit:— 50

The sovereign of Vardhamána had several sons, of whom the youngest, S'ringabhuja, was his father's favourite, being distinguished above his brothers for grace and beauty, skill in martial exercises, and gentleness of disposition. The partiality of the king and the superiority of S'ringabhuja, excited the envy of his brothers, and they were not satisfied until they had devised a plan to effect his removal, and as they hoped, to accomplish his destruction, without their incurring peril or suspicion. There dwelt a Rákshasa in the forests of Vardhamána who was the terror of the surrounding districts, appearing from time to time in the most hideous shapes and carrying off cattle and even human creatures, for his sustenance. Him the princes propitiated by prayers and oblations, in the hope of securing his assistance to get rid of their obnoxious brother. Their end was at last accidentally attained. In the course of his predatory excursions the Rákshasa one day made his appearance on the field where the princes were engaged in the sport of archery, in the shape of a large and uncouth crane. The youths proposed to try their skill upon the intruder, and directed their shafts against him, but, in vain, the bird keeping at too great a distance, or, by changing his position, evading their arrows.

XI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP, 1869.

EXAMINERS

J G BUHLER, Ph D

F KIELHORN, Ph.D

TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH 1869.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

Paper I.

QUESTIONS ON SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State briefly what influence the study of Sanskrit has had on the studies of Europe since the commencement of this century, and what have been the results of those studies, concerning the early history and the religion or Mythology of the Hindus. 10

2. Who was Yaska? What work did he compose? Characterise briefly his méthod of explaining the Veda. What view regarding the derivation of nominal bases does he, among others, ascribe to Śâkaṭâyana? What is your own opinion concerning the derivation of Sanskrit nouns? 10

3. State the exact relationship in which Pâṇini, Kâtyâyana and Patanjali stand towards each other. What works has each of them composed? Does Pâṇini in his grammar mention the names of any grammarians, that have preceded him? 7

4. Show how the conjugation of verbs in the Rigveda differs from that of the so-called classical Sanskrit. 12

5. Translate and explain the following rules of Pâṇini: 9

इको गुणवृद्धी ॥
अचश्च ॥
आद्यन्तौ टकितौ ॥
यिदचोऽन्त्यात्परः ॥
षष्ठी स्थानेयोगा ॥
स्थानेऽन्तरतमः ॥
तस्मिन्निति निर्दिष्टे पूर्वस्य ॥
तस्मादित्युत्तरस्य ॥

6. Explain the following grammatical terms: 5

निपात, गति, उपसर्ग, कर्मप्रवचनीय.

7. What meaning does Pánini assign to the Ablative case? Mention as many of Pánini's special rules concerning the constructions of this case as you may remember. 10

8. How do nouns in ष्, श्, ष्, क्ष्, and ह्, change their finals before consonantal terminations? 6

9. Give the rules for the construction of the cardinal numerals? which of them are treated as adjectives, and which as substantives, and which may be treated either as substantives or as adjectives? Give examples for each rule.

10. Give the 3rd Pers. Sing. Par. and Atmane. of the Perf., Aor., and Benedict. of the primitive verbs, and the 3rd Sing. Pres. Parasm. and Atmane. of the causal, the Desider., and the Future of जि, कृष् (1 cl.), गै, दृश्, तॄ, वृत्, सह्, प्रच्छ्, वृ, तन्, ग्रह् ३. 10

11. Give rules for the derivation of the feminine bases of nouns from the masculine bases. Mention some feminine bases that are formed irregularly. Show how sometimes two different feminine bases are derived from the same masculine base and how the two forms differ in meaning.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH 1869.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

Paper II.

QUESTIONS ON SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is a Puráṇa? Into which classes are the Puráṇas divided by native writers? Enumerate the chief Puráṇas, and state by which sects they are respectively adopted? Where are Puráṇas first mentioned? What are the reasons of European scholars for considering them to be of modern origin, and how far do you approve of their arguments? 12

2. On what grounds do European scholars assign various hymns of the Rigveda to various ages, and how far are their arguments trustworthy? Give also a criticism on the remarks of Mr. Yajneśvar Shástri in his Aryavidyá Sudhákará on this point, 13

3. Give, as accurately as possible, the dates of Kálidása, Bána, Daṇḍin, Shriharsha and Rájaśekhara, together with a summary of the proofs on which they rest. 10

4. Give the date of Amarasinha, the author of the Amarakosha. State from what sources his work was made up, and give a sketch of the kosha-literature. 10

5. From what sources is the Vedánta-doctrine, as expounded by Bádaráyaṇa, taken? Are there any other Sutrás, which contain expositions or summaries of the Vedánta? Enumerate the chief sects which profess to found their doctrines on the Śárirakasútras, and state the principal points at issue between them. 15

6. Give the chief species of dramatic representations according to the native writers, together with the native definitions. 8

7. To what classes of poetical composition are the Rámáyaṇa and Mahábhárata respectively referred by native writers? How are they classed by European scholars, and why? 7

8. Give a summary of the controversy regarding the introduction of writing and its application to the preservation of literature as between Professor M. Muller, and Professor Goldstucker and Mr. Yajneśvar Shástri, together with your criticism on their opinions, 15

9. Give the classification of Sanskrit-literature according to the native writers. Can you suggest any more natural division, 10

THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH 1869.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

Paper III.

TRANSLATION INTO SANSKRIT.

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

For just experience tells, in every soil, 50
That those who think must govern those that toil—
And all that freedom's highest aims can reach
Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each.
Hence should one order disproportion'd grow
Its double weight must ruin all below.

Oh, then, how blind to all that truth requires,
Who think it freedom when a part aspires!
Calm is my soul, nor apt to rise in arms,
Except when fast-approaching danger warms;
But when contending chiefs blockade the throne,
Contracting regal power to stretch their own—
When I behold a factious band agree
To call it freedom when themselves are free—
Each wanton judge new penal statutes draw
Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law—
The wealth of climes, where savage nations roam,
Pillag'd from slaves to purchase slaves at home—
Fear, pity, justice, indignation start,
Tear off reserve, and bare my swelling heart;
Till half a patriot, half a coward grown,
I fly from petty tyrants to the throne.

Yes, brother, curse with me that baleful hour
When first ambition struck at regal power;
And thus, polluting honour to its source,
Gave wealth to sway the mind with double force.

2. To consider him in the most favourable light, it may 50
be affirmed that his dignity was exempted from pride, his humanity from weakness, his bravery from rashness, his temperance from austerity, his frugality from avarice; all these virtues in him maintained their proper bounds, and merited unreserved praise. To speak the most harshly of him, we may affirm that many of his good qualities were attended by some latent frailty, which, though seemingly inconsiderable, was able, when seconded by the extreme malevolence of his fortune, to disappoint them of all their

influence. His beneficent disposition was clouded by a manner not very gracious; his virtue was tinctured by superstition; his good sense was disfigured by a deference to persons of a capacity much inferior to his own; and his moderate temper exempted him not from hasty and precipitate resolutions. He deserves the epithet of a good, rather than of a great man; and was more fitted to rule in a regular established government, than either to give way to the encroachments of a popular assembly, or finally subdue their pretensions. He wanted suppleness and dexterity sufficient for the first measure: he was not endowed with the vigour requisite for the second. Had he been born an absolute prince, his humanity and good sense had rendered his reign happy, and his memory precious: had the limitations on prerogative been, in his time, quite fixed and ascertained, his integrity had made him regard as sacred the boundaries of the constitution. Unhappily, his fate threw him into a period, when the precedents of many former reigns savoured strongly of arbitrary power, and the genius of the people ran violently towards liberty.

FRIDAY, 5TH MARCH 1869.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

Paper IV.

TRANSLATION FROM SANSKRIT.

J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate the following passages into English:— 20

1. अप स्वसुरुषसो नग्जिहीते रिणक्ति कृष्णीरुषाय पन्थाम् ।
अश्वावती गोमती वां हुवेम दिवा नक्तं शरुमस्मद्युयोतम् ॥ १ ॥

उपायातं दाशुषे मर्त्याय रथेन वामर्श्विना वहन्ता ।

युयुतमस्मदनिरामभीवां दिवा नक्तं माध्वी वासीथां नः ॥ २ ॥

आ वां रथमवमस्यां व्युष्टौ सुम्नायवो वृषणो वर्तयन्तु ।

स्यूमगभस्तिमृतयुग्भिरश्वैराश्विना वसुमन्तं वहेथाम् ॥ ३ ॥

यो वां रथो नृपतो अस्ति वोळ्हा त्रिवन्धुरो वसुमाँ उन्नयामा ।

आ नं एना नासत्योप यातमभि यद्वां विश्वप्स्न्यो जिगाति ॥ ४ ॥

युवं च्यवानं जरसोऽमुमुक्तं नि पेदवं ऊहथुराशुमश्वम् ।

निरंहसस्तमसः स्पर्तमत्रिं नि जाहुषं शिथिरे धातमन्तः ॥ ५ ॥

इयं मनोषा इयमश्विना गीरिमां सुवृक्तिं वृषणा जुषेथाम् ।

इमा ब्रह्माणि युवयून्यग्मन्युयं पात स्वस्तिभिः सदा नः ॥ ६ ॥

(Rigveda *VII*, 71.)

तत्र वेदानां नित्यसर्वज्ञपरमेश्वरप्रणीतत्वेन 20
प्रामाण्यमिति नैयायिकाः। वेदानां नित्यत्वेन निरस्तसमस्तपुंदूषणतया प्रामाण्यमित्यध्वरमीमांसकाः। अस्माकं मते वेदो ऽनित्य उत्पत्तिमत्त्वात्। उत्पत्तिमत्त्वं चास्य महतो भूतस्य निःश्वसितमेतद्यदृग्वेदो यजुर्वेदः सामवेदो ऽथर्ववेद इत्यादिश्रुतेः। नापि वेदानां त्रिक्षणावस्थायित्वं य एव वेदो देवदत्तेनाधीतः स एव मयापीत्यादिप्रत्यभिज्ञाविरोधात्। अत एव गकारादिवर्णानामपि न क्षणिकत्वं सो ऽयं गकार इत्यादिप्रत्यभिज्ञाविरोधात्। तथा च वर्णपदवाक्यतत्समुदायरूपस्य वेदस्य वियदादिवत्सृष्टिकालीनोत्पत्तिकत्वं प्रलयकालीनध्वंसप्रतियोगित्वं च न तु मध्ये वर्णानामुत्पत्तिविनाशावनन्तगकारादिकल्पनायां गौरवात्। अनुच्चारणदशायां वर्णानामनभिव्यक्तिस्तदुच्चारणरूपव्यञ्जकाभावान्न विरुध्यते ऽन्धकारस्थघटानुपलब्धिवत्। उत्पन्नो गकार इत्यादिप्रतीतिस्तु स एवायं गकार इत्यादिप्रत्यभिज्ञाविरोधादप्रमाणम्। वर्णाभिव्यञ्जकध्वनिगतोत्पत्तिनिरूपितपरंपरासंबन्धविष-

यत्वेन प्रमाणं वा । तस्मान्न वेदानां क्षणिकत्वम् ॥

(Vedânta-paribhâshâ, Agama-parichchheda.)

3. अनुप्रविश्य च द्यूतसमाजमक्षधूर्तैः समगंसि । तेषां पञ्चविंशतिप्रकारासु सर्वासु द्यूताक्षाश्रयासु कलासु कौशलमक्षभूमिहस्तादिषु चात्यन्तदुरुपलक्षाणि कूटकर्माणि तन्मूलानि सावलेपान्यधिक्षेपवचनानि जीवितनिरपेक्षाणि संरम्भविचेष्टितानि सभिकप्रत्ययव्यवहारान्न्यायबलप्रतापप्रायानङ्गीकृतार्थसाधनक्षमान्बलिषु सान्त्वनानि दुर्बलेषु भर्त्सितानि पक्षरचनानैपुण्यमुच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि ग्लहप्रभेदवर्णनानि द्रव्यसंविभागौदर्यमन्तरान्तराश्लीलप्रायान्कलकलानित्येतान्यन्यानि चानुभवन्नतृप्तिमध्यगच्छम्। अहसं च किंचित्प्रमाददत्तशारे कंचित्कितवे । प्रनिकितवस्तु निर्दहन्निव क्रोधताम्रया दृशा मामभिवीक्ष्य शिक्षयसि रे द्यूतवर्त्म हासव्याजेनास्मामयमशिक्षितो वराकस्त्वयैव तावद्विचक्षणेन देविष्यामीति ॥

(Das'akumâracharita.)

4. तत्र धवलकञ्चुकावच्छन्नशरीरैरनेकशतसंख्यैः श्रियमिव क्षीरोदजलकल्लोलैः,सम-

न्तःपरिवृतां शुद्धान्तान्तर्वंशिकैरतिप्रशान्ताकाराभिश्च कषायरक्ताम्बरधारिणीभिः संध्याभिरिव सकललोकवन्द्याभिः प्रलम्बश्रवणपाशाभिर्विदितानेककथालापवृत्तान्ताभिर्भूतपूर्वाः कथाः कथयन्तीभिर्वाचयन्तीभिरितिहासपुस्तकानि ददतीभिर्धर्मोपदेशान्निवेदयन्तीभिः पुण्याः कथा जरत्प्रव्रजिताभिर्विनोद्यमानामुपरचितस्त्रीवेशभारेण गृहीतविकटप्रसाधनेन वर्षवरजनेन संसेव्यमानामनवरतविधूयमानबालव्यजनकलापामङ्गनाजनेन च वसनाभरणकुसुमपटवासताम्बूलतालवृन्ताङ्गरागभृङ्गारधारिणा मण्डलोपविष्टेनोपास्यमानां पयोधरान्तरावलम्बितमुक्तागुणामचलद्वयमध्यप्रवृत्तगङ्गाप्रवाहामिव मेदिनीमासन्नदर्पणपतितमुखप्रतिबिम्बामर्कबिम्बप्रविष्टशशिमण्डलामिव दिवं समुपसृत्य मातरं प्रणनाम ॥

(Kâdambarî.)

वयस्य । किं न कथयामि । श्रूयताम् । गतो ऽहमवलोकिताजनितकौतुकः कामदेवायतनं तत्र चेतस्ततः परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च परिश्रमादुल्लसितमदिरामोदमधुरपरिमलाकृष्टसकलमिलदलिपटलसंकुलमुकुलितबकुलमुकु- 20

लावलोमनोहराभरणरमणीयस्याङ्गनभुवो
वालवकुलस्यालवालपरिसरे स्थितः। तस्य च
यदृच्छया निरन्तरनिपतितानि कुसुमान्या-
दाय विदग्धरचनामनोहरां स्रजमभिनि-
र्मातुमारब्धवानस्मि। अनन्तरं च संचारि-
णीव देवस्य मकरकेतोर्जगद्विजयवैजयन्ति-
का निर्गत्य गर्भभवनादुज्ज्वलविदग्धमुग्धने-
पथ्यविरचनाविभावितकुमारीभावा महा-
नुभावप्रकृतिरत्युदारपरिजना कापि तत ए-
वागतवती।

सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा
सौन्दर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा।
तस्याः सखे नियतमिन्दुसुधामृणाल-
ज्योत्स्नादि कारणमभून्मदनश्च वेधाः॥

अथ सा प्रणयिनीभिरनुचरीभिरविरलकुसुमसं-
चयावचयलीलादोहदिनीभिरभ्यर्थ्यमाना तमेव
वालवकुलपादपोद्देशमागतवती तस्याश्च कस्मिंश्चि-
दपि महाभागधेयजन्मनि बहुदिवसोपचीयमानमिव
मन्मथव्यथाविकारमुपलब्धवानस्मि। यतः।

परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमङ्गं प्रवृत्तिः
कथमपि परिवारप्रार्थनाभिः क्रियासु।
कलयति च हिमांशोर्निष्कलङ्कस्य लक्ष्मी-
मभिनवकरिदन्तच्छेदपाण्डुः कपोलः॥

(Mâlatîmâdhava)

इतीरिते वचसि वचस्विनामुना 15
युगक्षयक्षुभितमरुद्वरीयसि ।
प्रचुक्षुभे सपदि तदम्बुराशिना
समं महाप्रलयसमुद्यतं सदः ॥ १ ॥
सरागया स्रुतघनघर्मतोयया
करोहतिध्वनितपृथूरुपीठया।
मुहुर्मुहुर्दशनविखण्डितोष्ठया
रुषा नृपाः प्रियतमयेव भेजिरे ॥ २ ॥
अलक्ष्यत क्षणदलिताङ्गदे गदे
करोदरप्रहितनिजांसधामनि ।
समुल्लसच्छकलितपाटलोपल-
स्फुलिङ्गवान्स्फटमिव कोपपावकः ॥ ३ ॥
अवज्ञया यदहसदुच्चकैर्बलः
समुल्लसद्दशनमयूखमण्डलः ।
रुषारुणीकृतमपि तेन तत्क्षणं
निजं वपुः पुनरनयन्निजां रुचिम् ॥ ४ ॥

('Si'supálavadha.)